

THE WAYNE HERALD.

Twenty-First Year.

WAYNE, WAYNE COUNTY, NEBRASKA, SEPTEMBER 17, 1896.

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ANOTHER FORGERY!

The World-Herald Again Proven Guilty of Sharp Practice.

GARBLED NATIONAL PLATFORM.

And Now Denounces Republican Papers That Inocently Reproduced Its Inaccuracies—A Funny Little Plot.

On Wednesday morning the Omaha Forger, Bureau, alias World-Herald, printed the following screaming editorial:

"SOME REPUBLICAN FORGERIES."

The republican newspapers of Nebraska realize that the gold standard is not acceptable to the masses of the people. They realize that the financial plank adopted at St. Louis repels rather than attracts the voters of Nebraska, and they have taken refuge in a rank forgery in order to deceive the people. Some of these republican organs are carrying at the head of their editorial columns what purports to be the financial plank of the republican party. As published in these organs the plank does not read as the plank adopted at St. Louis reads. The plank adopted by the republican national convention reads as follows:

"All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States, and at the same time to secure the gold and silver standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth."

The words in capitals are a forgery. They are not in the platform adopted at St. Louis. They were never inserted by Mark Hanna. They were inserted with intent to deceive Nebraska voters and the intent is in line with the other devices these newspapers are practicing upon the people.

The Minden Gazette and Hebron Republican are two of the papers which keep this forgery standing at the head of their editorial columns.

"THE WORLD-HERALD'S FORGERY."

The words in capitals are, as the World-Herald says, a forgery. They were inserted with intent to deceive Nebraska voters."

Who inserted them? The World-Herald itself.

On the morning of June 19, on the second column of the first page, the Omaha World-Herald printed the republican national platform, just adopted at St. Louis, and there the financial plank appears with the sentence that does not belong to the official version.

On the same morning the Journal printed the platform in its correct form. The report came to both papers over the same wire.

The forged part was therefore added in the World-Herald office.

Proof is absolute that it first published as genuine the plank that it now denounces as a forgery.

What was its object? Was it to mislead republican papers for the purpose of afterward denouncing them as deceivers of the people? If so it has been effectually caught in a trap of its own making.

Was it a blunder of typesetting and proof reading? If so it ought at least to acknowledge the error and apologize to the Minden Gazette and the Hebron Republican.

SPREAD OF THE FORGERY.

It was discovered several days ago that the republican state central committee itself had been a victim of this manipulation of the platform by the World-Herald. Immediately after the state committee was organized several thousand copies of the national and state platforms were printed in Lincoln to meet a pressing demand for them.

There was no time to secure an official copy of the national platform and the man who was delegated to prepare the copy hastily looked over daily papers to secure it. The first paper he found having the St. Louis platform in happened to be the World-Herald. Never thinking for a moment that it had been tampered with he slashed it out and sent it to the printer and it was sent out immediately to all applicants. As soon as the official copy was received it was seen that a sentence had been interpolated and arrangements were at once made for sending out correct copies.

THE PROOF.

The proof of the foregoing is found in the files of the World-Herald. The forged plank appears in the issue of June 19. A copy may be seen in the state historical library if it cannot be found elsewhere.

At the republican state headquarters the matter is not considered of much importance, but the manner in which the forgery has been fastened on the paper that charged that the republicans had committed a forgery causes no end of merriment. State Journal.

Will the Democrat which published last week the double column foot about the above, call the attention of its readers to the manipulations of the Omaha fake factory?

To Those Needing Clothing:

Our fall and winter line of Clothing is now in; we invite all needing a new suit or overcoat to see our hard times prices. We are going to sell you suits now for fully one-third less than you have ever been able to buy them for in the past. A suit that was worth \$12.00 last fall you can buy now, fully as good a one for \$8.00. And suits that we had to ask \$15.00 for a year ago, we can sell this fall for \$10.00, and the same applies to overcoats for men and boys, in fact the price of all goods throughout our immense stock. Our Mr. Harrington visited the eastern markets and bought our goods direct from first hands, thereby making a saving of the middle man's profit, and this saving we propose to give over to the benefit of HARRINGTON & ROBBINS.

The Ladies should not miss the MILLINERY AND CLOAK OPENING

at AHERN'S, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 23rd, 24th and 25th.

OLD SOLDIERS' PICNIC.

Although the weather was threatening Tuesday morning, a fair sized crowd assembled at the Old Soldiers and Sailors picnic at J. B. Stallsmith's grove. The band arrived about noon after which the program was begun with music by the band and glee club followed by an appropriate address of welcome by President Mettlen. J. D. King read a poem after which H. B. Boyd delivered an excellent address to the old soldiers. He was greeted with applause. After music the dinner call was sounded and in a few minutes a picnic dinner such as would tempt the gods was spread, which rapidly disappeared from sight. Feather was given the belt for hiding away the largest amount of chicken. After dinner the remainder of the program was carried out and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: J. D. King, president; Fred Weber, vice-president; J. P. Matthews, secretary; A. W. Taylor, quartermaster; Geo. L. Cook, quartermaster sergeant; B. Cunningham, paymaster; Executive committee: A. P. Childs, B. F. Feather, S. H. McMain.

The picnic was a pronounced success and it was also conceded that Mr. Stallsmith's grove is just the place for a picnic.

Council Proceedings.

WAYNE, Sept. 14, 1896.

The council met in regular session with following members present: Mayor Stringer, Councilmen Volpp, Richards, Main and Piepenstock and Clerk Beebe. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The following bills were audited and allowed:

Tom McDonald, street work, etc. \$45 00
Churchill Pump Co, packing. 2 40
Morey Slater, burying pig. 50
F. Miller, burying dog. 50
Johnnie Price, burying dog. 50
Sam Short, burying dog, draying. 80
Peter Coyne, salarv. 50 00
Geo. Miner, salary and matches. 50 25
Otto Voget, material and work at water works engine. 44 25
Merrill & Hogue, burying dog. 50

The bill of Smith & Ellis for lumber was on motion referred to the street and alley committee.

There being no other business the council on motion adjourned until Monday evening, September 23, 1896.

CHAS. S. BEEBE, Clerk.

Teachers' Association.

The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock and temporary president Borer introduced. The roll call showed that eight members of the twenty-eight who belong to this division were present, with some visitors from other sections. I would like to have teachers make a comparison when it comes to attending teachers' meetings, between themselves and the worst set of pupils they ever knew, with regard to punctuality and attendance, and then see which suffer by the comparison, teachers or pupils.

Announcements for next meeting were made which will appear in this paper later.

The first topic of the regular program, The last Institute, criticisms, benefits and alterations, was discussed by Messrs. Nangle, Howard, Borer and Mrs. Fletcher. Difficulties of new Teachers was quite generally discussed.

The afternoon session opened with a full and spirited discussion by most of the teachers present on the "Library method of studying History." This work in history will be carried by the teachers throughout the year and will be taught by some of them.

Miss Dottie Brown led in discussion on child study, and after current events by all present the association adjourned to meet October 3 at 10 o'clock a. m.

E. C. PARK, Secretary.

WAYNE COUNTY NEWS

Events of the Week in the City and County as Gleaned by the Herald's News Gatherer.

Wheat is 86 cents.
Oats 11.
Corn 10.
Flax 45.
Butter 8.
Eggs 8.
Potatoes 25.
Hogs, 2.25.

A lot of very cheap bed room suits at Gaertner's.

Come in and see our dress patterns. John Harrington.

Try Red Roses Perfume, the popular odor. Wilkins & Co.

Come in and see what a stylish Jacket \$5.00 will buy. The Racket.

Read Garret A. Hobart's letter of acceptance on the inside pages of the HERALD.

Dr. Heckert has returned from Red Oak and patrons will now find him at his office.

Good sound onions 30 and 35 cents per bushel. Call on or notify me early. J. W. Maholin.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies Thursday evening the A. O. U. W. lodge held a banquet at the hall.

There will be regular preaching services at the M. E. church next Sunday by the pastor, Rev. Millard.

Ten car loads of feeders arrived last evening, 5 for J. G. Owens, 3 for Geo. Bush and 2 for Ran Prazier.

The ladies of the Methodist church are making arrangements to serve supper Monday evening, Sept. 23, the night of the next republican rally.

SILVER or GOLD Dollars taken in exchange for second hand wheels. Will sell them so cheap you can't leave without buying. Phoenix Cycle Co.

The 1000 republican club will meet at republican headquarters Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Every member should be sure to be promptly on time.

Marshall Miner put a crazy fellow in the cooler Saturday night, who imagined he had rich relatives somewhere. He gave two or three names among which was Sam'l Jones. He was released Monday morning.

The concert given at the Presbyterian church Monday evening is said to have been very good. A party was given at the residence of W. O. Gamble in honor of Miss Carrie Gamble and Miss Grace Widney after the concert was over.

Jno. Cotton of the Omaha World-Herald, addressed an audience of about 50 at the court house Saturday night, on the silver question. While it was not an entire failure some of the free silverites were disappointed and do not feel that their cause was advanced any.

While the ladies were enjoying themselves at the home of Mrs. Armstrong Monday evening about sixteen gentlemen met at the home of Ed. Mitchell and marched in a body to Ed. Smith's where they surprised that gentleman, took possession of the house and then spent the evening in playing whist.

And now it turns out that the majority of 80,000 who our popocratic friends claimed in Arkansas has been out in two. Official returns received by the secretary of state shows but 38,940 majority, while the republicans made a gain of nearly 20,000 over their vote in 1894. The result is a great disappointment to the democrats.

Although the weather was inelement the Modern Woodmen picnic at Emerson was fairly well attended in the afternoon yesterday. The Wakefield, Pender and Wayne bands furnished music. The Wayne camp was well represented. W. H. Hoguewood was elected vice president for the ensuing year, and E. P. Olmsted secretary. Wayne was selected as the place for holding the next annual picnic.

As the passenger train from Sioux City neared the crossing one mile east of the city last evening, a cow and young heifer attempted to cross the track. The latter was struck by the engine and knocked some twenty feet or more. It was impossible for Engineer Murphy to stop the train. We did not learn to whom the animal belonged.

Peter Carlson yesterday was on his way from Bloomfield, Neb., where he lives, to Oakland, to act as witness in a lawsuit in which he was interested. While the Omaha train was between Norfolk and Wayne, Carlson was suddenly taken violently insane and it took the combined efforts of Conductor A. R. Cox and trainmen C. Towne and W. H. Heffman to hold him in his struggles Carlson was badly bruised and cut. In the lawsuit mentioned Carlson is suing for wages alleged to be due him, and it is believed, worry over this matter caused his mental condition. Sioux City Journal Friday.

We now carry the best make of baby shoes in America from 50c. up. The Racket.

Miss Rena Dobbin, one of Wayne county's bright young lady teachers, is teaching school in the Strahan district west of town.

Those interested in C. L. S. C. work are requested to meet at the Methodist parsonage next Monday evening, Sept. 21, at 8 o'clock.

Rev. McGregor of Norfolk, occupied the pulpit at the M. E. church last Sunday morning and evening and preached two excellent sermons.

The republican senatorial convention of the Eleventh district is called to meet at Norfolk, Thursday, Sept. 24th, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for senator.

Ex-Congressman F. W. Palmer, of Chicago, Ill., one of the ablest speakers of that state, will address the people of Wayne on the political issues of the day Monday evening, Sept. 23. Don't fail to hear him.

Miss Wilkinson announces that she is doing a larger business in dress making as she has competent assistance, and would solicit the custom of the ladies of Wayne and vicinity, and will guarantee a perfect fit and satisfaction.

Post Master Childs received word from the post master at Bloomfield yesterday morning to send him up some one and two cent stamps. The post office had been broken into the night before, the safe blown open, and all the stamps and other valuable matter stolen.

Mrs. Myra Fletcher of Wayne county had the best institute this year that Wayne county has had for many years. The county is divided into five association districts for the coming year and much good work will be accomplished. Northwestern Journal of Education.

Miss Stewart, the new music teacher at the college, sang a beautiful and rare floating solo at the M. E. church a week ago Sunday morning. Miss Stewart has an excellent voice and the solo was highly appreciated by the congregation.

Rev. J. T. Crooks of Pilger, well known pastor of Wayne people, died at his home last Thursday. Rev. Crooks was a tireless worker in the M. E. church and his many friends in this conference district will learn of his death with sadness.

A large crowd attended the show given by the Terry's Uncle Tom's Cabin Col. at evening. Some claim the entertainment was excellent while others thought it very light. The band, however, is composed of excellent musicians and their concert given in front of the hotel was very good.

San Maher of Norfolk, a bricklayer and plasterer, fell in front of a train on the Elkhorn track near the U. P. crossing Saturday and had his right leg crushed and mangled. He died in about an hour. He was born in New York. For the last twenty years he has been a resident of Madison county. He leaves a wife and eight children, mostly grown up.

The Y. M. C. A. meeting next Sunday will be held at the R. F. Smith. The subject is "Life's True Mission," and the meeting will be led by Dr. Blair. A special invitation is extended to all the business men to be present. There will be some good music and a more profitable hour could not be spent. You are all invited.

Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Blanchard and Mrs. Armstrong gave a very enjoyable 6 o'clock tea party in the home of the former lady, on Friday afternoon. The various rooms were beautifully decorated with sweet peas and geraniums. A very unique guessing contest was the feature of the afternoon, the prize being won by Mrs. C. Chace. At 6 o'clock the ladies hunted up their partners by placing the quotations found upon their supper cards, with the author's name written upon the cards of their partners. The numerous tables were surrounded by genial talkers and the hour spent in social converse while the many courses were being served. The invited guests were: Mesdames Tucker Ferguson, Millard, Fisher, Gamble, Borer, Fred Phillee, R. Phillee, Epler, Wight, Welch, Mines, Address, Barnes, W. Theobald, Main, Bradford, Tower, Eckhart, C. Chace, Bartlett, W. Howard, Dearborn, Alexander, Beebe, Howard, Niehart, Cook, Blair, Frazier, Olmsted, Bush, Utter, Nieman and the Misses Grace Widney and Carrie Gamble.

Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Crawford and Mrs. Blanchard gave another delightful party at the home of the former on Monday evening, this time to the devotees of whist. A very enjoyable as well as lively time was spent until time was called and the lucky ones received their souvenirs. Mrs. Hebert taking the head prize a beautiful book, and a box of note paper, presumably to keep a few pointers in regard to the game, was modestly accepted by Mrs. Bressler. At the conclusion of the game tables were laid and very dainty refreshments were served. The invited guests were: Mesdames Ellis, Walter Weber, Brenner, Neely, Kortright, Hammond, Corbit, Harrison, Childs, Robbins, L. Robbins, L. E. A. Smith, Will Weber, Leeb, Grooms, Wheeler, Ingalls, Mitchell, Miles, Dearborn, D. Harrison, Miller, Fuller, Cunningham, W. Witter, McNeal, Moller, Coyne, Moran, Gilbert, Wilson, Wright, Swan, Williams, Kohl, Bressler, Ed. Smith, Britton, Chace, Northern, Ed. Ellis, N. Chace, Jones, S. R. Theobald, A. T. Witter, Hubert, J. Harrington.

Grand Millinery Opening!

Beginning September 24, Continuing 10 Days.

Miss Wilkinson will conduct her annual opening of Autumn and Winter-Millinery. Dame fashion has decreed that hats and bonnets worn by the ladies this year shall be different from those of last winter, and Miss Wilkinson will show the largest and most complete stock embracing all the prettiest and most stylish creations shown by any New York importers.

Miss Wilkinson has rare, discriminating artistic taste and many of her designs cannot be distinguished from imported patterns. This season she shows a larger line of patterns from the big importing houses than ever before and the prices are very reasonable, indeed; considering the richness and quality of goods used.

MISS H. WILKINSON. OPPOSITE P. O.

PERSONAL.

F. W. Burdick was in Bloomfield over Sunday.

Geo. Cook returned home Monday evening.

Dr. Crawford left for Chicago Monday afternoon.

Ex-Senator Manning was down from Carroll Monday.

Jno. T. Bressler was in Sioux City on business Monday.

Mrs. L. S. Winsor went to Wakefield Monday afternoon.

Dr. and Mrs. Heckert returned from their visit last evening.

Attorney Wiltzie of Pender, was in Wayne on business today.

Mrs. Dr. Nelman and daughter were Sunday visitors in Stanton.

Dan Harrington went to Bloomfield on business Monday evening.

Attorneys Northrop and Welch went to Pierce Monday to attend court.

H. E. Griggs went to Sioux City Monday afternoon to attend the fair.

Mrs. C. A. Chace and Mrs. Met Goodyear were Sioux City visitors Saturday.

David Cunningham and son Ross, were Omaha passengers yesterday morning.

A. L. Tucker and Robert Utter left for Sioux City Tuesday morning to attend the fair.

W. H. McCreary of Omaha, has been in Wayne the past week looking after business interests.

Miss Leona Hunter went to Winer Saturday where she began teaching in the public schools Monday.

Ed. Mitchell and Edifor Cunningham attended a meeting of the congressional committee at Norfolk last night.

Harry Gamble who has been living in Omaha for some time, is now at Parkville, Mo., attending Park College.

Mr. and Mrs. Berkeimer of Red Oak, Iowa, arrived Saturday and are visiting with their son-southwest of Wayne.

J. P. Rickabaugh arrived Saturday with four cars of stock-cattle. He is visiting this week with his brother H. K.

James Miller, Rollie Lay, Charles Reynolds, Eugene Brookings and Herbert Theobald went to Lincoln Monday where they will enter the State University.

Mrs. Wilson Gamble and daughter (Carrie), and J. A. Widney and daughter Grace, who have been guests at the Gamble home, returned to Woodhall, Illinois, Tuesday.

Call on AHERN for FINE DRESS GOODS, and Trimmings. Some very beautiful fabrics in Gingham Dress Patterns.

Suits to order for \$18. L. O. Mehus, Red Rose Perfume at Wilkins & Co's. Bromo in 1 and 2 gal. jugs at Kohl's. Red Rose Perfume at Wilkins & Co's. Bromo, the best Hog Cholera Remedy at Kohl's.

W. A. Ivory, Dentist, over First National Bank.

A nice line of Smyrna Rugs at John Harrington's.

Try Red Roses Perfume, the favorite, at Wilkins & Co's.

Nice line of Trunks and Grips at John Harrington's.

Watson sells the best of furniture cheap, for cash. Call on him.

Just Received! Nice line of Fall Goods, John Harrington.

Our fall stock is now complete. Prices the lowest. The Racket.

