State Historical Society

THE WAYNE HERALD.

Twenty-Fifth Year. WAYNE, WAYNE COUNTY, NEBRASKA, OCTOBER 4, 1900. Number 35.

W. H. McNeal, Publisher. REPUBLICAN—LEADING AND OFFICIAL PAPER OF WAYNE AND WAYNE COUNTY—REPUBLICAN. Subscription $1.00 in Advance.

Can You Use One?

A Fine Eastman Pocket Folding Kodak, $17.50 for $14.00.

A FINE PREMO, $10.00 for $8.00.

Did you know we keep a full line of Cameras and Photo Supplies which we sell at Lowest Prices,

For Schools—A Full Line of Supplies.

Tablets, Pencils, Inks.

We are saving you 25 per cent on Tablets by furnishing full size, full count tablets of the very best grades.

Popular Books at Popular Prices.

We carry a full line of Pianos and Organs, including the Mason and Hamlin Organs and Weber Pianos.

Buy your Pianos and Organs of Home Dealers. We have the goods and can save you money.

Jones' Book Store.

What is "Ivy Wreath?"

Ivy Wreath is the name of the very latest and best line of

Canned Fruits and Vegetables

This line is guaranteed to be superior to any line of canned goods on the market.

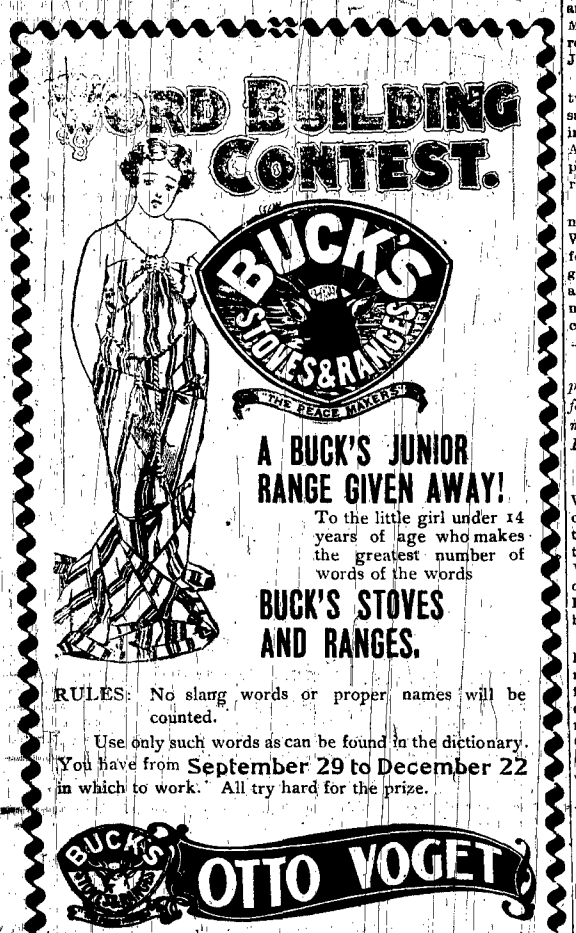
WHERE CAN YOU GET THEM?

You will find them at the old reliable Star Grocery of

P. L. MILLER & SON,

Who are exclusive dealers in these goods. When you want the BEST, call on us.

This store closes at 8 O'clock every evening except Saturday



Local and Personal.

See W. L. Jones for fresh fruits.

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

Oysters served in any style at W. L. Jones.

Otto Miller of Hoskins, was in the city yesterday.

Rev. D. C. Montgomery went east Monday morning.

Mrs. P. H. Kohl was a Sioux City visitor on Tuesday.

Miss Laura Holtz arrived home from Hartington this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. King returned from their Iowa visit Tuesday.

Phil Lundburg is working on the new school house at Madison.

Mrs. A. A. Welch and Mrs F. G. Philleo were Sioux City visitors Monday.

Fred Woolston and H. B. Skeen were over at Winside Saturday evening.