The place to buy BROMO, the only reliable Hog Cholera Remedy, is at Kohl's.

It will pay you to call at Mehus' and see his full line of fall and winter suitings.

New line of stylish fall jackets just opened for Ladies, Misses and children. The Racket.

It has always been the endeavor of

M. P. Ahern,

not only to have what people ask for, but to be in advance, even, of demands by making early suggestions with prompt displays of tempting novelties in dress and adornment. This explains the instant introduction of new and pretty designs in dress goods and trimmings, and the important feature which is made of the Butterick Pattern agency at this establishment. October Fashion Sheets are now being distributed.

MELONS,

GRAPES,

PEACHES,

Plums and Fruits

OF ALL KINDS AT

INGALL'S GROCERY.

LaPORTE HERD.

Of Pure Old Poland China Hogs. La-Porte Wilkes, No. 36,857, at the Head.

La-Porte Wilkes by Director, by Guy Wilkes 2nd, by Geo. Wilkes. Dam Maid of Athens by Wannamaker 2nd, by Wannamaker. The following is the breeding of a number of sows in the herd. Kalo Star by Presto Perfection, by Price by One Price, Nellie the 1st, by Cornet Jr, by Cornet. Susie by Gorman by Seller by Black U. S. Susie, Wilkes by Geo. Wilkes Jr, by Geo. Wilkes; and others of equally good breeding. Breeding stock recorded in A. P. C. R. A. Pigs for sale to suit the buyer at prices to suit the times. Call at farm one mile east of LaPorte or address, NELS UTTER, WAYNE, NEB.

Suits made to order for \$20. All work guaranteed. L. O. Mehus.

Comfort Calico 50c per yard. Good Batting 50c per roll. The Racket.

That's the best place I ever went to buy furniture. Just go and see what nice furniture Watson has.

HANGED!

Some of the nicest jobs of papering in the city have been done by Bonham. Get his prices.

Cash Paid For POULTRY

No Cartage or Commission Charged. Prices this Week.

Hens, 5 to 6 cents; Roosters, 2 1/2 cts.; Turkeys 5 to 6 cents; Ducks, 5 cents; spring chicken 6 1/2 cts.; guinea fowl 5 cts.

RICHARD WEBER

SIoux CITY, IOWA.

THE MAINE ELECTION

DEMOCRATS CONCEDE 40,000 FOR THE REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans Polled a Tremendous Vote While Many Disaffected Democrats Remained at Home—Other Items of Interest.

Election in Maine. AUGUSTA, Me.: Maine has followed the example of Vermont and declared for the Republican ticket by the largest majority in her history.

Hon. T. B. Reed is re-elected to the House by over 10,000 plurality. The returns show a majority of about 10,000 for Mr. Dingley for Congressman from the Second district over 12,000 for Mr. Milliken in the Third district, and practically the same for Mr. Boutwell in the Fourth.

On the other hand many disaffected Democrats remained at home and only a few voted for the nominee of the gold standard wing.

From the returns at hand at 9 o'clock Chairman Manly estimates the Republican plurality at about 40,000. It is the general estimate that the figures will be the largest ever given in Maine.

Supposed Dynamite Plot.

LONDON: It is generally believed, the police, by the arrests of Edward Bell at Glasgow, J. Wallace and John F. Kearney at Rotterdam and P. J. P. Tynan at Boulogne, nipped a desperate dynamite plot in the bud.

A Scotland Yard official says in an interview that the authorities for many months have been aware that a number of the most reckless and desperate dynamiters in the United States contemplated a raid on the English centers, particularly London, therefore their vigilance was redoubled both in Great Britain and America.

Wholesale Arrests Made.

KEY WEST, Fla.: Advice from Havana by the steamer Lasotote give details of a massacre of Cubans in Matanzas province, by Spaniards under Gen. Molinas, on the Las Cajas sugar estate. Gen. Molinas heard an insurgent band was camped on the estate and ordered a raid. The rebels had gone when the Spaniards arrested, and Gen. Molinas ordered the buildings on the estate destroyed.

Land Worth Twenty Millions.

NEW YORK: News has reached here that papers have been placed in the hands of a Cleveland law firm by representatives of about eighty persons in that part of the country who claim to be heirs to 40 acres of land in the heart of New York city.

Populists Notify Their Nominees.

MADISON, Neb.: The Hon. Wm. V. Allen, chairman of the Populist national convention, on Monday mailed to Wm. J. Bryan a letter officially notifying him of his nomination for that body.

Cotton Mills Shut Down.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.: The Nashville cotton mills have shut down for six weeks. The present high price of cotton assigned as the cause. The shut down throws 100 hands out of employment. The full force is 1,000 hands, but the mills have been running with a short force 100 some time.

For a New Gambling Resort.

CHICAGO: Alexander D. Hannah and Edward Grogan, Chicagoans, are at it again, endeavoring to purchase Mackinac Island, at the northern end of Lake Michigan. It is said to be their intention to spend half a million dollars or more to make the resort similar to Monte Carlo.

Western Editorial Convention.

DENVER: The second annual convention of the Western Editorial Federation, which necessarily endures twenty-one states west of the Mississippi river, opened in Denver Monday. There is an attendance of 500 or 600 editors.

Bradstreet's Review.

NEW YORK: Bradstreet's says: The feeling among jobbers and manufacturers last week that an improvement in demand for seasonal staples was in sight was evidently well founded.

Miners Likely to Suffer.

WASHINGTON: Information received at the Treasury Department indicates that there is likely to be much suffering among the miners at Cook's Inlet who are returning from the Alaska gold fields.

Another Bank Suspends.

NEW ORLEANS: The Bank of Commerce, which everybody thought would be able to weather the wave of distrust and suspicion, which the recent wreck of the Union National engendered, has been compelled to close its doors.

Fools Spanish Warships.

NEW YORK: Information has reached this city that the steamer Three Friends, which left Jacksonville last Friday, was again being used in landing an expedition in Cuba.

Fear More Outbreaks.

CONSTANTINOPLE: Feats are entertained here of a renewal of the recent disturbances. These apprehensions have caused a panic among the general public.

Hundred Spaniards Killed.

KEY WEST, Fla.: The train carrying troops from Havana, which recently arrived from Spain, going by the way of Guanajay, was attacked near that place by the insurgents and destroyed.

New Consul at Samoa.

WASHINGTON: The State Department has transmitted to Consul General Charles M. Allen, Samoa, the formal papers appointing Lloyd Osborne as vice and deputy consul general at that place.

Famous Model Falls.

NEW YORK: Mrs. Catherine L. Beach, said to have been the model of Montana's silver statue, which attracted so much attention at the Columbian Exposition, is at Bellevue hospital recovering from hysteria, brought on by excessive drinking.

Three Million Marks Gone.

BERLIN: Herr Gustav Schuster, director of the Norddeutscher Handels-Gesellschaft, has been arrested on the charge of embezzlement. It is reported that the defalcation amounts to 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 marks. Other arrests are pending.

Turk Drives from Horns.

LONDON: A dispatch from Athens to the Daily Telegraph says: In response to the note of the powers the Sultan has now ordered an armistice to be published commanding a summary cessation of the expulsion of Armenians.

Blew Out His Brains.

DECATUR, Ill.: Charles Clarence Horseman lay down by the railroad track at Maroa and blew out his brains with a revolver. He was unmarried and leaves a mother. His health is supposed to be the cause.

Prominent Kentuckian Injured.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.: Ex-Governor John Young Brown, while returning from a free silver campaign had in getting off the train fell and broke an arm, a collar bone and leg.

Yelbel Letters Shut.

MANILA, Philippines: The readers of the Philippine Herald, which is a free press, have been notified that the letters of Yelbel have been closed.

Tells of the War in Cuba.

OMAHA: Arthur McPherson, a native of Scotland has returned to Omaha after having spent a most eventful two years of his life among the Cubans. He went to Cuba as a volunteer in the army, but was taken prisoner by the insurgents.

Is Hastening the Crisis.

CONSTANTINOPLE: To those who have eyes to see, there is more and more evident the approach of a crisis in the affairs of the decaying Ottoman Empire.

Some Color Has to Be Admitted.

CONSTANTINOPLE: The fact that some of the powers have received a circular note from the Hinchak revolutionary committee, declaring that the reforms demanded by the Armenians at the time of the raid by them upon the Ottoman bank are not granted, there will be a more serious outbreak against the Turkish authorities.

Bessie Little's Murder.

DAYTON, Ohio: Although Bessie Little was murdered over a week ago there is still intense interest in the case, which is developing into a mania of such delirious character as that of Catherine Gung at Minneapolis, and into almost as atrocious a disposition of the body as that of Pearl Bryan, whose head was never found.

Five Men Badly Hurt.

ST. LOUIS: One man fatally and four others seriously injured is the result of an explosion caused by the careless handling of gasoline. The explosion occurred in the building occupied by the Mount City Cleaning and Dyeing Company.

British Trades Congress.

EDINBURGH: The British trades union congress adopted a resolution calling for the complete remodeling of the British educational system on a basis to secure the democratic principle of equality of opportunity.

Rockford Messiah Is Married.

MINNEAPOLIS: George J. Schweinfurth, the Rockford, Ill., messiah, was married to Mary Ann Thiel at the Rockford Hotel, Thursday, Rev. Marion D. Schuster performing the ceremony. Twelve members of the Church Triumphant were present, aside from the bridesmaids.

Reindeer Flourishing in Alaska.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash.: The schooner Lita Schouner has arrived from Port Clarence with a cargo of ivory and walrusbone. The reindeer introduced into Alaska some years ago from Siberia are reported to be flourishing.

Postal Treaty With Honduras.

WASHINGTON: The Parcel Post agreement between the United States and the Republic of Honduras, signed by Postmaster General Wilson several weeks ago, has been ratified by the Honduras legislature and will go into immediate operation.

The Advance Up the Nile.

Cairo: Word has just been received from the front that the Egyptian army with the Nile expedition is concentrated at Farafra which is only twenty-three miles from the Derwish outpost at Kerna, where the derwishes have been concentrating reinforcements of cavalry, as though with the intention of making a stand against the British advance.

John Daly in Queensstown.

DUBLIN: John Daly, who was recently released from Portland prison, after serving several years on conviction of complicity in a dynamite plot together with his brother, arrived at Queensstown met by John Redmond, Patrick O'Brien, Timothy Harrington and others.

TO KILL ALL CHRISTIANS.

Report that Turks Are Planning a Wholesale Massacre. A dispatch from Constantinople asserts that a wholesale massacre of Christians is planned to occur there within a fortnight, and that Armenians have been deported from there on board ships and have been drowned in batches.

OF A GREAT STATE.

NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF NEBRASKA. North Platte Committees Working Hard on Plans for Entertainment at the Irrigation Fair to Be Held in that City—Other Items. For the Irrigation Fair. The Nebraska Irrigation Fair authorities are busily engaged in completing the arrangements for the great irrigating exposition which is to be held at North Platte between October 9 and 16.

Marshal Green Will Not Resign.

At the special meeting of the city council of Florence, August 24, a resolution was drafted and signed by all of the council asking Marshal Green to resign. This was handed to Mr. Green soon after. Mr. Green handed in a communication refusing to resign.

Wild Ride of an Albion Couple.

A woman, in company with an Albion man, hired a rig at the livery barn in St. Edward and started for Albion. When they had gone about two miles the team ran away, striking the buggy, and the woman along the road. They then ran up the railroad track and in attempting to cross the bridge, one of the horses fell through, breaking a leg. It was a valuable animal, but had to be shot before it could be taken off. The man and woman escaped injury.

CROWDS GREET BRYAN.

St. Louis Admirers Almost Crush Him While in Church. When William J. Bryan came out of the Presbyterian Church in St. Louis which he attended Sunday he was greeted by a crowd of people who cheered and thronged to hold them as those who heard him speak Saturday night. He entered the house of worship 1,000 people were vainly seeking admission.

Fatal Accident at Norfolk.

Sam Mather, a bricklayer, while on his way home at Norfolk, was run down by a Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad switch engine, completely severing his leg at the thigh, and otherwise bruising him so that he died in an hour after the accident. The engine was going at very slow speed and it is supposed Mather caught his foot in the interlocking of tracks at that place. Deceased was an old resident and leaves a wife and four young children.

Condition of the Sugar-Beet Crop.

The beet raisers have had several analyses of this year's crop made. The beets are ripening slowly and thus far have not reached the condition of sugar content and purity. Early analysis, however, shows an improvement over the last and it is expected by October 1 the beets will reach 80 per cent. saccharine content and purity.

Carpenter Hurt at Fremont.

Louis Hanson, a carpenter employed on the chitney factory at Fremont, fell from a scaffold on the outside of the building, a distance of nearly forty feet. He struck a couple of boards in falling, breaking both feet and landed on a pile of loose earth. No bones were broken, though he sustained very severe bruises.

Opening of York College.

York College has been opened for its seventh year of work. The college starts on its new year with prospects bright for a successful career for 1894 and 1897. The enrollment of students in the collegiate and commercial departments is the largest in the history of the institution.

Horticulturists Congregate.

The second annual meeting of the Northeast Nebraska Horticultural Society was held in the Maennerloch Hall, Columbus, September 15 and 16. Many prominent men identified with horticulture were there and the meeting was addressed by several from other states.

Runs Into a Barbed Wire Fence.

The 13-year-old son of J. B. Hughes, while returning from Arcadia to his home in Pleasant Valley, was quite seriously injured by the horse which he was riding running into a barbed wire fence, cutting a gash about five inches long in the boy's leg.

Electric Light Election.

The Falls City council has given notice that a special election will be held Tuesday, October 8, 1890, for the adoption or rejection of the proposition to issue bonds to the amount of \$2,000 for the purpose of purchasing new machinery for the electric light system.

Ready for Fall Plowing.

The latter part of last week was an encouragement to the farmers in the vicinity of York owing to the precipitation. Over 1.45 inches of rain fell. Fall plowing may now be commenced.

Inspect Company E. N. N. G.

The Inspector and Adjutant General Barry inspected Company E, First Regiment Nebraska National Guard, at David City, and seemed well pleased with the condition of the company.

Capt. Taylor's Wound Fatal.

Capt. J. B. Taylor, who was accidentally shot at Beemer has died from the results of his injuries. He never regained consciousness.

HAD A GAY OLD TIME.

Lincoln Real Estate Man Loses \$200 in Council Bluffs. John Strine, a real estate man from Lincoln, had a royal good time in Council Bluffs. When the police found him he was happily oblivious to the fact that he still had nearly \$500 in cash in his pockets and that he was in a condition to fall asleep any time without anything to come along.

Vanderbilt and His Friends Preparing to Slaughter Game.

The transportation and access for the big hunting party of Vanderbilt, Webb and others was fitted up at Fort Robinson. There were forty-nine cavalry horses, twenty-one pack mules, twenty-two soldiers and one chief packer. They took the train to Crawford, and transferred the train to the B. & M. at that point, which will take them to Billings, Mont., thence on the Northern Pacific to Grand Bar. From there the party will march to the National Park, and then on to the Jackson's Hole country.

County Fair Dates.

Sept. 14-16 Antelope County, Neligh, Wm Campbell, Sec. " 14-19 Nebraska and Kansas Interstate Fair, Red Cloud, Neb., D. J. Myers, Sec. " 15-18 Cass County, Elmwood. " 15-18 Gage County, Beatrice. " 15-18 Polk County, Osceola, S. B. Moffet, Sec. " 15-18 Jefferson County, Fairbury, W. W. Watson, Sec. " 15-18 Hamilton County, Aurora, L. W. Shannon, Sec. " 15-18 Madison County, Madison, J. L. Rynearson, Sec. " 15-18 Saunders County, Walcott, L. W. Gilchrist, Sec. " 15-18 Kearney County, Minden, L. M. Copeland, Sec. " 16-18 Burt County, Tekamah, E. B. Atkinson, Sec. " 16-18 Boone County, Albion, C. E. Hanna, Sec. " 22-24 Sheridan County, Gordon, H. G. Lyon, Sec. " 23-25 Nemaha County, Auburn. " 23-25 Phelps County, Bertrand. " 23-25 Lancaster County, Lincoln, William Foster, Sec. " 23-25 York County, York, L. D. Stilson, Sec. " 23-25 Valley County, Ord, J. L. Gaffin, Sec. " 23-25 Platte County, Columbus. " 24-26 Dundy County, Benkelman, Neb., Sec. " 26-30 Stanton County, Stanton. " 29-Oct. 2-Otoe County, Syracuse. " 29-Oct. 2-Furnas County, Beaver City. " 29-Oct. 2-Richardson County, Salem, W. W. Allen, Sec. " 29-Oct. 2-Dodge County, Fremont, W. H. Haven, Sec. " 29-Oct. 2-Butler County, Butler, Buff to County, D. A. Travelpiece, Sec. Oct. 6-9 Red Willow County, McCook, L. M. Copeland, Sec. " 6-9 Cass County, Plattsmouth. " 7-21 Washington County, Blair, F. H. Claridge, Sec. " 14-15 Lincoln County, North Platte. " 18-19 Johnson County, Tecumseh.

Texas Fever in Seward.

County Attorney J. Thomas of Seward County has written a letter to Governor Hildcomb calling attention to the fact that five head of cattle from Arkansas, have been unloaded at a point near Germantown, and are now infected with Texas fever and quarantined. In his letter he asked that some veterinarian be sent to Germantown to look into the matter. If shipped out into the state the results are liable to be disastrous.

Assaults a Prisoner in Court.

The trial of Wright Kelly was in progress at Greeley Center for an assault on the 9-year-old boy of Peter Roifers and was about concluded, when Raifer made a rush at the defendant with a heavy chair that would have smashed Kelly's skull had it not been that he was caught by Attorney Doyle, County Attorney Gance and Deputy Sheriff Gaffney. The court then took the matter of Roifers in hand and fined him for contempt of court.

Indians Get Drunk and Fight.

Prairie Chicken and his wife, Indians, got on a drunk near their home on the reservation near Dargatz, and it resulted in a quite a row. Dick Kulgas, who was used and the old man was out quite badly in several places. They are both in the drunkards and are often in trouble.

Burglars Blow a Safe.

The Union Pacific depot at Kansas was entered by burglars. They broke open the foot box, secured a key, unlocked the knob of the Pacific Express Company's safe, filled the safe with powder, and blew the door entirely off. They secured about \$42 in cash.

Es-Bank President Arrested.