For a first class meal, lunch or ham sandwich see the corner Restaurant.

D. H. Hern, Davies' efficient piano tuner, was in Winside on business Monday.

H. J. Felber is visiting friends and relatives in Hartington and Yankton, S. D., this week.

Mrs. Harvey Ringland is in Sioux City this week visiting friends and attending the Carnival.

Last week Grant Mears sold to Chas. Nygren a quarter section of land in Charles Mix County, S. D.

You can get a nice piece of chicken, egg, cheese or ham sandwich by call at the corner restaurant. O. P. Beeson, Proprietor.

"Rich toward God" will be the topic for the Y. P. S. C. E. meeting at the Presbyterian church next Sunday evening at 6:30.

Jas. Ahern went to Omaha Friday morning and then on to Red Oak, Ia., on Saturday, to see one of Iowa's fair daughters of Eve.

Everybody should come to Wayne next Tuesday to hear Hon. David B. Henderson of Iowa, the present Speaker of the House of Congress.

If you are looking for the best brand of beer for family use remember that Herman Mildner keeps A B C, Pabst, Schlitz, Krugs, Anhueser, Lemps and all the purest beers the market affords.

E W Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

The first lecture in the Wayne Lecture course will be given by Dr. Hedley on Oct. 23. Remember the date. Season tickets $1.50. Five lectures and one musical by the Ottumwa quartette.

B. J. Hoile and E. A. Lundburg went to Emerson Sunday afternoon. It is rather strange that Wayne is not big enough to hold these young men on Sunday, or perhaps the force of gravitation has taken them off their feet.

Among those who went to Sioux City yesterday morning were Mesdames Williams, Strahan, Mitchell Blanchard and Mr. and Mrs. R. Philleo, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Northrop, also Chris Wischoff and County Judge Hunter.

LOST: On Wednesday, Sept. 26, between Winside and Wayne, a small satchel, containing papers pertaining to Singer Sewing Machine Co. Anyone returning same to the Telephone Central Station in Wayne, will receive suitable reward.

E. C. Tweed, the merchant tailor, has moved his shop to the basement of the Wayne National Bank, where he will found by his patrons. Mr. Tweed guarantees the best of satisfaction for all his work, and those who are in need of a fall or winter suit or overcoat are invited to call on him.

It will pay you well to buy your Carpets now even though you are not ready for them. Wholesale prices are not made every day. Harrington & Robbins. Next to post office.

The Wayne second ball team went to Winside on Sunday and played a game of ball with the crack first nine of that town. When the game was over the score stood 17 to 11 in favor of Wayne. "The Two Merry Tramps" did the pitching for Wayne, while Harry Armstrong was catcher. The boys put up a neat game of ball.

Walter Gaebler, the enterprising hardware merchant of Winside, was nominated for representative by the fusionists of the 17th district at their convention in Pilger Tuesday. The nomination is a good one and Mr. Gaebler will undoubtedly do some energetic work in an endeavor to be elected.

Sioux City Journal: J. Locke of Wayne, Neb, was in Sioux City yesterday with a party of men who propose to settle and make their homes in the Calgary country, Alberta province, Canada. In the party were Eli Defrain, of Martinsberg, Neb.; Ed Mitchell of Wakefield; Geo. Sebald, of Wayne; the Messrs. Miller and Mott, of Necora, Neb., and two men of Moville, Ia. The settlements will be made on dominion land.

See tax list in this issue.

Fresh oysters at W. L. Jones.

Prof. J. M. Pile was in Omaha Saturday.

Joe Barley is now fireman on the branch road.

Mrs F. E. Ellis returned to Omaha yesterday morning.

Oysters served in all styles at Beeson's corner restaurant.

Don't forget that W. L. Jones' is the place to get oysters in any style.

Mrs. B. Schuster was in Sioux City yesterday on a shopping expedition.

"Hank" Lueders and Chas Maxwell are in Sioux City taking in the carnival.