J. D. Shahan, president of the defunct Commercial State Bank of Clay City, Chase County, was arrested upon a warrant charging him with having received deposits as president of said bank when the bank was insolvent.

Madison County Old Settlers.

A Madison County reunion and old settlers picnic was held at Battle Creek. It was a grand affair. Nearly all parts of the county were represented. Colonel Simpson of Norfolk delivered an address on farming, followed by singing, speaking and dancing by the young folks.

Burglars Raid a Store at Stella.

Burglars affected an entrance into W. R. Wyatt's store at Stella by cutting a panel from the back door and carried away about \$40 worth of clothing and several dollars in cash.

Not Known at Grand Island.

F. J. Morgan, the supposed name of the train robber killed at Sacramento, was supposed to have hailed from Grand Island. Investigation, however, fails to establish this as a fact.

You can always hear of good hunting and fishing.

You can always hear of good hunting and fishing. It is a fact that there is always something to be done in the field.

MR. HOBART ACCEPTS.



Garret A. Hobart, Republican nominee for Vice President of the United States, has given out his letter of acceptance. It is an emphatic declaration for sound money and contains pointed facts in favor of a tariff to develop and to protect the industries of the country.

The Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks and Others of the Notification Committee of the Republican National Convention have already, in accepting the nomination for the office of the vice presidency tendered to him by the national Republican convention, expressed by approval of the platform adopted by that body as the basis of doctrine.

The platform declarations in reference to the money question express clearly and unmistakably the attitude of the Republican party as to this supremely important subject. We stand unqualifiedly for honesty in finance and the permanent adjustment of our monetary system.

Money Must Be Sound.

The money standard of a great nation should be as fixed and permanent as the nation itself. To secure and retain the best should be the desire of every right-minded citizen. Resting on stable foundations, continuous and unvarying certainty of value should be the distinctive characteristic of the money of a nation.

The necessity of a certain and fixed money value between nations as well as individuals has grown out of the interchange of commodities, the trade and business relationships which bind together the nations of the world, with the enlargement of human wants and the broadening of human interests.

No Time for Juggling.

If we are to continue to hold our place among the great commercial nations we must cease juggling with this question and make our money of purpose clear to the world. No room should be left for misconception as to the meaning of the language used in the platform of the Government yet not yet matured. It should not be possible for any party or individual to raise a question as to the purpose of the country to pay all its obligations in the best form of money recognized by the commercial world.

War Upon the Home-makers.

Free coinage at the arbitrary rate of sixteen ounces of silver would be equivalent to the confiscation of nearly half the savings that these people have invested. It would be tantamount to a war upon American home-makers. It would be an invasion of the homes of the producer and directly to the detriment of the stimulus to endeavor and the compensation of honest toil.

absolutely fiat. There is no difference in principle between a dollar half-fiat and one all fiat. The latter is the cheapest, under the logic of "cheap money," would surely drive the other out.

Any attempt on the part of the Government to create by its fiat, money of a fictitious value, would dishonor us in the eyes of other peoples, and bring infinite reproach upon the national character.

Such free coinage legislation, if ever consummated, would discriminate against every producer of wheat, cotton, corn or any other commodity.

Only Helps the Mine Owner.

In every aspect the proposed policy is partial and oppressive. It is only a device to enable the mine owner or dealer to take his silver to the mint for coinage.

Those who contend for the free and unlimited coinage of silver may believe, in all honesty, that while the existing standard of gold is as 30 to 1 (not 16 to 1) silver will rise above the existing market value.

The dollar of our fathers, about which so much is said, was an honest dollar, silver maintaining a full parity of intrinsic value with gold.

Some People Who Would Suffer.

It may be instructive to consider a moment how the free and unlimited coinage of silver would affect a few great interests, and I mention only enough to demonstrate what a calamity may be before us if the platform of the Republican party is permitted to be carried out.

There are, in this country, nearly 6,000 building and loan associations, with shareholders to the number of 1,800,000, and with assets amounting to \$2,000,000,000.

War Upon the Home-makers.

Free coinage at the arbitrary rate of sixteen ounces of silver would be equivalent to the confiscation of nearly half the savings that these people have invested. It would be tantamount to a war upon American home-makers. It would be an invasion of the homes of the producer and directly to the detriment of the stimulus to endeavor and the compensation of honest toil.

limited silver coinage, would be seven and one-half times the total value of the annual cereal crop of the United States.

Pensions Also in Danger.

One hundred and forty millions of dollars per annum are due to pensioners of the nation. The Republican platform of free and unlimited coinage of silver would endanger these pensions.

The amounts due, in addition to the interests already named, to depositors and holders of bonds, notes, and other securities, would be reduced to a fraction of their present value.

Facts Officially Established.

Still dealing sparingly with figures, of a more general nature, it is possible to sustain the position of the advocates of the gold standard of value.

The proposition for free and unlimited silver coinage is not only a violation of the contract between the Government and the people, but it is also a violation of the contract between the Government and the people.

Cannot Sanction Spoilation.

This country cannot afford to give its sanction to wholesale spoliation. It must hold fast to its integrity. It must still encourage thrift in all proper ways.

But vastly more than a mere assertion of a purpose to reconstruct the national currency is involved in the adoption of the platform of the Republican party.

Would Debauch the Courts.

It assails the judicial monuments reared by the Constitution for the defense of individual rights and the public welfare, and it even assails the integrity of the Supreme Court, which has been considered the last refuge of the citizen against every form of outrage and injustice.

enact necessary tariff modifications along the lines of experience. For the fiscal year of the year of the Wilson tariff, the receipts from customs were \$380,870,850.

Favors a Stable Tariff.

Our party holds that by a wise adjustment of duties to the needs of the country and with a view to stability, we may secure all needed revenue, and it declares that in the event of a tariff increase, the Government will accomplish that result.

The words of the Republican national platform on this subject are at once temperate and emphatic. It is a matter of protection. It is just, fair and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly.

People Must Have Employment.

The Republican party, in its first successful national contest, under Abraham Lincoln, secured the protection of the workingman's living wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers a adequate wages, and to their own labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

Have Been Too Often Betrayed.

My sincere conviction is that my countrymen will prove wise enough to understand the issues that confront them, and patriotic enough to apply force and sure remedies for the relief of the people.

Stands for the American Home.

The Republican party has always stood for the protection of the American home. It will vote to secure it in the enjoyment of all the blessings of remunerated industry, of moral culture and of favorable physical environment.

The Pioneer Flyer.

Lillenthal was the first flying-machine inventor who really succeeded in flying for even a short distance. The attempt to make a more ambitious flight has cost him his life, but nevertheless inventors will go on imitating him, and it may be that in spite of fractured spines and broken necks—men will finally fulfill the prediction of the celebrated mathematician and astronomer, Prof. Proctor, who expected that they would some day know how to fly as easily and naturally as they now know how to swim.

CYCLONE HITS PARIS.

Violent Wind Storm Descends Upon the Gay French Capital.

A violent tornado swept over parts of Paris at 2:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Paris is much stirred up and excited over the disaster.

A large ward in the Hotel Dieu was full of the victims, two of whom died, and several there and in the other hospitals are in a precarious condition.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S FALL HAT.

Symphony in Flowers and Colors Reminds One of Late Leaves. An important order was to be executed the other day by a Washington milliner, for Mrs. Cleveland had written down for an autumn hat.



side of the hat was trimmed with stiff taffeta bows in brown and green—lots of each. The other side of the hat was a mass of snowballs nestling in green leaves. The back was a standing mass of lace, and the pointed top carried out the brown and green motif in an abundance of these leaves.

FUSION IN IOWA.

Iowa Populists Will Support Democratic Electoral Ticket. The Iowa Populist State convention, in session at Des Moines, unanimously endorsed the State and electoral ticket nominated by the Democratic State convention at Ottumwa, which made Gen. J. B. Weaver and Horace Boies candidates for electors at large.

Notes of Current Events.

M. Alexander Felix Joseph Ribot, former premier of France, who for a number of years has been one of the most prominent figures in French politics, has arrived in New York from Paris.

Electrical Canning.

Electricity has been recently applied to the canning of fruits and preserved meats. The process consists of the formation of a conductor layer on the lid of the can, when a current of electricity is deposited by the usual method of electro-plating.

Swiss Statistics.

A Swiss statistician has been unable to count the number of people who took in walking during the winter season. The number he finds to have been 700,000, or an average of 24,000 steps a day.

PERSONAL.

Russell Sage has just passed his 80th birthday. Queen Victoria has given her eighteenth marriages among her thirty-two grandchildren.

The King and Queen of Spain have sent their two sons to England to be educated. Wilfrid Laurier, the new Canadian premier, is a poor man, and it is said that if he were to die the nation would not amount to more than \$100,000.

A war correspondent returned from the town of Matabeleland reports that Mr. Cecil Rhodes displayed bravery verging on rashness in the fight with the Matabele.

The Duke of Cumberland was shot without a noise. The one who shot him was the result of a surgeon's error on the part of the surgeons who attended him as an infant.

Among the many things that command recognition for Li Hong-Chang was a distinguished visit to the fact that he will be one of the first Chinamen who got into the White House without being smuggled.

Baroness Hirsch is continuing the philanthropic enterprises of her late husband. She has just given \$100,000 to his scheme providing for the education of indigent Jews from Russia in the Argentine Republic.

The Shah of Persia has notified the Russian, British, German and French governments that he proposes to sell his capitals before long. Evidently he is anxious to enjoy a glimmer of life as his father had in Europe.

M. Zola and M. Delafosse are candidates for the chair at the academy created by the death of Jules Verne. It is thought probable that M. Zola will win this occasion finally.

George Welch, a New York school teacher, who has had his entire tongue removed, is, although there is not a vestige of that organ left, still able to converse almost as naturally as before the operation and still retains the sense of taste.

It has been definitely decided that Cecil Rhodes will not be tried in London for conspiracy against the late emperor. He is to be tried in the Transvaal.

Mme. Hoashi, the youngest wife of the new Japanese minister, is 33 years of age and of the most striking personal appearance.

Hundreds of people visit the home of Andrew Jackson's old Tennessee home, every month, and the tourists derived from the admiration for the life of a very neat source of revenue to the association that keeps the home in repair.

The mother of Farnell, who has been away to Ireland for an indefinite period. Her health is badly shaken and it is probable that she will spend the remainder of her days with relatives in the old sod.

Stephen Tebbets, of Hartford, who was 99 years old last week, was a sailor, diver, cooper, and a song writer, musician and farmer, and during the present summer he has done most of the work in his large and beautiful garden.

To Mr. Morley, the great English poet, a book in a garden is a source of passed delight. He has no other hobby. He cares neither for sport nor for walks home at night, but wanders in a quiet nook.

It is said that the one woman of whom Queen Victoria stands in the highest awe is the housekeeper of the castle. She has held her position for many years and has been a body who comes within the queen's reach with a rod of iron, even to the queen herself.

The summer of the season is almost too good to be true. It is said to be the case that every autumn there is a second summer, beginning on the 23d of October and lasting for some thirty days—Oh that the poor folk of the British Isles had an occasional glimpse of such a summer. This short season is known by many names. It has been called "St. Martin's summer," "St. Andrew's summer," "St. Luke's Little Summer," "St. John's Summer," "St. Peter's Summer," "St. Paul's Summer," "St. James' Summer," "St. Nicholas' Summer," "St. Agatha's Summer," "St. Barbara's Summer," "St. Elizabeth's Summer," "St. Anne's Summer," "St. Margareta's Summer," "St. Gertrude's Summer," "St. Ursula's Summer," "St. Eustachia's Summer," "St. Lucia's Summer," "St. Apollonia's Summer," "St. Agatha's Summer," "St. Barbara's Summer," "St. Elizabeth's Summer," "St. Anne's Summer," "St. Margareta's Summer," "St. Gertrude's Summer," "St. Ursula's Summer," "St. Eustachia's Summer," "St. Lucia's Summer," "St. Apollonia's Summer."

A Swiss statistician has been unable to count the number of people who took in walking during the winter season. The number he finds to have been 700,000, or an average of 24,000 steps a day. Going still further, he declares that over 600,000 of these steps were taken in going up and down stairs.

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Beware Of the Knife.

Mr. Lincoln Nelson, of Marshallfield, Mo., writes: "For six years I have been a sufferer from a scrofulous affection of the glands of my neck, and all efforts of physicians in Washington, D. C., Springfield, Ill., and St. Louis failed to reduce the enlargement. After six months' constant treatment here, my physician urged me to submit to a removal of the gland. At this critical moment a friend recommended S.S.S., and laying aside a deep-rooted prejudice against all patent medicines, I began its use. Before I had used one bottle the enlargement began to disappear, and now it is entirely gone, though I am not through with my second bottle yet. Had I only used your S.S.S. long ago, I would have escaped years of misery and saved over \$150."

This experience is like that of all who suffer with deep-seated blood troubles. The doctors can do no good, and even their resorts to the knife prove either fruitless or fatal. S.S.S. is the only real blood remedy it gets at the root of the disease and forces it out permanently.

A Real Blood Remedy.

is a blood remedy for real blood troubles; it cures the most obstinate cases of Scrofula, Eczema, Cancer, Rheumatism, etc., which other so-called blood remedies fail to touch. S.S.S. gets at the root of the disease and forces it out permanently. Valuable books will be sent free to any address by the Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SSS

Sure, Prompt, Positive Cures for Impure Blood, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Nervousness, Self-Defeat, Loss of Memory, etc. Will make you a STRONG, Vigorous Man. Price \$1.00, 6 Boxes \$5.00. Special Directions Mailed with each Box. Address: Swift Specific Co., 2919 Lucas Ave., ST. LOUIS, MO.

FOR SALE!



Poland China Hogs.

Come and see my spring pigs. By far the best I have ever raised, and all from old sows and old boars. Large litters; an average of 8 from 20 sows. W. J. White, 1 mile west and 2 1/2 miles south of Wayne, Neb.

STATE BANK Of Wayne.

CAPITAL STOCK Paid in \$75,000
J. W. Jones, President; C. A. Chace, Vice President; Henry Ley, Cashier.
A General Banking Business Transacted.
Interest paid on Time Deposits.

N. I. JUHLIN, Manufacturer of

Boots & Shoes.

Repairing a Specialty.
Shop First Door South of J. S. French & Co's. Office.
WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

CITY MEAT MARKET!

J. H. GOLL, Prop'r.
Will keep First-Class Meats Always on Hand.
Highest cash prices paid for Hides.

THE 'BUCKEYE' BINDERS and MOWERS

For the same will be found this year as usual at

MARK STRINGER'S

On First street where you are invited to call and get prices before placing your order.

ED. REYNOLDS, Auctioneer!

Satisfaction Guaranteed Terms Reasonable.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, are submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 3, A. D., 1896:

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of Nebraska, relating to officers of the executive department.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, treasurer, superintendent of public lands and buildings, and three railroad commissioners, each of whom shall hold his office for a term of two years, from the first Thursday after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. Provided, however, that at the first general election held after the adoption of this amendment there shall be elected three railroad commissioners, one for the period of one year, one for the period of two years, and one for the period of three years. The governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, and treasurer shall reside at the seat of government, and shall perform such duties as may be required by law.

Approved March 20, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section two (2) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to number of judges of the supreme court and their term of office.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section two (2) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2. The supreme court shall not otherwise provided by law consist of five (5) judges, a majority of whom shall be easy to form a quorum or to pronounce a decision. It shall have original jurisdiction in cases where the state shall be a party, mandamus, quo warranto, habeas corpus, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law.

Approved March 20, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section three (3) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to the term of office of the judges of the supreme court.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 3. That section three (3) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 3. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office except as hereinafter provided, shall be for a period of not less than two (2) years, and the legislature may prescribe.

Approved March 20, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of supreme and district court judges.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 13. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, payable quarterly.

Approved March 30, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of the officers of the executive department.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 24. The officers of the executive department of the state government shall receive for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall be payable in four equal installments during the term for which they shall have been commissioned, and they shall not receive to these sums any fees, costs, interest, or other moneys in their hands or under their control, perquisites of office or other compensation, and all such moneys shall be paid by law for services performed by an officer provided for in this article, and shall be paid to the state treasury. The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, establish the compensation of each officer named in this article, and no compensation so established shall be changed or altered until once in four years and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein.

Approved March 20, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to judicial power.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, county courts, and in such other courts inferior to the supreme court as may be created by law, in which two-thirds of the members elected to each house concur.

Approved March 20, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section eleven (11) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to increase in number of supreme and district court judges.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section eleven (11) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 11. The legislature, whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each house shall concur therein, may, in or after the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and thereafter, increase the number of judges of the supreme court of the state, such districts shall be formed of compact territory, and no change in the boundaries of a district shall vacate the office of any judge.

Approved March 6, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section five (5) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to trial by jury.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 5. That section five (5) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 5. All cases shall be by trial, or such other method as may be prescribed by law, provided the secrecy of voting be preserved.

Approved March 20, A. D. 1895.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section six (6), article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

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Approved March 20, A. D. 1895.

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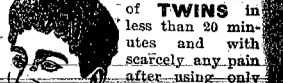
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Mrs. Anna Gage, wife of Ex-Deputy U. S. Marshal,

Columbus, Kan., says:



"I was delivered of TWINS in less than 20 minutes and with scarcely any pain after using only two bottles of 'MOTHERS' FRIEND'."

DID NOT SUFFER AFTERWARD. Sent by Express or Mail, on receipt of \$1.00 per bottle. Book "MOTHERS' FRIEND" FREE.

WATERBURY REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO.

How To Cure Yourself While Using It.

The tobacco habit grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously and irreparably impaired. Health, comfort and happiness. To quit suddenly is to sever a shock for the system, as tobacco to an inveterate user becomes a stimulant that his system cannot do without. "Baco-Curo" is a scientific cure for the tobacco habit in all its forms, especially compounded after the formula of an eminent Berlin physician who has used it in his private practice since 1872, without a failure. It is purely vegetable and guaranteed to be perfectly harmless. You can use all the tobacco you want while using "Baco-Curo." It will help you when to stop. We give a written guarantee to cure permanently any case with three boxes, or refund the money with the balance of interest. "Baco-Curo" is not a substitute, but a scientific cure that cures without the aid of will power and with no inconvenience. It leaves the system as pure and free from nicotine as the day you took your first chew of smoke.

Cured By Baco-Curo and Gained 30 Pounds.