Call on or phone Herman Mildner for first class California wines of all kinds.

For fresh bread, buns, and rolls fresh from Sioux City daily call at W. L. Jones.

A great many Wayne people are attending the Inter-State fair at Sioux City this week.

Walter Sassman was down from Carroll yesterday and made this office a substantial visit.

For the best brands of bottled beer by the case or otherwise call on or phone Herman Mildner.

J. P. Larsen returned last week from a visit in Michigan. He reports a very pleasant time while away.

A splendid globe, just the thing for school purposes can be purchased at a bargain by calling at this office.

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure no pay. 25c.

For first class California wines you will do well to call on or telephone Herman Mildner. No family can afford to be without the best the market affords.

News was received in Wayne Saturday of the birth of a 6¼ pound boy to Mr. and Mrs. Plumb Martin of Sioux City on Sept. 26. The boy is a full-fledged Bryanite.

Pat Coleman has purchased the residence property where Rob't Perrin now lives and will take posession soon. Mr. and Mrs. Perrin will move into their hotel property soon.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

See the new ads of The Racket, Otto Voget, P. L. Miller & Son, The Two Johns, and the changes in several other ads in this issue. You will make no mistake by trading with merchants who advertise in the the HERALD.

National Convention Christian Church, Kansas City, Mo., October 11 to 18. For the above excursion tickets will be sold October 11, 13 and 15, good returning until and including October 21st. Fare $11.70. T. W. Moran, Agent.

13t4

About two more weeks will wind up our Carpet selling. Better make your selections while they last. We still have fully 5000 yards of all kinds to dispose of. Harrington & Robbins. Next to post office.

The most stubborn cases of Bronchitis, succumb to Ballards Horehound Syrup. Price 25 and 50 cents at Raymond's.

The Wood & Ward's "Two Merry Tramps" Co. played at the opera house last night and it was the best show ever given in Wayne. The Elmore sisters were particularly good, and the bicycle performance was the best ever seen in this city.

Lyons Sun: E. E. Carter, until recently the editor of this paper has been called to preach the everlasting gospel of Jesus Christ and he has manfully obeyed the call. Few realize the sacrifice this new obligation has caused Mr. Carter to make, but he counts it not a sacrifice to lay aside his personal wishes and bright business prospects and leave home to engage in such a cause. Mr. and Mrs. Carter have been earnest workers in the church and for the upbuilding of the community. They have a host of friends who regret their departure, but believe they have followed bravely the call to duty and wish them success and much joy in their new labors. They have been appointed to take charge of the work at Carroll, Neb., by the recent M. E. annual conference and will remove to their field of labor at once. We wish them a large measure of success in the Master's cause.

Petit Jury List.

The following is the petit jury drawn for the December, 1900, term of the Wayne County District Court:

John Agler	G. B. Alstrope
W. T. Averill	J. W. Banister
O. P. Beeson	W. S. Brown
Thomas Casson	Andrew Chance
Ed Cook	J. D. Cullen
E. W. Darnell	Dan Davis
E. B. Girton	John A. Heeran
C. H. Jeffrey	John Koefoed
Marcus Kroeger	M. S. Linn
Ed Miller	Jacob Reichert
Bert Robinson	John H. Sahs
F. E. Strahan	L. L. Weaver.

Hon. D. B. Henderson

Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives, will address the people of Wayne and vicinity on the issues of the campaign. The meeting will be under the auspices of the McKinley and Roosevelt club of this city. At the opera house on

Tuesday Evening, October 9th.

Commissioners' Proceedings.

Wayne, Neb., Oct. 1, 1900.

Board met pursuant to adjournment; all members present.