From hundreds of testimonials, the originals of which are on file and open to inspection of the following gentlemen, we have selected:

Clayton, Nevada Co., Ark., Jan. 28, 1895.
Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.-Gentlemen: For forty years I used tobacco in all its forms. For twenty-five years of that time I was a great sufferer from general debility and heart disease. For fifteen years I tried to quit, but couldn't. I took various remedies, among others "No-To-Bac," "The Indian Tobacco Antidote," "Double Chloride of Gold," etc., etc., but none of them did me the least bit of good. Finally, however, I purchased a box of your "Baco-Curo" and it has entirely cured me of the habit in all its forms, and I have increased thirty pounds in weight and am relieved from all the numerous aches and pains of body and mind. I could write a quire of paper upon my changed feelings and condition. Yours respectfully,

P. H. MARBURY.

Pastor C. P. Church, Clayton, Ark. Sold by all druggists at \$1.00 per box; 12 boxes, thirty days treatment, \$2.50, with a written guarantee, or sent direct to Dept. of Price. Write for booklet and circular. Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis., Boston, Mass. No 2-6.

HIS CURIOUS WAY OF SHOWING IT.

It is Heard in New York on the Vital Issues of the Great Campaign.

PERILS OF POPOCRAT SUCCESS. A Spring Address in Which All Questions Are Handled in a Masterly Way.

New York, Aug. 28.—At Carnegie hall, Tuesday night, an immense and enthusiastic audience gathered to hear the issues of the campaign discussed by ex-President Benjamin Harrison. Hon. Chauncey M. Depew presided over the meeting. Both Mr. Harrison and Mr. Depew were the recipients of ovations when they entered the hall. Depew called the gathering to order. Mr. Depew delivered an address on campaign issues, at the close of which he introduced ex-President Harrison, who at once entered by a discussion of the issues. He spoke at considerable length, being very frequently interrupted by applause. Referring to his appearance at a campaign speaker he said it was due to his sense of the duty he owed to the country to combat the fallacies sought to be foisted upon the people by the Democratic party and its allies.



Mr. Bryan asserts that he is opposed to foreign domination in our affairs.

ber of judges and pack the court to get a decision to please them. (Applause.) "My friends, our fathers who framed this government divided its great powers between the executive, legislative, executive and the judicial. It sought to make these independent, the one of the other, so that neither might overshadow or destroy the other. The Supreme court, the most dignified judicial body in the world, was appointed to interpret the laws and the constitution, and when that court pronounced a decree as to the powers of Congress or as to any other constitutional question there is but one right method if we disagree, and that is the method pointed out by the constitution—to amend it to conform with our views. That is the position today.

"You are to answer, then, my fellow citizens, in all the gravity of a great crisis, whether you will sustain a party who propose to destroy the balance which our fathers instituted in our system of government, and whenever a tumultuous Congress disagrees with the Supreme court and a subservient President is in the white house, that the judgment of the court shall be reconsidered and reversed by increasing the number of judges and packing the court with men who will decide as Congress wants them to. (Applause.) I cannot exaggerate the gravity and the importance and the danger of this assault upon our constitutional form of government.

"I do not intend to spend any time in the discussion of the tariff question. That debate has been, and need not be, protracted. And whenever a tumultuous Congress disagrees with the Supreme court, and a subservient President is in the white house, that the judgment of the court shall be reconsidered and reversed by increasing the number of judges and packing the court with men who will decide as Congress wants them to. (Applause.) I cannot exaggerate the gravity and the importance and the danger of this assault upon our constitutional form of government.

"What has brought it about? Gentlemen, who is there to defend the Wilson tariff bill? Who is there to defend the tariff bill? (A voice: "Nobody.") I don't believe a candidate can be found to say that it is. Mr. Cleveland repudiated it. It was so bad that he could not attach his official signature to it, and it became the law without it. It is full of incongruities and inequalities. What has been the result of that measure? It has failed to produce revenue enough, supplemented by our internal taxes, to maintain the government. There has been an annual deficit for years, amounting to \$50,000,000 every year, and the national treasury has been continually in a state of embarrassment. Manufacturers, left unprotected, have been driven to the wall, and are now being driven to the wall by the tariff. But not only has this produced such an effect, but it has practically contributed to the financial depression that we are in. The maintenance of the gold reserve up to \$100,000,000 by the government for the redemption of our notes was essential to confidence in the stability of our finances. When the government reserve runs down people begin at once to say: 'We may come to the point where we have no gold left. The reserve is generally down and this fear is greatly increased, but how can you keep a gold reserve of \$100,000,000 when you have not got \$100,000,000 in the treasury? How can you maintain this gold reserve for redemption of our notes when you have an annual and continuous deficit and your income not equaling your deficit? So that, my friends, this tariff bill has not only contributed by increasing importations, by taking away the helpful support for our own manufacturers, but it has contributed in the way of increasing the silver scare to bring us into the present condition of distrust and dismay which now prevails. (Applause.)

"But I do not intend to follow that question further. I am quite as much opposed to cheapening the American workingman and working woman as I am to cheapening our dollars. (Applause.) I am quite as strongly in favor of keeping our work at home as I am gold dollars. (Applause.)

that parity between our silver and gold coins which the law declares is the policy of the government, and because he has the courage to execute the powers given him by the constitution act to carry out that declaration of public law. I undertake, therefore, to say that if Mr. Bryan, or a man holding his views, were in the presidential chair, the Supreme court, the most dignified judicial body in the world, would be appointed to interpret the laws and the constitution, and when that court pronounced a decree as to the powers of Congress or as to any other constitutional question there is but one right method if we disagree, and that is the method pointed out by the constitution—to amend it to conform with our views. That is the position today.

"The silver question—what is it? Do you want silver because you want more money, a larger circulating medium? I have not heard any one say so. Mr. Bryan is not arguing it upon that basis. If anybody were to seek to give that as a reason for wanting free silver he would be very soon confounded by the statement that free silver would put more gold out of circulation than mints of the United States could possibly bring in of silver, and that instead of having more money we would have less. (Applause.) With our six hundred and one million of gold silver out of circulation we will reduce our per capita money of this country between eight and nine dollars. So it is not for more money we are increasing the number of judges and packing the court with men who will decide as Congress wants them to. (Applause.) I cannot exaggerate the gravity and the importance and the danger of this assault upon our constitutional form of government.

"Now, my friends, there is a great deal of talk about bimetalism and the double standard and a great deal of confusion in the use of those terms. Bimetalism is the name for a system in which money where they are both used. By a double standard they mean that we shall have a gold dollar and a silver dollar which will be a unit of value, by which all property and all wages are sought to be paid. (Applause.) Our fathers thought that when they used these two metals in coinage they must determine the intrinsic relative value of the two, so that a comparison of the markets of the world would show just what really was the value of the two. One ounce of gold; how many ounces of silver it took to be equal to one ounce of gold in the markets of the world where gold and silver were used, and that was the standard. (Applause.) Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton gave their great powers to the determination of that question, and they collected the market reports and they studied with all their power that question, and when they found that appeared to be the general and average relative value of these two metals they fixed upon a ratio between them. Now, what was the object of all that? Why did they lump it up, because they fully understood that under the double standard of the same intrinsic value that both of them could not be standards of value, and both could not circulate. (Applause.)

"These things are now the silver dollars that we have are supported by the government and when the government supports this silver dollar it has issued the dollars on its own account—not for the mine owner—and it has pledged its sacred honor it would make every one of these dollars as good as a gold dollar. (Applause.) But, my friends, the government has not supported this silver dollar in any way. Our Populist friends propose that the man who digs silver out of the mine may bring it to the mint and have it stamped and handed back to him as a dollar, the government having no responsibility about it. These men would reject with contempt the proposition that free coinage was to come with a pledge on behalf of the government to maintain the parity of the two dollars. (Applause.) But, my friends, if we adapted to touch the prevailing standard of bimetalism and well adapted to touch that prejudice against England which many have—but can we do this thing ourselves? Is it a question whether we will do it or not? I can only consent whether we may, or ask the cooperation of somebody? Not at all. I tell you what this government can do alone. It can fix its money unit. It can declare by law that a dollar shall be the value of an ounce of gold and an ounce of silver, but it cannot make that last declaration good. (Applause.) It is unquestionably fully within the power of this government to bring this country to a silver basis by coining silver equal to one ounce of gold unless it will. (Applause.) And if it is not unless the merchants take it at that rate.

"This government might say you shall take one of these dollars, but it cannot say and enforce its decree—if you should say that the government has no power to master our great modern ships and the militia, and put William J. Bryan in command of them—it cannot enforce the decree that one ounce of gold is the equivalent of sixteen ounces of silver. (Applause.) Not only that, but France and England and Germany can do that unless the markets are controlled by us. We can do ourselves, of our own wisdom, declare the unit of value. We can coin silver freely—but we cannot make sixteen ounces of silver equal to one ounce of gold unless it is. (Applause.) And if it is not unless the merchants take it at that rate.

lent of a declaration that 50-cent pieces are dollars. They might just as well pass a law that 50 cents is a dollar. He has got to consult somebody. It would be a legal dollar; but it would not buy a dollar's worth of anything. What is the effect of that? The merchant would take care of himself.

"A man keeps a store down here on Broadway, and that law is going into operation tonight. He summons all his clerks and buys 25 cents' worth of pencils, and before he opens his store in the morning he has marked up his goods to the new scale. He can do all that. But there are great numbers of people, numberless people, who insist on their rights, and some of them endinkle our sympathies, who cannot use the pencil. Take the work of man. He cannot go to the pay roll with a pencil and mark it up. He has got to consult somebody. He has to enter into an argument. He has got to get some other man's consent before he can mark up his wages. Then there is the pensioner, those that are receiving pensions from the government for gallant deeds done in the war, and others for the loss of beloved ones. He cannot take his pension certificates, and when it reads eight dollars make it read sixteen dollars. He has got to go to an appeal to Congress, and a Congress that is populist in character would be unsympathetic. (Applause.) Take the men who have life insurance. Can they where the policy is made? Can the managers of these institutions make it right with them? No. This policy coerces integrity. (Applause.)

"My friends, the men surely do not contemplate the irrevocable and extensive character of the disaster and disturbance that will befall the country if we are all to be paid in silver. They are all to be paid in silver, great and small. Take the laboring man; how full of sympathy they are for him. My countrymen, I never spoke a false word to the laboring man in my life. (Applause.) They are all to be paid in silver, great and small. Take the laboring man; how full of sympathy they are for him. My countrymen, I never spoke a false word to the laboring man in my life. (Applause.) They are all to be paid in silver, great and small. Take the laboring man; how full of sympathy they are for him. My countrymen, I never spoke a false word to the laboring man in my life. (Applause.)

"Now, I have here a memorandum of some of these facts resulting from that investigation. Labor in one period advanced 3 per cent; goods, the things the men had to buy out of their wages for their families and their living, advanced 18 per cent. Through another period the laborer's wages advanced 10 per cent, and the price of goods advanced 49 per cent. In another period the wages of the laborer went up 25 per cent, and the prices of merchandise advanced 90 per cent. In another period



of the laborer's wages went up 43 per cent, and the price of goods 117 per cent. Now, these statistics are well read, and a good scientific industry made by men of both parties to determine what the truth was, and the truth they found that the enormous disparity between the advance of the cost of living and the advance in wages falls in exactly with what we would conclude in advance. Laborers, men who work, whether with head or hand in unskilled positions, would do well to take these facts to heart and settle the question after that broad, deep inquiry to which Mr. Bryan invites you, as to whether you want to enter into another experiment such as you had during the war, when wages advanced so slowly and tediously and the cost of your living moved on so swiftly.

"I have sketched very hastily some of the evils that will result from this change to a debased dollar—a contraction of our currency by the exporting of our gold and a readjustment of everything. Now, who will get any benefit? The man who contracts with you that he contracted upon a gold basis and is able to pay it with a 50-cent dollar. He and the mine owner who gets an exaggerated price for the products of his mine are the only two classes of people, that I can see that would have any benefit out of it. They make a strong appeal to the farmer. They say 'it will pay up prices. Well, in a sense, yes, but the man who contracts with you that he contracted upon a gold basis and is able to pay it with a 50-cent dollar. He and the mine owner who gets an exaggerated price for the products of his mine are the only two classes of people, that I can see that would have any benefit out of it. They make a strong appeal to the farmer. They say 'it will pay up prices. 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WHAT IS A DOLLAR?

A Plain, Simple Definition by Prof. Wm. Morse Cole of Harvard.

THE JUDGMENT OF AN EXPERT.

What It Is—How It Came to Be—What It Will Be if Free Coinage Prevails.

A college professor, William Morse Cole, formerly instructor in political economy at Harvard College, has written a pamphlet upon what would happen if the mints of the United States were opened for the free coinage of silver at the existing ratio, which presents some little considered aspects of the subject in a new light, and will repay the attention of thoughtful people. He states the question before the country as being whether the Government shall coin free an unlimited number of silver dollars, and still allow men to pay their debts in dollars containing 23.22 grains of gold or in dollars containing 87 1/4 grains of silver, as they may choose.

Having thus defined the case, which has been submitted to the judgment of the American people, he proceeds to examine the effect of coinage laws upon the price of bullion, and in beginning this inquiry propounds the fundamental question, "What is a dollar?" The answer is that a dollar is nothing but a verbal expression to which Congress arbitrarily supplies the meaning. Whatever Congress calls a dollar is a dollar. Its power of definition in this respect is absolute and unlimited. If it decreed that 300 grains of pig iron should be a dollar that is what a dollar would be, and the people who are advocating the free coinage of silver as a means of cheating their creditors by authorizing payment of debts in a coin less valuable than that in which the debts were incurred must often be surprised at their moderation.

But while Congress has unlimited power to say what a dollar shall be, it has no power whatever to fix what a dollar shall buy. It may decree that a dollar shall consist of 100 grains of silver, but it would not follow as a result of such decree that 100-grain silver dollars would buy as much as the present article. As a matter of fact, they wouldn't buy more than about a fourth as much. The Congressional fiat is powerless to create values, and fifty-three cents' worth of silver bullion would not, through the process of being converted into a disc, and of having the words "one dollar" and "In God we trust" stamped upon it, gain an additional forty-seven cents in value. It would be a dollar because Congress said so, but as compared with the dollar containing 23.22 grains of gold it would only be a fifty-three-cent dollar. It would buy no more, as soon as people "got on" to it, than to the amount of its commercial value. And it would, of course, expel the 100-cent gold dollar from circulation, under the operation of the so-called Gresham law.

That law has no connection with the late Secretary of State. It was named after Sir Thomas Gresham, an eminent merchant in his day, who was Lord Mayor of London three hundred years ago, and who made and recorded the observation that the worse currency invariably drives out the better. There is no mystery about this. It is a law whose operation is illustrated in the everyday experience of us all. If he is an average human being, the man who has a bright, clean note and an old dirty one, passes on the dirty one. If he has two quarters one of which is very much worn, he gets rid of that one. He keeps the best even when the difference is trifling and immaterial. How much the more, then, if he has two kinds of dollars, one of which is actually worth nearly twice as much as the other, does he use the one of lesser value and send the other one to some place where it is properly appreciated. Thus, in the event of the admission of silver to free coinage all our gold coin would become a commodity and most of it would be exported.

This would produce a serious contraction of the currency, but such a contraction would be far less important and disastrous than the attendant contraction of credit due to the uncertainty of the future. Upon this point Mr. Cole is very luminous and emphatic. He says:

"Hesitation over the acceptance of credit payments invariably follows, in the minds of most men, from the expectation of a new and cheaper standard of money. The result of such a widespread check to activity can be only distress and business panic, reaching all classes in the country. Many a man who has incurred financial responsibility in the past by contracting to do work within a specified time, or to pay for property or rights within a given time, will find that the banks or individuals from whom he had confidently expected to borrow are not only unwilling to lend, but eager to collect outstanding debts. Such failure to receive expected support will lead to countless bankruptcies. Each bankruptcy, moreover, will reduce the resources of many other individuals or business firms, and will cause new bankruptcies. These last, in turn, will start a new chain, until none escape altogether untouched. The panic will be general."

Mr. Cole anticipates that under the influence of a debased currency prices would rise, but he argues that the rise would be irregular, and that farmers and wage earners would be sufferers

from the change. Thus he remarks: "Of one class of commodities it is safe to make a prediction that the rise of price would come late rather than early. Even the poorest families are supplied with the bare necessities of life, and none have use for a much larger supply. Cereal products are so largely of this class that the demand for them would be but slightly increased, presumably, even if the incomes of most families were doubled. Thus the rise in price of plain foodstuffs would come much later than that for other things."

So, with regard to the wage rate, he sees no encouragement for the workman: "Unfortunately," he says, "there is no ground for expecting higher immediate wages. Nothing in the changed situation will alter the relation of labor and capital or laborer and capitalist. When higher prices are realized in any industry the employers will be able usually to pay higher wages; but nothing in the situation will immediately compel them to do so. Either higher wages will come very slowly as a result of the increased cost of living, or else after long struggles between employers and employes, in which each failure will make subsequent struggles harder."

The concluding chapter of Mr. Cole's pamphlet is good enough to quote in full. Here it is: "Free coinage, as proposed in the United States, would make a new standard of payments, to which all prices must adjust themselves, for free coinage would absorb comparatively little of the world's surplus of silver, and would barely affect the value of gold; it would give a new meaning to the word 'dollar' in all contracts, and would make their value so uncertain that our credit currency, which is of vastly more importance than our specie or paper, would suffer an immediate and severe contraction—precipitating bankruptcy, shut-downs and general business stagnation, with consequent distress among those dependent upon day wages. As time passed it would raise prices, but in some industries earlier than in others, and it would raise most prices earlier than it would raise wages, and hence a good proportion of the people would be forced to pay higher prices long before they received higher incomes. It would enable land speculators, building owners, railroads, gas, electric and manufacturing companies to pay off their debts in money inferior to that borrowed, and would put much of this loss on savings bank depositors and investors of small means, who have saved at great sacrifices for old age, for dependents and for the education of children. Indeed, free coinage has nothing to recommend it and everything to condemn it. Its sole virtue lies in its profitable services for bullion owners and politicians. The politicians find it profitable, moreover, only in so far as they can induce others to disregard all reason and experience and blindly imagine that they see a panacea for the country's ills in free coinage of silver dollars."—Philadelphia American.

How Will Cheap Money Help the Farmer?

In a speech at Reinbeck, in Grundy County, Iowa, ex-Gov. Boies advised farmers to take no alarm at the talk about "cheap dollars," since cheap money means higher prices for farm products, and is therefore in their interest. His advice is in the same line with Mr. Alfeld's talk, in Illinois, about the present "200-cent gold dollar." The gentleman both virtually admit that they do not expect the silver dollar under free coinage, to retain its present current value. In saying so they take issue with their candidate, for Mr. Bryan, in his speech accepting the nomination for the presidency, distinctly and unequivocally declared:

"We counted that free and unlimited coinage by the United States alone will raise the dollar value of silver to its bullion value, and thus make silver bullion worth \$1.29 per ounce in gold throughout the world."

A public speaker presumes upon the ignorance of his audience, when he urges his hearers to vote for cheap money on the ground that cheap money means more money, and that if money is more abundant they will get more of it for their crops, farms and workmen. By this line of argument, Bryan, and enough of them are for him, succeed in debasing the currency. They can make the money of this country less valuable than it is. But they cannot prevent the disastrous consequences of their action, nor avert the calamities which invariably follow the cheapening of the monetary unit of value. All that they can do is to shut their eyes to the teaching of history and take the risk.

The price of everything which is bought and sold depends upon two values, which must be equalized, before any two parties to any transaction can close a bargain. These are: first, the value of the article offered for sale, and second, the value of the money given in exchange for it. If the dollar is made cheaper and poorer, of course farmers will have to get more of them in payment for their corn and wheat. But more dollars, if they are cheaper dollars, do not mean more value received. The man who supposes that they do is ignorant as a child, and a hopeful victim for swindlers. He is not "sharp."

give us in exchange for them any more English sovereigns. In other words, we cannot sell them any more wheat by changing the weight of a bushel, and we cannot get any more value for our wheat by taking pay in cheaper dollars.

The experiment which the advocates of free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 ask us to sanction by our votes is an experiment attended with fearful risks. The mere apprehension that this experiment may be tried has already filled the country with fear verging upon panic. It has paralyzed business. No element of uncertainty in business is so alarming as a doubt what the value of the dollar will be, within the next six months. With this uncertainty staring him in the face, the manufacturer refuses to make goods, the merchant refuses to buy them, improvement and enterprise wait, labor is unemployed, and the farmer loses his market. No class of citizens can profit by such conditions, unless it be the class known as speculators. All legitimate business interests demand money of steady value.

"When the Gold is All in England, There's a smile of satisfaction on the silver magnate's face; And he waits without a tremor for the outcome of the race; And he dreams of trips to Europe, and of yachts and horse fairs; When the gold is all in England—and the silver's in the mine,

There's a twinkle in his optic and a chuckle in his grin; And he drops a bit of silver in the slot near Bryan's chin; And he plans to fool the public with his little cash combine; Till the gold is all in England—and the silver's in the mine.

He leaves to politicians all endeavors to explain; He's crucified his conscience on the cross of sordid gain; He merely pays the salaries, and waits with smile divine, Till the gold is all in England—and the silver's in the mine.

He's waiting till each dollar's worth of silver in his hoard Will bring him in just double what the country can afford; 'Tis then he'll pocket all the cash and shake each foolish dupe; And the gold will be in England and Our Willie in the soup."—Samuel Merwin, in Times-Herald.

Hogs and Cattle in Iowa for Thirty-one Years.

The great argument of the silver men with the farmers is that prices are low. Of course everybody knows that prices are low. But an intelligent man always wants to know, before he tries a remedy, what it is going to do for him. In fact, when a man is in bad straits financially he wants, if he is prudent, to be more careful than ever about trying experiments, for an unlucky one at such a time might ruin him completely. When he is prosperous, as we were in 1892, he can take a flyer, and survive one mistake, but he doesn't want two mistakes.

In poor condition in 1890 to have another experiment turn out on him as the experiment of 1892 did. Now everybody agrees that farm products are distressingly low. What shall we do about it? Mr. Bryan says give us free silver. Mr. Bryan is one of the fellows who led us into the 1892 experiment. He said nothing about free silver then. It was free trade then. Now he says all we need is free silver. He says this trouble about prices originated away back in 1873, and that things have been getting steadily worse ever since. He says that the trouble is that since 1873 we have been measuring things in money kept at par with our gold coin, and he alleges that gold has been steadily becoming dearer, as compared to farm products, making prices lower.

This argument will not stand examination. In the historical department of the State of Iowa, at Des Moines is a file of the Dubuque Herald, reaching back before the war. The Herald has maintained a good market report through all of these years. These market reports have been examined, and average taken for each year, by taking the market quotations on the first day of each month from 1861 to 1892. This was done on wheat, oats, corn, butter, eggs, beans and pork. The paper money period was reduced to gold because it is the value of gold which is alleged to have arisen. Here are the figures on hogs and cattle:

| | Hogs. | Cattle. |
|------|------------------|-------------|
| 1861 |\$4.50-4.90 | \$1.70-2.10 |
| 1862 |2.99-2.72 | 1.72-2.23 |
| 1863 |2.77-3.24 | 1.67-2.38 |
| 1864 |3.08-3.55 | 1.59-2.08 |
| 1865 |6.44-6.81 | 2.36-3.54 |
| 1866 |6.61-5.78 | 3.54-4.20 |
| 1867 |4.56-4.78 | |
| 1868 |5.33-5.57 | 3.57-4.21 |
| 1869 |7.42-9.40 | 3.26-3.50 |
| 1870 |6.85-7.08 | 3.50-4.00 |
| 1871 |4.74-4.87 | 3.60-3.63 |
| 1872 |3.63-3.77 | 3.10-4.00 |
| 1873 |3.37-3.51 | 2.77-3.28 |
| 1874 |4.05-4.88 | 3.34-3.99 |
| 1875 |5.05-5.90 | 3.24-3.61 |
| 1876 |6.25-5.49 | 2.89-3.39 |
| 1877 |4.28-4.55 | 3.38-3.69 |
| 1878 |3.11-3.17 | 2.97-3.34 |
| 1879 |3.05-3.15 | 3.37-3.97 |
| 1880 |4.08-4.19 | |
| 1881 |5.46-6.61 | 4.14-4.43 |
| 1882 |0.78-7.01 | 4.50-6.07 |
| 1883 |5.51-5.85 | 4.44-4.69 |
| 1884 |5.26-5.43 | 4.58-5.39 |
| 1885 |3.89-3.95 | 4.08-5.08 |
| 1886 |3.78-3.87 | 3.79-4.36 |
| 1887 |4.86-4.81 | 3.34-3.50 |
| 1888 |5.22-5.33 | 3.25-3.60 |
| 1889 |3.94-4.11 | 3.18-4.07 |
| 1890 |3.48-3.58 | 2.59-2.77 |
| 1891 |3.93-4.08 | 3.00-4.00 |
| 1892 |4.47-4.78 | 3.96-3.43 |

Summary hogs and cattle in Dubuque: Average price of dressed hogs in gold, 1861 to 1887 and live hogs 1868 to 1870. \$4.92@5.38. Average price of live hogs in gold, 1871 to 1890..... 4.12@ 4.35. Average price of live hogs in gold, 1861 to 1892..... 4.69@ 4.87. Average price of beef cattle in gold, 1861 to 1870..... 2.26@ 2.84. Average price of beef cattle in

gold, 1871 to 1890..... 2.87@ 3.20. Average price of beef cattle in gold, 1861 to 1892..... 3.70@ 4.27. The figures from 1861 to 1867 are on dressed hogs, as that was the way they were marketed at that time. That, of course, raises the price for those years. It is a further fact that in those years following the war the country was nearly stripped of hogs, which had a tendency to make prices high. The war comes in the first period also, when farmers by the hundred thousand were in the army, and every influence helped to make high prices. And yet it will be seen that there is no average decline after 1873, down to 1892. There were years of low prices, and so there were before 1873, but the price of hogs in Dubuque, after our currency came to the gold standard (which means equal in value to gold), was the same as it was before. These figures completely disprove the theory that prices have any relation to the year 1873. They have none.

When Bryan is Elected, They say men will not have to work, When Bryan is elected, There'll be no toiler, hence no shirk, When Bryan is elected, For silver then will all be free And, every morn and night, will be Brought round in carts to you and me, When Bryan is elected.

I know a man who wants a job, When Bryan is elected; His name is Peter, 'twill be Bob When Bryan is elected; He says for twenty 'slugs' a day, He'll hire himself, his horse and dray Delivering silver down his way, When Bryan is elected.

I know another who declares, When Bryan is elected; He'll silver-plate the golden stairs, When Bryan is elected; They'll just make laws to beat the band, Respecting all such shenanigans—brand Like that one called 'supply and demand.' When Bryan is elected.

A PRACTICAL FARMER.

He Wants to Know How Free Silver Coinage Will Help Them. Farmer—I confess that I don't understand the intricate features of the silver question. I suppose that which is meant by free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 is that any person in this or any other country who has silver bullion could take it to our mints and have it coined into dollars without cost to him, and that there shall be 16 parts of silver in each silver dollar to one part of gold that now enters into the coinage of the gold dollar. Editor—You are right. That is just what is meant by it. What do you do for a living? Farmer—I am a farmer, living in Illinois.

Editor—If the mints were thrown open to the coinage of the silver of the world, or even the silver of our own mines, can you tell me how you would get a single silver dollar that you don't now get without giving for it either its equivalent in labor or the product of your labor in the form of something you have raised on your farm?

Farmer—No, I can't, and that is just what strikes me. The silverites are talking that we will have good times again if we pass the free coinage law, and that we will not have good times until we do come to free silver coinage. They say we have not money enough in circulation, and it is that which makes hard times. I am sure times are now about as hard as they can be, but whether I would have any more money than I now have if the free coinage was brought about I can't tell. I confess, that I can't reason it out that I would, for about three years past times have been wretchedly bad. When times were good I could never get anything for nothing. In 1892 we had the same kind of money that we now have and we were very prosperous. I suppose that if I was a silver mine owner I would want free silver coinage, too.

Editor—Exactly. The silver mine owners and the brokers are the only persons to be benefited by it. If you could get a fair price for your cattle, your wool and other crops, would you care anything about free silver?

Farmer—No, I should not. And to be candid, I don't know that I care anything for it now, but these silverites sort of upset me with their theories, which I could not understand.

Editor—If the tariff on barley, buckwheat, corn, oats, cabbage, wool, chickens and all the products of the farm was again raised to the figure it was in the McKinley bill, or near that, don't you think you would find the problem of hard times solved?

Farmer—I don't know but what that would settle it, for we had good times during the short period that we had the McKinley law. I have heard that a fearful amount of farm products are being shipped in from Canada and other places. The politicians don't care much for the farmers, and the tariff is only made to protect the manufacturer and the trust people.

Editor—Are you sure of that? Don't you know that the McKinley law placed a protective tariff on everything the farmer raised?

Farmer—I don't think it did much for the farmer. Editor—Well, it did a great deal for the farmer, and the Wilson law cut the McKinley figures nearly in half every thing, which enables the garden truck raised in Germany, Canada and other places to come into our markets and undersell the home products. I judge you are not aware of the differences between the protection given to the farmer in the McKinley law and that given him in the Wilson law. Let me tell you some of the figures showing the duty on some of the articles of produce upon which the farmer makes the most profit. These figures are taken out of the tariff schedules printed by the Democratic Congress that passed the Wilson law:

| |
|---|
| Wilson tariff—Apples, 20c per bushel. |
| Butter, 4c per pound. |
| Beans, 20c per bushel. |
| Cabbages, free. |
| Cider, free. |
| Cheese, 4c per pound. |
| Eggs, 3c per dozen. |
| Fat, \$2 per ton. |
| Poultry, 3c, dressed. |
| Poultry, 2c, undressed. |
| Honey, 10c per gallon. |
| Hops, 8c per pound. |
| Milk, free. |
| Onions, 20c per bushel. |
| Peas, 3c per bushel. |
| Potatoes, 15c per bushel. |
| Castor beans, 25c per bush-1. |
| Flaxseed, 20c per bushel. |
| Wool, free. |
| McKinley tariff—Apples, 25c per bushel. |
| Butter, 6c per pound. |
| Beans, 40c per bushel. |
| Cabbages, 3c per head. |
| Cider, 6c per gallon. |
| Cheese, 6c per pound. |
| Eggs, 5c per dozen. |
| Fat, \$4 per ton. |
| Poultry, 5c, dressed. |
| Poultry, 3c, undressed. |
| Honey, 25c per gallon. |
| Hops, 15c per pound. |
| Milk, 5c per quart. |
| Onions, 40c per bushel. |
| Peas, 4c per bushel. |
| Potatoes, 25c per bushel. |
| Castor beans, 50c per bushel. |
| Flaxseed, 30c per bushel. |
| Wool, 11c to 13c per pound. |

You can see that the difference in these figures, between the McKinley Law and the Wilson Law, gives quite a margin for the importer and the middle man, and enables them to import that class of farmer's truck which really pays the farmer best. You know that ever since the Wilson bill has been the law the government revenue has been running behind about forty million dollars each year, or, in other words, we are spending that amount more than our income. Does it not strike you that we need a revenue bill that will do away with the necessity for selling bonds, but will keep us at least even and pay our interest on the government debt? Neither you nor I felt that way, were paying any tax through the tariff because we were prospering, and at the same time the government debt was being reduced every year. That difference between the McKinley Law and the Wilson Law made a big difference in the prosperity of the farmers and may account largely for the hard times.

Farmer: If we had free coinage of silver would it not make money more plenty and easier to get?

Editor: How could it? If the mints were turning out bushels of silver dollars each minute, not one more dollar would find its way into your pocket than does now. We depend on the prosperity of the manufacturers and working men to bring us good times. Free coinage raises prices all along the line because the value of the silver dollar declines, and labor will be the last to be benefited by an advance. With little men around you, would you ever look for an advance in wages? Certainly prosperity must be widespread before the price of labor, in wages, is materially advanced. In Colombia, South America, as well as in Mexico (both silver countries), commodities have advanced 100 per cent., while wages have advanced only 50 per cent. In Bogota, United States of Columbia, labor that was paid sixty cents per day in 1895, now receives ninety cents per day, though the cost of living has so far advanced that the laboring man is worse off than before. A poorer class of clothing had to be imported to meet the conditions of the laboring man. Free coinage of silver in the United States would affect prices and labor just as the silver basis has done in Japan, Russia, Mexico, United States of Columbia, and every other country where it has been tried. Mark this, not one country that is now on a silver basis took that position voluntarily, but it was forced upon them by exigencies over which they had no control. These silver mine owners are asking us to voluntarily go not only on a silver basis, but to invite the silver of all the world to come to our markets.

Farmer: Well, what do we need, in order to secure prosperity?

Editor: We want to produce work for our mechanics and woodmen, and start our mills and furnaces and work shops going on full time, and with full force of hands, then the silver craze will be forgotten just as the foolish greenback craze was. With a revenue bill large enough to keep the product of the foreign farms and factories out of our markets, our skilled mechanics will find employment and that will also provide for the unskilled laborer; then our money will be kept in America, and not go abroad to make other countries prosperous. We are the greatest consumers in the world, and when our mechanics and laboring men are at work at good wages they buy liberally and live well, and that brings prosperity to the farmer every time. When the mechanic is idle or on half time, as he is at present all over the country, then you farmers find it hard to sell your products, and you feel hard times and wonder what brings it on.

Farmer—Then you think that free silver coinage will not help any part of the country except the mining districts?

Editor—How can it? You receive no money except for something you have exchanged for money, or for work done for some one else. If the National Bank in town here has received several bags of silver money, how are you to be benefited by it?

Farmer—I don't know. Editor—Neither do I. You would not hear any discontent from the silver mine-owners and their politicians if the Government bought all their silver and paid them \$1.29 per ounce for it. Why should not the Government be required by law to purchase all your potatoes at say, sixty cents per bushel, or your grain at 90 cents per bushel, as to be

compelled to purchase all the silver at \$1.29 per ounce? It would be just as sensible.

Farmer—I don't see but it would be just as right, too. Editor—If the farmers and mechanics are led into voting for free silver this fall and bring on us for less than four to six years of much harder times than we now have they will have but themselves to blame for it. The silverites are fighting for their interests and are not caring for the interests of the farmer or mechanic. Their politicians voted in the Senate to defeat the Dingley bill, which would have provided enough revenue to run the Government without selling any more bonds. They voted that way in order to compel the Republican Senators to vote for free silver coinage. By that vote they showed their readiness to throttle anything or everything in order to bring about their pet measure. Note the argument running through all their speeches, Bryan's particularly. They are trying to array the farmer and the working people against the money power—bankers, manufacturers and capitalists. They have nothing but their unreasonable assertions to advance as a cure for our present hard times, while the Republican party can point to the great benefit that ample protection has already done for us, through the McKinley law with reciprocity to open up the South American markets to us as it did in 1892. If we have a protective tariff that will run the Government by providing sufficient revenue, that same protection will start our manufactures and give employment to honest toil at good wages, and prosperity will spread all over our blessed land, making the farmer as happy as the employed mechanic.

"Keep Off the Grass." (By the author of "The Little Dinner Bucket.") I read a "sign" the other day, "Keep off the grass" it said; A man in blue the rule enforced With helmet on his head. The lawn was green and freshly cut, But just across the way A "factory" stood in silent gloom, As in reproach to say: "Get on the grass" our thousand strong, The turf is good and deep Around "McKinley's porch" this fall, Take neither rest nor sleep; Crowd in from every town and State And hear a word of cheer; Then bear it out, and tell it o'er, The people want to hear; That "good old times" are coming back For every trade and class. Ring bells, swing flags, stand up and shout. We're walking "on the grass."

Bryan and the Illinois Farmer. In one of Mr. Bryan's speeches to the farmers of New York, August 28, he delivered himself of the following sentimental wall over the condition of farmers in his native State. "I met a farmer in Illinois. He was a schoolmate of mine in college—a college graduate. He is a man of exemplary habits, honest, frugal and industrious. He had his three children with him. He had been in the city for some years rolled down his checks as he told me that if conditions remained as they were it was the saddest thing he had to contemplate that he could not give to those children the education and advantages he wanted to."

It happens that the name of this farmer is known, and the sequel will detract largely from Mr. Bryan's judgment. The gentleman to whom he refers is William Conover, who lives on his mother's farm near Virginia, Cass County, Illinois. He has a brother who has written a letter concerning this particular case to the Illinois State Journal. Mr. Oscar Conover is a Republican, and he says that his parents were well-to-do farmers, who had accumulated sufficient property to enable them to give to each of their sons and daughters when they started out in life for themselves, either a good farm worth ten thousand dollars, or its equivalent in money. His brother William, Mr. Bryan's friend, did not like farming. Oscar says that "When a job, tending box, he had rather hunt bumble bees' nests with his favorite dog than to help make hay." He took a college education, engaged in pursuits more hazardous than that of farming, and lost his fortune. The crime of 1873 was not in any sense responsible for this loss, nor the Republican administration, nor the financial policy of the government, nor the gold standard. Mr. Oscar Conover concludes: "We farmers have been very prosperous until 1893, yet Mr. Bryan says these gold mines have been cornering the market for twenty years, spending money in buying foreign titles for their daughters, and that the picture he draws of the Illinois farmer is only one in ten thousand. All we want is McKinley and protection."

This is a typical case in point. Mr. Bryan's illustration is about as pertinent as most of his other illustrations and instances. The cry for free and unlimited coinage of silver comes up from the unsuccessful in life, most of whom have no one to blame for their misfortunes except their own incapacity. They would be equally incapable under any financial system. The idea that they would make money if money were cheap is an illustration. They are like a certain farmer and stockdealer in Central Illinois who was at one time worth \$100,000 or more, but lost it by speculation in grain in a bucket shop. He is now on the street spending all his spare time, of which he has a great deal, in denouncing the crime of 1873 as the cause of all his bad luck. Mr. Bryan's picture of the Illinois farmer gives a very erroneous impression of his actual condition. All of Mr. Conover's brothers and sisters have added to the fortune left them by their father except this one, and with the exception of William, all of them are for McKinley, protection and sound money.

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JOEL A. FIPER.
MAINE SPEAKS.
 50,000 Plurality in the Old Pine Tree State.
 Maine spoke in no uncertain tones at the election Monday and the sound rang from the Atlantic to the Pacific for sound money, American honor and patriotism. 50,000 plurality, by far the largest ever given in the old pine tree state. Grand and glorious is this country of ours. Now let republicans work that Nebraska can take her place in the line for patriotism and prosperity.
 It is now proper for Bryan to receive the pop notification at the home of Tom Watson.
 It is now in order for Sewall to withdraw and then the popocratic ticket can properly be dubbed the populist ticket.
 Four years ago Bryan's principal hobby was "free trade." This year he ignores "free trade" and takes up "free silver." The latter he has almost abandoned and now seeks to array class against class. Are you of that class?
 How dear to some pops is the fond recollection of the office they once held when in the republican fold; but times have changed and their hopes have gone glimmering and they can no longer bear the standard of gold—they are looking for a free silver office.
 Bryanism in Wayne county is dying as it should; dying for the want of substance on which to exist. The footings of the Britton-Wright-Miller trio has convinced voters that the advice of chronic office seekers is not the stuff for honest voters. The bombast of free silver wind is being let out by punctures of good common sense.
 The September report of the statistician of the department of agriculture shows a decline in the condition of corn from the August statement of five points, or from 95 per cent in August to 91 in September. The averages in the principal corn growing states are: Kentucky 83, Ohio 104, Michigan 104, Indiana 103, Illinois 100, Iowa 103, Missouri 85, Kansas 89, Nebraska 103.

THE SITUATION IN MEXICO.
 Replies to Pertinent Questions by an American in the Sister Republic.
 (Des Moines Capital.)
 Facts are better than theories. The two letters given below explain themselves. The first one was written by Guy Kellogg, of the firm of Guy Kellogg & Co., of Vinton, Ia., to his uncle who has lived in Mexico some years. The wage earner may judge for himself.
VINTON, IA., July 11, 1896.—My Dear Uncle: About three weeks ago the republican party met in St. Louis and nominated William McKinley for president and adopted a platform declaring in favor of a gold standard as the basis of our money; just last week the democrats in convention assembled, nominating William J. Bryan of Nebraska, on a free silver platform, declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. Now, knowing that Mexico has a free silver coinage and that with you silver was the basis of your circulation I thought it would do no harm to ask a few questions for my own information. Trusting that it will not be too much trouble to answer I venture the following questions:
 1. If you were a citizen of the United States and all your business interests were in this country, would you be in favor of free coinage of silver?
 2. What does the day laborer receive for a day's work in your country?
 3. Have you gold in your country; I mean gold coin?
 4. What is the market price of wheat in Mexico?
 5. What is the price of cattle and horses on the market?
 6. What do you think would be the effect of a change of our coinage system?
 Anything else you may deem of interest along this line will be thankfully received. Yours truly, GUY KELLOGG.
MONTELOVIA COA, MEXICO, July 18, 1896.
 Dear Nephew: Your letter of the 11th is before me. In reply to your questions say: To your first, No; to your second, 33 to 37 cents. In answer to your third question, gold does not circulate here at all; to your fourth, wheat 96 cents to \$1; cows are worth \$15; horses, \$7 to \$25; and to your last, ruin.
 We pay for exchange, when we need it, \$1.85 for \$1, and often \$2 for \$1. Gold does not circulate here. I sold an American \$20 gold piece for \$10 in Mexican silver. Common calico is worth 18 cents; good calico 33 cents; bleached domestic 25 to 33 cents, and everything else in proportion. I have three men working on my farm at \$10 per month and they board themselves of course. You people have a good thing and you will lose it if you change. Lovingly, A. H. KELLOGG.
 Albion W. Tourgee of New York, says: "There is no reason why a farmer or a mechanic should not understand the currency question as well as the banker. The fact that a man makes money or deals in it does not at all imply that he understands its relations to government or its authority as to functions. A rifleman may hit the bull's-eye every time and not be an authority on the science of projectiles or the manufacture of firearms. Money is just as much an instrument as a rifle—an implement of trade as the rifle is of war. A manual laborer has more time to think than a business man whose mind is all the time full of his business. They do think, too; earnestly, deeply, honestly. They read, too, books as well as newspapers, which the business man has seldom time to read. What, then, is the trouble? No lack of thought, no lack of patriotism, or even lack of inspiration, but rather an over-supply of misinformation. A man may be right without being fully informed; wrong, however studious, because misinformed.—The poor man is very apt to think the rich man an ogre; the rich man thinks the poor man a fool. Both are apt to be mistaken. The danger is that both of them will keep on thinking they are right. The thing we have most to fear is not free silver, but the establishing of class antagonism as the determining question of party politics. The warfare between the rich and the poor means the end of popular government. When that becomes chronic there is only left to choose between empire and anarchy. The work of this campaign should be conducted not merely to stamp out the silver heresy—that is only an incident—but to put an end to the war of classes by bringing all together on the one platform of the common people.
 We dislike to spoil some of the Reporter's cheap thunder, but truth is mighty and must prevail. It will be remembered that recently the Reporter made a great ado over the fact that Herr Most, the leading anarchist of this country, was for McKinley. Most says he is not and never has been for McKinley, and that the reporter who started such a story is a liar. He says he is for Bryan first, last and all the time. With Herr Most and Judge Scott for him, poor Bryan is in hard luck, indeed.—Madison Chronicle.
 What a fine time Bryan must be having touring around the country, but the result will be the same as when Horace Greely exhibited himself over the United States. He didn't get the ballota.

Senator Carter's Letter.
 The letter of Senator Carter to the state Republican convention of Montana is the best statement yet made of the position of the Republican party from the point of view of an ardent silver advocate. It ought to be very effectual with republicans who, in their anxiety for bimetalism, have been tempted by the sophisms of Mr. Bryan and his free-silver, free-trade co-workers. It will be remembered that of the senatorial speeches in favor of postponing tariff legislation "until silver was given its rights" none created a more favorable impression than did the speech of Senator Carter. It was, in fact, the sensation of that remarkable debate. Mr. Carter now in no way abates his devotion to the cause of silver, but, coolly looking over the field, has come to the conclusion that the surest way to aid in the restoration of silver is to re-estate the Republican party in power. Personally he favors free coinage, but free coinage under the Democratic party, with Mr. Bryan as its chief, he fears might not only prove disastrous to the silver cause, but to the country itself.
 Mr. Carter's state, Montana, has been set down as surely safe for a Bryan majority, but late reports from there indicate that there is a growth in sentiment for McKinley. The letter of Mr. Carter will doubtless aid that growth. Free silver suits the people of Montana well, but free trade does not suit them at all. The little taste they have had of it under the Wilson-Gorman law has not agreed with them in any degree, and they are in no mood for electing a man President who was an ardent advocate in Congress of the Wilson free-trade monstrosity. The urgency with which, when that bill was pending, Mr. Bryan pleaded against any protection for wool checks the enthusiasm of the most earnest free-silver Montana citizens.
 Besides the people of Montana are beginning to realize that the platform on which Major McKinley was nominated at St. Louis is for bimetalism, and that under it the party is pledged to work for its restoration—for its restoration in the only way that it can be done with safety and permanence. They also begin to comprehend that the establishment of international bimetalism means the settlement of this great question for the centuries, the triumph of Mr. Bryan means turmoil and continued discussion that must result disastrously to the interests of every section of the country.
 The contrast between the platform adopted at the Indianapolis convention by the gold Democracy compared with the Republican St. Louis platform shows the broad distinction between bimetalists and gold monometalists. The Republican party is opposed to monometallicism of any kind, and stands between the two contending wings of the Democratic party, maintaining its historical position as conservator of the interests of the people, progressive but not destructive. It is for both gold and silver money, but for neither by the destruction of the other. If the real situation could be gotten fairly before all the people there would be few if any solid silver states north of Mason and Dixon's line.
 Senator Carter is to be commended for his courage in espousing the cause of the right in the face of the bitter opposition of the people of his own state, and to be congratulated for the clear and forcible language in which he does it.—Inter Ocean.
 The most disgraceful affair ever known in the west was that which occurred at the Coliseum at Omaha Monday when Bourke Cochran attempted to address 10,000 people. A large number of Bryan hoodlums had assembled for the purpose of breaking up the meeting and it was an hour before the speaker could proceed, and then only after many police arrived and a dozen arrests had been made. Such a scene is a disgrace to the popocratic party and was severely denounced by republicans and democrats. It is a shame that our fair state should be thus disgraced by an attempt to suppress free speech.
 When "the great crime of 1873" was enacted, the statistics show the United States had just \$774,000,000 in circulation. In 1895 this same oppressed and down-trodden people had \$2,217,000,000; but owing to free trade, tariff for revenue, and free silver excitement, it was piled away. The plain thing to do is to start that \$2,217,000,000 on its rounds. It can be done by opening up the Nation's workshops and giving the millions work.—Inter Ocean.
 Free-Trade Bryan is spending many words, if not much thought, in perfecting his pose as the friend of the laboring man. He cannot mean the friend of American laboring men, for, if Mr. Bryan had his way, we would buy our goods in Europe and shut up the factories in this country. As a friend of the laboring men, Mr. Bryan bears a striking resemblance to a well-known character who appeared in sheep's clothing. If however, Mr. Bryan is indeed appearing in borrowed garments we may be sure that it is not taken from the back of an American sheep. For that animal Mr. Bryan has a rooted and grounded antipathy.—Economist.
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To those more directly interested in the murder and in the discovery of the assassin, the passing summer seemed to bring but little promise of success.

Lord Penlyn knew that Senor Guftanta had left London, but beyond that he did not know what had become of him, nor whether it was the business of Don Rodriguez to pass up the search for the murderer that had taken him away.

Stuart, who still believed him innocent of the slightest participation or knowledge of the crime, yet did not feel inclined to give him the least information as to the Senor's movements, fearing that if Smerdon was the man of which, as yet, he by no means felt positive—he might learn that he was being pursued; and so contented himself with saying as little as possible.

As to Dobson, he had now come to the conclusion that the "Signor," as he always called him, was an arrant humbug, and really knew no more about the murder than he did himself.

And as the detective had already received a handsome sum of money from Lord Penlyn for his services, such as they were, and as he had at the present moment what he called "one or two other good little jobs on," he gradually devoted himself to these matters, and the murder of Mr. Cundall ceased to entirely occupy his efforts.

Though as he was a man who did his duty to the best of his ability, he still kept one of his subordinates looking about and making inquiries in various places where he thought information might be obtained.

But the information, as he confessed, was very long in coming.

From Senor Guftanta Stuart had heard more than once during his absence, which had now extended to three weeks, but the letters he received contained nothing but accounts of his failure to come upon the suspected man.

In Paris, the Senor wrote, he had been absolutely unable to find any person of the name of Smerdon, though he had tried everything in his power to do so.

He had pored daily over Galignani and other papers that contained the lists of strangers who arrived in the French capital; he had personally inspected the visitors' books in every hotel likely to be patronized by English people of good social position; but all to no effect.

That, determined, he had applied to the particular bureau of police at the Prefecture where are kept, according to French law, the lists furnished weekly by every hotel keeper and lodging-house keeper of their guests and tenants, both old and new; and these, being shown him, he had carefully searched, and still he had failed. He was induced to think, he wrote Stuart, that Smerdon, either alone or with his family (if he really had them with him) must have changed his route, or his destination, at the last moment.

Or, perhaps they had traveled by Brussels and the Rhine to Switzerland, or passed through Paris from one station to the other without stopping, or they might have gone by the way of Rheims and Delle from Calais to Basel.

Could Mr. Stuart be asked, obtain any further information from Lord Penlyn as to the whereabouts of the man whose face he wished to see, for if he could not, he did not know where to look for him.

In answer to this, Stuart wrote back that no letter had come from Smerdon since the day he left Occleve House; the day on which the Senor had seen the murderer in the cab, but that he had little doubt that the former was now in Switzerland.

"Why," he wrote, "since you are determined to make yourself sure about Smerdon's identity with the man you saw kill our friend, do you not go into Switzerland? There you could have but little difficulty in finding him, for printed lists of the visitors to almost every resort, of small or large size, are published daily or weekly. Any bookkeeper would procure the Fremdenblatts and Listen des Etrangers, and if you could only find his name at one spot, you would be sure to catch him up at last. When a traveler leaves an hotel in Switzerland, the train, or boat, or diligence is a sure indication of what district he is changing to, and any intelligent porter or servant will in all probability be able to remember any person you can describe fairly accurately."

To this a letter came back from Guftanta, saying that he acknowledged the reason of Mr. Stuart's remarks, and that he would wait a little more time in Paris, but would at once set out for Switzerland.

"Only," he wrote, in his usual grave and studied style, "you must pardon me for what I am going to say, and for what I am going to ask. It is for money. I have exhausted my store, which was not great when I arrived in England, and which has only been increased by a small draft on Don Rodriguez's London banker. I have enough to take me to Switzerland, I find, but not enough to carry me into the heart of the country. Will you please send me some of the Poste Restante at Basel, so that I may get it some day, and be sure that I shall actually gain the object for both sides of the account."

In answer to this, Stuart sent a fifty-pound note in a registered letter, and forwarded it to the address Guftanta had given him.

Then, when it had been acknowledged by the latter, he heard no more from him for some time.

CHAPTER XXI.

During this period Lord Penlyn had been absent from town.

He had received from Sir Paul Raugton that the time when the Senor was about to leave London, a letter telling him that Ida was much better, and that he thought that Penlyn might see her if he went down to Belmont. Sir Paul had faithfully delivered the message given him, and to Ida this he said, had been the best medicine.

At first she would scarcely believe it possible that her lover would ever again see her or speak of love to her; but when she learned that not only was he anxious to do this, but that it was his own business, she was soothed, and she bore the delay without repining.

color came back to her cheek and the smile to her eyes and lips.

"Oh, papa," she said, as she sat up one day in her boudoir, and nestled close to him, "oh, papa, how could I ever think so ill of him, of him who is everything that is good and noble? How wicked I have been! How wicked and unjust!"

"Of course!" Sir Paul exclaimed, "that is just the kind of thing a woman always does say. She quarrels with the man she loves, and then, just because he wants to make the quarrel as much as she does, she thinks she has been in the wrong. And, after all, mind you, Ida, although I don't believe that Penlyn had any more to do with the murder than I had—"

"No, papa!" speaking firmly.

"Still he does not come out of the affair with flying colors. He never moved hand nor foot to find out who really had done it, and he kept the secret of poor Cundall being his brother from me. He oughtn't to have done that!"

Sir Paul did feel himself aggrieved at this.

He thought that as Ida's father, he should have been told everything bearing upon the connection between the two men, and he considered that there had been some intention to deceive him on the part of Penlyn.

In his joy at the prospect of his daughter's renewed happiness he was very willing to forgive Penlyn, but still he could not help mentioning his errors, as he considered them.

"Remember the letter from his brother," he said. "It contained his solemn injunctions—rendered doubly solemn by the awful fate that overtook him on the very night he wrote them! How could he confide the secret to anyone after that?"

Her father made no answer to this question, not knowing what to say.

After all, he acknowledged that had he been made the custodian of such a secret, he had had such some injunctions laid on him as Cundall had laid on his brother, he would have tried to keep them equally well.

Honesty, he could not tell himself that Penlyn should have broken the solemn command imposed upon him; the command issued by a man who, as he gave it, was standing at the gate of the grave.

So, when Penlyn paid his next visit to Belmont, there was a different meeting between him and his inmates from the meetings that had gone before.

Sir Paul took him by the hand, and told him that he was sincerely happy in knowing that once more he and Ida were thoroughly united, and then he went in to her. At the moment closed before she was told to his heart's content that she was again and again, not a moment before she was beseeching him to forgive her for the injurious thoughts and suspicions she had let come into her mind.

"Hush, Ida; hush, my darling!" he said, as he tried to soothe her; "it is not you who should ask forgiveness, but I. Not because I kept my brother's secret from you, but because of the brutal way in which I cast you off, simply for your doubting me for one moment. Oh, Ida, my own, say that you forgive me."

"You are saying that to forgive," she said; "the fault was mine. I should never have doubted you, papa."

And so once more they were united, united never more to part.

And since everything was now known to Ida, her future husband was able to talk freely to her, to tell her other things that had transpired of late, and especially of what seemed to him, at the strange behavior of the Senor, and the accusations he had brought against him of shielding the murderer in his house.

"Oh, Gervase!" Ida exclaimed, "why is it that everyone should be so unjust to you? Was it not enough that I should have suspected you—though only for a moment in my grief and delirium—with-out this man doing so in another manner?"

"Your suspicion," he answered, "were natural enough. You had had your mind disturbed by that strange dream, and when you heard of my relationship to Cundall, it was natural that your thoughts should take the turn they did. But I cannot understand Guftanta, nor what he means."

He had recognized many times during the estrangement between him and Ida that her temporary suspicion of him was natural enough, and that being no heroine of romance, but only a straightforward English girl, with a strange delusion as to having seen the assassin in her dream—it was not strange, she should have suspected him for Guftanta's accusation he could find no reason.

Over and over again he had asked himself whom it could be that he suspected? and again and again he had failed to find an answer.

On that fatal night there had been no one sleeping in Occleve House but the servants, no one who could have gained admission to it; yet the Senor had charged him with sheltering the man who had done the deed, both on that night and afterwards.

"Can he not be made to speak out openly?" Ida asked. "Can he not be made to say who the person was whose face he saw? Why do you put force him to do so?"

"I have seen nothing of him since the night he accused me of protecting the murderer, and he has left the hotel he was staying at."

"Where is he gone?" Ida asked.

"No one seems to know, though Stuart says he fancies he is still looking for the murderer. I pray God he may find him."

"And I too!" Ida said.

After this meeting, Penlyn acceded to the request of Sir Paul and his future wife that he should stay at Belmont for some time, and he took up his abode there with them.

His valet came down from town, bringing with him all the things necessary for a stay in the country, and then Ida passed happier days in the society of her lover than she had ever yet enjoyed.

They spent their mornings together sitting under the big upon the lawn, they drove together—for she was still too weak to ride in the afternoon—and in the evenings Sir Paul would join them.

Their marriage had been postponed for two months in consequence of Ida's illness, but they were now at the end of October, they would be happy, and so they bore the delay without repining.

One thing alone chastened their happiness—the memory of the dead man, and the knowledge that his murderer had not been brought to justice.

"I swore upon his grave to avenge him," Lord Penlyn said, "and I have done nothing, can do nothing. If any one ever avenges him, it will be Senor Guftanta, and I sometimes doubt if he will be able to do so. It seems a poor termination to the vows I took."

"Perhaps it is, but a natural one," Ida answered. "It is only in romances, and in some few cases of real life, that a murderer planned as this one must have been punished. Yet, so long as we live, we will pray that some day his wicked assassin may be discovered."

"Do you still think," Penlyn asked, "that the figure which you saw in your dream was known to you in actual life? Do you think that if the murderer is ever found you will remember that you have known him?"

"It is a dream," she answered, "only a dream! Yet it made a strange impression on me. You know that I also said that, if once I could remember to what man in actual life that figure bore a resemblance, I would have his every action of the past and present closely scrutinized; yet I too, can do nothing. Even though I could identify some living person with that figure, what could I, a woman, do?"

"Nothing, darling," her lover answered her, "we can neither of us do anything. If Guftanta cannot find him, we must be content to leave his punishment to heaven."

So, gradually, they came to think that never in this world would Walter Cundall's death be avenged, and gradually their thoughts turned to other things, to the happy life that seemed before them, and to the way in which that life should be spent.

And for the first time they would sit and plan how the vast fortune that the dead man had left should be laid out, how an almshouse bearing his name should be erected at Occleve Chase, and how a large charity, also in his name, should be endowed in London.

And even then, they knew that but a drop of his wealth would be spent; it would necessitate unceasing thought upon their part to gradually get it all distributed in a manner that should do good to others.

"He was the essence of charity and generosity," Penlyn said, "it shall be by a charitable and generous disposal of his wealth that we will honor his memory."

They were seated on their usual bench one evening, still making their plans, when they saw one of Sir Paul's footmen coming toward them, and bringing the usual batch of papers and letters.

It was the time at which the post generally came in, and they had made a habit of having their correspondence brought to them there, and of passing the half-hour before dinner in reading their letters.

The man handed several to Lord Penlyn and one to Ida, and they began to peruse them.

Those to Penlyn were ordinary ones and did not take long in the reading, and he was about to turn round and ask Ida if hers was of any importance, when he was startled by a sound from her lips—a sound that was half a gasp and half a moan.

As he looked at her he saw that she had sunk back against the wooden rail of the garden seat, and that she was deathly pale.

The letter she had received, and the envelope bearing the green stamp of Switzerland, had fallen at her feet.

"Ida! my dearest! what is it?" he exclaimed, as he bent toward her and placed his arm around her. "Ida! have you had bad news, have you?"

"The dream," she moaned, "the dream!"

"What dream?" he said, while a sweat of horror, of undefined, unknown horror broke out upon his forehead. "What dream?"

"The letter!—Read the letter!" she answered, while her eyes were a look he had once seen before—the far-away look that had been there when he first spoke to her of his brother's murder.

He stooped and picked up the letter—picked it up and read it hurriedly; and then he, too, let it fall again and leaned back against the seat.

"Philip Smerdon my brother's murderer!" he exclaimed. "Philip Smerdon, my friend, an assassin! The self-accused, the self-avowed murderer of Walter Cundall—Ida," he said, turning to her, "is his figure in your dream?"

"Yes," she said. "Yes! I recognize it now."

(To be continued.)

Fate of a Boom Town.

Father Time, with his reverses and cycle of hot winds, has left its impress upon the prairies of Western Kansas. Ten years ago the chief occupation of the people of that region was that of town building. Future county seats dotted every hillside, and commercial centers adorned every valley. Water-works, electric light and gas plants were the public utilities which were pointed to with pride by the pioneer boomers who led the march into the Great American desert.

A few days ago the only remaining building in the once flourishing town of Terry, in Finney County, was moved away. This place was the ideal location for a county seat ten years ago, and its enterprising people seriously considered the advisability of wresting county seat honors from Garden City. All that remains to tell the weary traveler of the once bustling town of Terry are the cellar holes over which once stood stately and imposing buildings.

The first building erected in Terry was a two-story schoolhouse. It was large enough at the time of erection to house every child of school age in Finney County. Then a steam grist mill was built that would do credit to a city of 10,000 inhabitants. Following these in rapid succession came all the necessary stores and shops, and within six months from the time the town was platted Terry was the home of 1,000 people.

It is related of this town that when the first Sunday school was organized there a search of five miles in all directions failed to find a man who was qualified to offer up a prayer. By agreement this part of the exercises was dispensed with and the business of the Sunday school proceeded—St. Louis Republic.

A recent consignment of frozen salmon from Vancouver, sold in London weighed 140 tons.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

HE PREACHES UPON MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

He Says the Castles of Sin Are All Going to Be Captured by the Sunlight of the Gospel Focused Upon Wickedness.

Religion in Cities.

So much that is depressing is said about the wickedness of the cities that it will cheer us to read what Dr. Talmage says in this sermon about their coming redemption. The text is Zechariah, viii, 5: "And the streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls playing in the streets at noon."

Glimpses of our cities gleamed! Now boys and girls who play in the streets run such risks that multitudes of them end in ruin. But in the coming time spoken of our cities will be so moral that lads and lasses shall be as safe in the public thoroughfares as in the nursery.

Pulpit and printing press for the most part in our day are busy in discussing the condition of the cities at this time, but would it not be healthfully encouraging to all Christian workers, and to all who are toiling to make the world better, if we should for a little while look forward to the time when our cities shall be revolutionized by the gospel of the Son of God, and all the darkness of sin and trouble and crime and suffering shall be gone from the world?

Every man has a pride in the city of his nativity or residence, if it be a city distinguished for any dignity or prowess. Caesar boasted of his native Rome, Virgil of Mantua, Lycurgus of Sparta, Demosthenes of Athens, Archimedes of Syracuse, and Paul of Tarsus. I should have suspicion of base heartedness in a man who had no especial interest in the city of his birth or residence—no exhilaration at the evidence of its prosperity or its artistic embellishments, or its intellectual advancement.

I have noticed that a man never likes a city where he has not behaved well. People who have had a free ride in the prison never like the city that furnishes the vehicle. When I find Argos and Rhodes, and Smyrna trying to prove themselves the birthplace of Homer, I conclude at once that Homer behaved well. He liked them, and they liked him. We must not war on laudable city pride, or with the idea of building ourselves up at any time, try to pull others down. Boston must continue to point to its Fenwick hall and to its Common and to its superior educational advantages. Philadelphia must continue to point to its Independence hall and its mint and its Girard college. Washington must continue to point to its venerated capitol buildings. If I should find a man coming from any city, having no pride in the city, that city having been the place of his nativity or now being the place of his residence, I would feel like asking: "What mean thing have you done there? What outrageous thing have you been guilty of that you do not like the place?"

The Road to Victory.

I think we ought—and I take it for granted you are interested in this great work of evangelizing the cities and saving the world—we ought to toil with the sunlight in our faces. We are not fighting in a miserable Bull Run of defeat. We are on our way to final victory. We are not following the rider on the black horse, leading us down to death and darkness and doom, but the rider on the white horse, with the crown upon his feet and the stars of heaven for his tiara. Hail, Conqueror, hail!

I know there are sorrows, and there are sins, and there are sufferings all around about us, but as in some bitter, cold winter day, when we are thrashing our arms around us to keep our thumbs from freezing, we think of the warm spring day that will after awhile come, or in the dark winter night we look up and see the northern lights, the windows of heaven illuminated by some great victory; just so we look up from the night of suffering and sorrow and wretchedness in our cities, and we see a light streaming through from the other side, and we know we are on the way to morning—more than that, on the way to a morning without clouds.

I want you to understand, all you who are toiling for Christ, that the castles of sin are all going to be captured. The victory for Christ in these great towns is going to be so complete that not a man on earth or an angel in heaven or a devil in hell will dispute it. How do I know? I know just as certainly as God lives and that this is holy truth. The old Bible is full of it. If the nation is to be saved, of course all the cities are to be saved. It makes a great difference with you and with me whether we are toiling toward a defeat or toiling toward a victory.

Now, in this municipal election of which I speak, I have to remark that our cities have ever seen. Some people seem to have a morbid idea of the millennium, and they think when the better time comes to our cities and the world people will give their time up to psalm singing and the relating of their religious experience, and as all social life will be purified there will be no enterprise. There is no ground for such an absurd anticipation. In the time of which I speak there now one fortune is made there will be a hundred fortunes made. We all know business prosperity depends upon confidence between man and man. Now, when that time comes of which I speak, and when all double dealing, all dishonesty and all fraud are gone out of commercial circles, thorough confidence will be established, and there will be better business done, and larger fortunes gathered, and mightier successes achieved.

The great business disasters of this country have come from the work of godless speculators and infamous stock gamblers. The great foe to business is crime. When the right shall have hurled back the wrong, and shall have purified the commerce, and shall have thundered down fraudulent establishments, and shall have put into the hands of the honest men the reins of business, blessed time for the abstraction makers. I am not talking a truism. I am telling you God's eternal truth.

Taxes Will Be Low.

In that day of which I speak taxes will be a mere nothing. Now, our business men are taxed for everything. City taxes, county taxes, State taxes, United States taxes, stamp taxes, license taxes, manufacturing taxes—taxes, taxes, taxes! Our business men have to make a small fortune every year to pay their taxes. What fastens on our great industries this

awful load? Crime, individual and official. We have to pay the board of the villains who are incarcerated in our prisons. We have to take care of the orphans of those who plunged into their graves through sensual indulgences. We have to support the municipal governments, which are vast and expensive first in proportion as the criminal propensities are vast and tremendous. Who support the almshouses and police stations, and all the machinery of municipal government? The taxpayers.

But in the glorious time of which I speak grievous taxation will have ceased. There will be no need of supporting criminals; there will be no criminals. Virtue will have taken the place of vice. There will be no orphan asylums, for parents will be able to leave a competency to their children. There will be no voting of large sums of money for some municipal improvement, which money, before they get to the improvements, drops into the pockets of those who voted it. No over and terminer kept up at vast expense to the people. No empanelling of juries to try theft and arson and murder and slander and blackmail—Better factories. Grander architecture. Finer equipage. Larger fortunes. Richer opulence. Better churches.

In that better time, also, coming to those cities, Christ's churches will be more numerous, and they will be larger, and they will be more devoted to the gospel of the Son of God. They will be able to publish greater influences for good. Now, it is often the case that churches are envious of each other, and communications collide with each other, and even ministers of Christ sometimes forget the bond of brotherhood. But in the time of which I speak, while there will be just as many differences of opinion as there are now, there will be no acerbity, no hypercriticism, no exclusiveness.

People Will Sing in Church.

In our great cities the churches are not to-day large enough to hold more than a fourth of the population. The churches that are built—comparatively few of them are fully equipped. The average attendance in the churches of the United States to-day is not 400. Now, in the glorious time of which I speak there are going to be vast churches, and they are going to be all thronged with worshippers. Oh, what rousing songs they will sing! Oh, what earnest sermons they will preach! Oh, what fervent prayers they will offer! Now, in our time, what is called a fashionable church is a place where a few people, having attended very carefully to their toilet, come and sit down—they do not want to be crowded; they like a whole seat to themselves—and then, if they have any time left from thinking of their store, and from examining the style of the hat in front of them, they sit and listen to a sermon warranted to hit no man's sins, and listen to music which is rendered by a choir warranted to sing to the indifference of all who are going to be employed for an hour and a half of indolent yawning before he goes home refreshed. Every man feels better after he has had a sleep.

In many of the churches of Christ in our day the music is simply a mockery. I have not a cultivated ear, nor a cultivated voice, yet no man can do my singing for me. I have nothing to say against artistic singing. The \$2 or \$5 I pay to hear any of the great fusions of song is a good investment. But when the people assemble in religious convocation, and the hymn is read, and the angels of God step from their thrones to catch the music on their wings, do not let us drive them away by our indifference. I have preached in churches where vast sums of money were employed to keep up the music, and it was as exquisite as any heard on earth; but I thought at the same time that for all matters practical I would prefer the hearty, outbreathing song of a backwoods Methodist camp meeting.

Let one of these starveling fancy songs sung in church get up before the throne of God—how would it seem standing amid the great dogologies of the redeemed? Let the finest oratorical air that ever went up from the church of Christ get many hours the start; it will be caught up by the hosts of men going to be. The streets are going to be filled with regenerated populations. Three hundred, and sixty bells rang in Moscow when one prince was married, but when righteousness and peace kiss each other in all the earth, ten thousand times ten thousand bells shall strike the jubilee. Poverty enriched. Hunger fed. Crime banished. Ignorance enlightened. All the cities saved. Is not this a cause worth working in?

Wheel Into Line.

Oh, you think sometimes it does not amount to much! You toil on in your different spheres, sometimes with great discouragement. People have no faith and say: "It does not amount to anything. You might as well quit the thing. Why, when Moses struck the rock and the Red Sea it did not seem to mean anything especially. People came out, I suppose, and said, 'Aha!' Some of them found out what he wanted to do. He wanted the sea parted. It did not amount to anything, stretching out of his hand over the sea. But after awhile the wind blew all night from the east, and the waters were gathered into a glittering paradise on either side, and the billows reared as God pulled back on their crystal bits. Wheel into line, O Israel, March! March! Pearls crashed under feet. Flying spray gatters into rainbow arcs of victory for the conquerors, and arches under. Shouts of hosts on the beach answering the shout of hosts amid sea. And when the last line of Israelites reach the beach the cymbals clang, and the shields clang, and the waters rush over the pursuers, and the swift fingered winds on the white keys of the foam play the grand march of Israel delivered, and the awful dirge of Egyptian overthrow.

So you and I go forth, and all the people of God go forth, and they stretch forth their hand over the sea, the boiling sea of crime and sin and wretchedness. It does not amount to anything, says the cynic. Down with the winds of heaven, and let them begin to blow. A path will be cleared for the army of Christian philanthropists. The path will be lined with the treasures of Christian beneficence, and we shall be greeted to the other beach by the clapping of all heaven's cymbals, while those who pursued us, and denied us, and tried to destroy us, will go down under the sea, and all that will be left of them will be cast high and dry upon the beach, the splintered wheel of a chariot, or thrust out from the foam, the breathless mast of a riderless chariot.

Backbone. Backbone endows life with dignity. It raises men from ignominy and want to high, useful and commanding positions. It raises men out of animalism into self-mastery. It fills men with grit. It never stops at trials and hindrances; it goes through them. It stems every opposing tide. It lays out. It allows no crying over spilled milk. It puts the shoulder to the wheel and pushes. It never says "quit."—Rev. P. Bourgeois, Lutheran, Allegheny, Pa.

Ah, we do well to punish small crimes, but I have sometimes thought it would be better in some of our cities if the petty crimes were not punished at all. The only crime that the little fellows do is to go to the movies, and put in their places some of the monsters of iniquity who drive their roan span through the streets so swiftly that honest men have to leap to get out of the way of being run over. Oh, the damnable schemes that professed Christian men will sometimes engage in until God puts the finger of his retribution upon the collar of their robe of hypocrisy and drops it to the bottom! But all these wrongs will be righted, I expect to live to see the day. I think I hear in the distance the rimbuling of the King's chariot. Not always in the minority is the church of God going to be. The streets are going to be filled with regenerated populations. Three hundred, and sixty bells rang in Moscow when one prince was married, but when righteousness and peace kiss each other in all the earth, ten thousand times ten thousand bells shall strike the jubilee. Poverty enriched. Hunger fed. Crime banished. Ignorance enlightened. All the cities saved. Is not this a cause worth working in?

Who never knew our God, But children of the heavenly King, Should speak their joys abroad.

Praise ye the Lord. Let everything with breath praise the Lord. In the glorious time coming in our cities and in the world hosanna will meet hosanna and hallelujah, hallelujah.

In that time also of which I speak all the haunts of iniquity and crime and squalor will be cleansed and will be illuminated. How is it done? You say perhaps by one's influence. Perhaps I say by another's. I will tell you what it is. The gospel of the Son of God is the only agency that will ever accomplish this.

Rather Preposterous.

A gentleman in England had a theory that if the natural forces of wind and tide and sunshine and wave were rightly applied and rightly developed it would make this whole earth a paradise. In a book of great genius and which rushed from edition to edition he said: "Follow me, I promise to show the means of creating a paradise within ten years where everything desirable for human life may be had by every man in superabundance without labor and without pay; where the whole face of nature shall be changed into the most beautiful farms and man may live in the most magnificent palaces, in all imaginable refinements of luxury and in the most delightful gardens; where he may accomplish without labor in one year more than hitherto could be done in thousands of years. From the houses to be built will be afforded the most cultured views that can be fancied. From the galleries from the roof and from the turrets may be seen gardens as far as the eye can see full of fruits and flowers; arranged in the most beautiful order, with walks, colonnades, aqueducts, canals, ponds, plains, high towers, pavilions, towers, castles, and works, and pavilions, and gardens, places of popular amusement to reach the eye and fancy, all this to be done by urging the water, the wind and the sunshine to their full development."

He goes on and gives plates of the machinery by which this work is to be done, and he says he only needs at the start a company in which the shares shall be \$20 each, and \$100,000 or \$200,000 shall be raised just to make a specimen community, and then, this being formed, the world will see the practicality of his plan. The world will see that \$5,000,000 can be obtained, and in ten years the whole earth will be a paradise.

EVERY HOME SHOULD GET IT.

New Catalogue Issued by John M. Smyth Company Saves Money to Buyers.

The catalogue issued by John M. Smyth Company of Chicago should be in the home of every person who values economical buying.

No furniture house in the world stands so high in public esteem as John M. Smyth's. For thirty years it has enjoyed the reputation for honest dealings and for the high quality of goods it handles.

Such a book is a good thing to have, and as it costs nothing it should be in every house in our community.

\$5,000 Reward for a Lost Plant. A British firm of orchid importers has offered \$5,000 for an orchid bearing the impressive name of Cypripedium Parlatium.

Intellect in Insects. A writer in a medical journal asserts that some animals and even some insects in a very low scale of life show memory, conscious observation and the fundamental principles of reason.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed.

It is in the enjoyment of good health, and this system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed.

WHITE OR YELLOW. A 300-page book upon the prevention of the venereal disease.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS. JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

BIG CROPS with seed prices are to be had in quantity.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A new method of curing asthma.

SOFTENING CURE FOR PILES. A new method of curing piles.

THE FAMILY STORY

IN THE CLUTCHES OF A GRIFFIN.

IT was a real relief, when papa's new doctor was grafted and terrifyingly, to say "bear" all to myself.

I was sitting by papa's bed when he came in that first day. Some people made such a hero of him that I felt a little curious to see him anxious and troubled as I was.

When I looked out of the window one day and actually saw mamma and Isabel getting out of a carriage at the door it was as if a ton weight had been lifted from me.

"Oh, it's nothing. I just slipped," I began, struggling to my feet—and then a great, palpitating darkness settled over all.

Not very long after that another remarkable thing happened. The first wonderful thing by the way, began to happen pretty frequently after a while.

I was standing on the porch when I opened the letter which the postman had just handed to me.

"I have got a piece accepted by the magazine," I said, eagerly. "And what are you scribbling about?"

"Humph!" he said at last, getting up from his seat. "Well, how is that ankle of yours?"

His mother received me in a cold, stuffy little parlor, and entertained me while Johnnie was being made ready for company.

"And then," she concluded, "I just phoned for Dr. Griffin. My husband said, 'Don't you be bothering Dr. Griffin; he's got more'n he can do tending to the rich people.'"

"After leaving there I walked on, and on, as the story books say, and it really did seem that I had embarked upon one of the vague, nightmarish quests of the Norse tales.

Hens and chickens ran squawking across my path; geese hissed at me; to my unspeakable discomposure; puddles of ill-smelling water appeared on the mean sidewalks; dirty women and children swarmed about the doors.

I stood still and looked blankly around me, beginning, as the last straw, to feel that my ankle was giving out.

"Oh, Dr. Griffin!" I called out. "He pulled up at that quavering cry, and looked at me for a moment in the blindest amazement."

"And what are you doing in Rockets, miss?" he demanded, as he helped me in.

said. "But never mind—it isn't their day anyway." I began to repent my nonsense when he took a little red notebook out of his pocket.

"Well, Miss Frances," he said suddenly, without looking up, "have you forgiven me?"

"Forgiven you, for what?" I questioningly replied, but a reminiscent wave of mortification swept over me.

"No," I said stiffly. He made no pretense of interest in my answer. Indeed, he was quite evidently not at all attending to what I said.

"Do you want to know why I didn't like it?" he went on. He put his book down and looked at me with a queer smile.

"I didn't like to think of your whimpering about some whippersnapper," he said, "when I want you myself."

"Time! It seemed to me that it had been 1,000 years already. It was such an old, old fact that Dr. Griffin had asked me to marry him that I felt that I had been born with the consciousness of it.

Pharaoh the Oppressor. The worst blot on his character was his ruthless destruction of the works of his predecessors.

It was only a matter of time before his utter disregard for everything that went before him outdoes even his orgulous father, and is painfully in contrast to the careful restoration made by his artistic grandfather, Sed II.

It was only a matter of time before his utter disregard for everything that went before him outdoes even his orgulous father, and is painfully in contrast to the careful restoration made by his artistic grandfather, Sed II.

Every bad married woman that ever lived had an indulgent husband.

Sympathy and Truth. If a man cannot be really loyal to truth without sympathy, neither can he be truly kind and generous without truthfulness.

You Are Not "Shaken Before Fear" With malarial disease, but with prodigious violence afterwards, if you neglect immediate measure of relief.

Hall's Catarrh Cure. Is a constitutional cure. Price 75 cents. Julius Caesar was an epileptic; his attacks of the disease sometimes seized him while engaged in urgent business.

I never used so quick a cure as Pilsa's Cure for Consumption. J. B. Palmer, Box 1171, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 25, 1935.

Attila the Hun had a nose so short that from the front it presented the appearance of two holes in the middle of his countenance, surmounted by a small wart.

Richard III. was commonly supposed to have been a hunchback, but according to some authorities was a well-made, handsome man.

How happy could I be with either Were the other dear charmer away.

Battle Ax and PLUG. The ripest and sweetest leaf and the purest ingredients are used in the manufacture of "Battle Ax."

Look Out For Imitations of Walter Baker & Co.'s Premium No. 1 Chocolate. Always ask for, and see that you get, the article made by

"Say Aye 'No' and Ye'll Ne'er Be Married." Don't Refuse All Our Advice to Use SAPOLIO

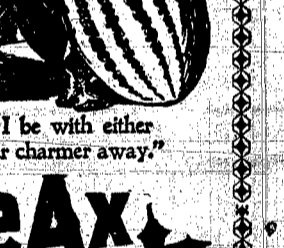
Take Hood's Sarsaparilla. The best when you need medicine. For loss of appetite, nervous, stomach, liver, nothing equal.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents. Cheap Traveling. August 4th and 18, Sept. 1, 15 and 29, Oct. 6th and 20th.

Burlington Route. Round trip tickets to points in Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, the Hills, Wyoming, Texas, Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico.

DR. T. FELIX GONZALES' ORIENTAL CREAM. For all skin diseases, eruptions, pimples, freckles, etc.

PATENTS. TRADE-MARKS. Examination and advice as to Patentability of Inventions.



WALTER BAKER & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

Look Out For Imitations of Walter Baker & Co.'s Premium No. 1 Chocolate.

"Say Aye 'No' and Ye'll Ne'er Be Married." Don't Refuse All Our Advice to Use SAPOLIO

Every bad married woman that ever lived had an indulgent husband.

WAYNE COUNTY'S TEACHERS.

Below will be found the names of the teachers employed in the different districts throughout the county. In a majority of the districts school is in session now. In two or three districts school does not begin until December.

| | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Alice Weaver | Ethel McConahey |
| Thos Wiseman | Hestala Garrett |
| Fair Lane | Hilma Peterson |
| Enola Caffee | Maudie Britton |
| S. G. Braum | Frank Nangle |
| Rie Tattman | Lily Busby |
| Retta Perdue | Anna Weaver |
| G. W. Husted | Ethel M. Duncan |
| Mabel Preston | Rena Dobbin |
| Earl Gibson | Mrs. M. Wolf |
| Elsie Hornby | H. B. Masters |
| Marie Brown | Joe Kilian |
| Carrie Hayes | W. O. Sand |
| Eugene Pinkstey | Maudie Buskirk |
| Norma Lanes | Fred Woolston |
| Edna Pryor | Nettie Johnson |
| Lulu Thompson | Cecil Boughin |
| C. M. White | Pentti Sewell |
| Marguerite Dittz | Harry Fisher |
| Ella Williams | Lizzie Brown |
| Gertie Cutler | Etha Lewis |
| Jennie Metten | Jessie Pinkerton |
| Bessie Winterburn | Nellie Lore |
| Elmer Lundburg | Nellie Porter |
| E. Roy Surber | Edna Sewell |
| Mary Busby | Fred French |
| Rena Ritchie | Mabel Kemp |
| Sarah Cowley | Ted Philleo |
| W. H. Miller | Anna Hanson |
| W. H. Robinson | Annie Wadsworth |
| Anna Simonton | Mc. Greenwood |
| Mary Seace | Della Cook |
| Bella Bewick | Rose Carpenter |
| Minta Lewis | Meda Griggs |
| Barney Smith | |

Commissioners' Convention.
The republican delegates of the First Commissioners' district will meet at the court house Saturday, Sept. 26, at 2 p. m. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for commissioner in said district.
J. J. W. Fox, chairman.

BECKER & DEGAN,
DEALERS IN
Stockers, Feeders and Fat Cattle.
South Omaha, Nebr.

Their Wayne Agents, Perry & Porterfield, will have Stockers and Feeders on hand for sale at all times. Call on or address

PERRY & PORTERFIELD,
WAYNE, NEB.

MCKINLEY OR BRYAN.
Vote for whichever you please. But we do not expect it to affect your desire for

FRESH FRUITS.
And then you want some good tea and coffee which can always be found in Sherman Bros. brands.
Remember our groceries of all kinds are choice and fresh.
SULLIVAN BROS.

FRUITS.
Best Pears, 30c per dozen.
Nice Plums, 10c per dozen.
" " 45c per basket.
Fresh Grapes, 25c per basket.
Best bananas, 15, 20c per dozen.
Fine Peaches, 30c per dozen.
At the New Fruit Store of
ANTONIO RICH.

PABST SALOON.
KRUGER & MILDNER, Proprietors.
DEALER IN CIGARS.
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS.

W.M. 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.

COLLEGE NOTES.

New students still coming in.
Mr. Sands came in Saturday remaining over Sunday. He teaches south of town.
Mr. Riiff was down from Hartington Saturday, remaining until Monday. He expects to enter school again in a few weeks.
The social Saturday night was a decided success. The attendance was not as large as usual, but everyone thoroughly enjoyed themselves. A number of the old students came back to be present on this occasion.
Among the new faces this week we notice Mr. Michaels of Hartington, Mr. Bartels of Dakota City, Mr. Whipple of Stanton, Miss Smith of Wisner, Miss Ahern of Wayne, Miss Winchell of Stanton and Miss Douglas of Wayne. Miss Lois Childs has enrolled in the musical department.
In looking at the program we see the school work begins at 7:20 in the morning and continues until six at night. The time is divided into eleven periods. Profs. Pile and Conn teach the full number, Mrs. Pile and Miss Stewart each eight, Misses Wheeler and Klintwort two each and Miss Heald three.

The literary program Friday night was well attended; the program fine. A piano solo by Miss Armstrong was very nice. Miss Connable surprised her many friends by the marked improvement in her playing, while Miss Stewart's instrumental solo, played with the left hand, demonstrated the fact that she knows how to get the music out of a piano.
Miss Wheeler, college classmate of Prof. and Mrs. Pile, will be in Wayne for a time. She is assisting in the work by teaching penmanship. Miss Wheeler was principal of the high school at Cheyenne, Wyo., but on account of the altitude could not remain there. She is intimately acquainted with Wyoming's state Superintendent Miss Reel with whom she was associated in school work before the latter became state superintendent.

CARROLL NEWS.

C. H. Wolf took a car load of hogs to Sioux City Tuesday morning.
Mr. Linn has returned from Denver where he had been called by the death of his brother.
Vaughn Davis returned from his visit in Iowa last Wednesday and reports a splendid visit.
The picnic held in Wellbaum's grove Saturday came near being a failure. It's too late in the season and too cold for picnics.
L. Wimmer departed last Saturday for a visit in Iowa. Rob Gardner is filling his place as stable boss at the Merrill livery and feed stable.
Major White is changing the location of his scales. He is placing them farther from the building and putting a brick foundation under them.
The people listened to a splendid sermon at the M. E. church last Sunday evening, delivered by Rev. Mr. Leedom. He will preach again in two weeks.
A little altercation took place on our street the other day between two of Carroll's citizens over politics. One of them got mad and threw a chair at the other.
The McKinley meeting Tuesday evening was very well attended and the speaker Mr. McPhely expounded republicanism and sound money to a finish and great enthusiasm attended the entire course of the speech.

3RD DISTRICT NOMINEE.

Sketch of the Republican Congressional Candidate.
THE CAREER OF ROSS L. HAMMOND.
Never Before a Candidate For Any Office. Born and Raised a Quaker—Went From the Farm Into the Printing Business. Seventeen Years a Resident of Nebraska. A Successful Business Career.
The names of few men in Nebraska are more familiar to the public than that of Ross L. Hammond, the Republican nominee for congress in this, the Third, district.
Mr. Hammond should, perhaps, not be designated as a politician, yet he has been identified in some degree of prominence with the fortunes and political warfare of his party. Being the editor of a partisan newspaper he has projected his opinions into all campaigns with such vigor as to command attention.
Mr. Hammond was born in the village of Le Grand, Ia., May 13, 1861. He comes of Quaker parentage, was reared in a Quaker neighborhood, surrounded by Quaker influences and educated in the public and Quaker schools. Until 18 years ago he lived at home, assisting on the farm and caring for live stock, his father being somewhat extensively engaged in the business. He was given a thorough schooling in the rugged virtues of industry and frugality, and to this early inculcation of these traits he attributes

STEWART'S MINES.
Some time since, in one of the currency debates in congress, when all hands were seriously considering the possibility of restoring silver to its place before the supply was quite so much in excess of the power to absorb it as money, some of the senators started the proposition of the "free coinage of the American product," a theory that at first sight has some attractions.
Then Senator Stewart rose and denounced the project with great emphasis and volubility. He would never consent to that sort of thing and he rallied the miners' syndicate to his aid and squelched the new movement. Mr. Walter B. Stevens, writing from Catalina, Mexico, to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says:
"The greatest silver producing mine in the Durango district today, if not in the whole republic of Mexico, is that of which Senator William A. Stewart of Nevada, United States of America, is president. The shipments of ore run often to 300 tons weekly. That means a product of about 14,000 ounces per week."
Stewart was looking out for Stewart. He scouted with scorn any act that would increase the value of the silver produced in the United States that would not also increase the value of his mine in Mexico so that the output would be worth \$15,000 to \$18,000 a week, \$7,500 to \$8,000 more than he can get for it now with silver at 65 cents an ounce, when he wants it to be worth \$1.25.
No wonder Stewart is tagging along with Bryan over the country, anxiously watching for the growth of the cheap money sentiment, for he has a big stake in it and can afford to pay liberally for dust to throw in the eyes of the laboring man and farmer whom he is trying to persuade into helping him out with his big speculation at the cost of the American people.
Of course the senator does not expect that the free coinage of silver would permanently increase the profits of his mine in Mexico. It would be a temporary grab. But considering the chance it would give him for watering his stock and selling shares and speculating on the gullibility of the public, there are prospective millions in a temporary rise in the production of his mines that should last even but ninety days.
For this chance of speculating and adding to his swollen fortune, Stewart and the other members of the silver syndicate who are furnishing funds for the cheap dollar campaign, are ready to sacrifice the credit of the nation, impoverish every savings bank depositor and holder of life or fire insurance policy or a share in a building association, reduce the wage of American labor to the Mexican standard and precipitate a business panic on the community already impoverished by political blunders, unexampled in the history of the country. The crimes that such men will commit for filthy lucre are incredible.—State Journal.

Great Bargains in second hand wheels for the next 30 days. Phoenix Cycle Co.
The largest and the best selected stock of shoes in the city. Prices the lowest. The Racket.
Bald heads, bald heads, bald heads, Hurrah! Danderine, danderine. Sold by Wilkins & Co.
Anything you want in the furniture line may be procured of Watson. East side Main street.
Bald heads, see Danderine, the most wonderful discovery of modern times. For sale by R. W. Wilkins & Co.
I had a very severe case of dandruff all my life. It has been permanently cured with Danderine. I recommend it in all diseases of the scalp.—Dr. Bronson, Guthrie, O. T. Wilkins & Co.
Notice to Potato Growers.
I have purchased a potato digger and will dig your crop at cheapest possible rates. For terms call on or address—E. T. SWARTZ, Carroll, Neb.

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ROSS L. HAMMOND.
a large degree of such success as he has attained. In 1878 he graduated from Friends' academy, Le Grand, afterwards attending school at Penn college, Oskaloosa.
The first taste of the printing business, in which he has been engaged for 17 years, was had when a boy of 15 or 16. At that time he and his brother procured a small printing press and some type and began to learn the fascinating "art preservative." They pursued this pastime evenings and rainy days, and soon their little printing office grew to such dimensions that their mother surrendered her pantry to their use. Though loving the farm, they were led to believe they saw an inviting occupation in this new one which had germinated in their mother's pantry. And so the farm was ultimately abandoned for the printing business.
In 1879 Mr. Hammond came to Nebraska and located at Fremont, where The Tribune was purchased and where he with his two brothers have since been engaged in the successful management of a newspaper plant and publishing business. In the division of work the editorial management fell to the subject of this sketch. His conduct of the newspaper has been characterized by an intelligent aggressiveness that has made The Tribune conspicuous among the newspapers of Nebraska. The manufacturing business of the firm extends over a half dozen or more states. It is the largest labor employing institution in the city of Fremont, annually paying out for this item something like \$20,000. The concern has always pursued a liberal policy with its employees. Their rights and interests have ever been considerably regarded. As a result there has never been any dissatisfaction among employees and never a strike or labor trouble of any sort. It is one of the few institutions that is going through the present era of depression without a single reduction in wages. His firm and his newspaper have always contributed liberally to the upbuilding of their city. Every public enterprise has always been vigorously promoted.
Mr. Hammond has been prominently identified for many years with the Nebraska Press association. He has been its secretary and president, and has for several years past been selected to represent it as a delegate to the national association meetings. He is married, has one child and a comfortable and cosy home. He has spent his time during three sessions of the Nebraska legislature at Lincoln in the interests of his paper and has in this way received some valuable insight into legislative methods that will be of service in a larger field. He has never before been a candidate for public office of any kind. The nomination for congress came to him as a graceful tribute from his party in recognition of his staunch service and as an evidence of faith in his intelligence and integrity. Possessing, as he does, the vigor, energy and ambition of young manhood, his friends believe him to be peculiarly qualified to represent the district in congress, and meet the pressing demands of a western constituency with credit and ability.

H. Towns, head of the Bering sea commission, in an interview expressed the opinion that the seal herd in northern waters is being rapidly exterminated and the sealing industry ruined by the unrestricted pelagic sealing now indulged in by a large fleet of schooners.

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