Upon examining of the records and the Clerk's fee book for the third quarter ending September 30, 1900, the Board finds as follows:

65 deeds	$68 55
28 mortgages	33 40
43 releases	39 20
336 chattel mortgages	67 20
26 certificates	6 50
3 contracts	3 50
12 mechanic liens	19 40
2 leases	40
1 lis pendens	50
2 mechanics lien releases	1 80
10 marginal releases	2 50
2 certificates of bonds	2 00
4 bills of sale	80
5 stallion liens	1 00
1 estray	25
2 letters test	2 00
1 patent	1 00
1 receipt	90
1 report	1 50
1 decree	1 50
5 assignments	1 05
1 agreement	25

Total fees for 3rd quarter, $226 20

Report of County Superintendent for third quarter of 1900, showing a balance of $43.80 in the institute fund was on motion examined and approved.

Report of County Judge for third quarter of 1900, showing $131.60 fees collected was examined and on motion approved.

The report of Sheriff showing $125.60 fees collected for the third quarter of 1900, was examined and on motion approved.

Report of the Clerk of the District Court for third quarter of 1900, showing $69.58 fees collected was examined and on motion approved.

The following claims were examined and on motion allowed:

August Samuelson, roadwork	$10 00
Wm. Baird	10 00
D. H. Surber	10 00
Robt. Gemmell	38 75
Willie Harder	18 75
Henry Ulrich	1 25
W. E. Bruner	10 00
Henry Rubeck	62
John Finn	31 00
D. Shay	16 25
Frank Bosteder	18 00
Geo. Bargstadt	32 50
Mel Case	10 00
A. T. Waddell	58 50
Perkins Bros, supplies	38 80
J. M. Cherry, jailor's salary	45 00
J. M. Cherry, boarding prisoner	21 50
Frank Hood, work	1 85
Frank M Northrop 3rd q salary	200 00
W P Alger, board at poor farm	2 00
A Jett, guarding prisoner	1 00
R G Rollrke, supplies	9 30
I W Alter, special com. on road	1 00
Chas Williamson grader work	60 00
Alex Jeffrey	78 00
T A Hennesy	19 50
M S Englert	25 50
City of Wayne, light	2 00
A E Gildersleeve appraising road	3 00
Geo. Berris, appraising road	4 00
S K West, appraising road	3 00
Austin & Western Co., supplies	12 00
W. P. Agler, assignee Jno T Bresler sent poor farm	25 00
J M Cherry, serving road not	3 30
R H Johansen, draying	1 05
J E Harmon, salary	28 00
M S Davies, sup	1 60
Bert Brown, tax list	170 00
Chas Reynolds, postage	1 00
Bert Brown post & express	16 25
Rob H Jones, repairs & surveyor tools	40 40
J R Armstrong, coal	127 15
City of Wayne, lights Sept	4 00
E A Lundburg, postage & salary	213 65
State Journal, Treas.' register	37 00
J J W Fox, roadwork	2 50
J H Wright, bridge work	72 00
W. H. McNeal, ptg. & sup	7 73
E & B. Lbr. Co. lumber	258 36
J Harrington & Co., lumber	662 07
E. & B. Co,	47 47
Fred Volpp, postage	6 45

The claim of W H Burus for $150.00 for roofing the court house was on motion allowed and clerk was instructed to draw a warrant for $28.00 in favor of R M Farr, and a warrant for the ballance in favor of W H Burus.

Adam Nueriberger roadwork	$40 00
T A Hennesy, grader work	30 00
C O Sellon, roadwork	40 00
J J Moore, assignee E H Carroll road work	63 00
Ed Carroll, com. ser	39 60
J W Ziegler	39 05
R Russell	42 40

The following is a list of the names selected from which to draw jurors for the December term of the Dist. Court:

BRENNA: Jas Baird, W. S. Brown and E W Darnell.

STRAHAN: Cal Wallace, Wendell Baker, Sr., Jas. Cullen, Jno. Koefoed.

WILBUR: Wm. Beautow, Ed. Miller, Jno. H. Sahs.

WAYNE: O P Beeson, C F Graham, S B Russell, Andy Chance, J W Epler, J L Payne, C H Jeffrey, A E Bressler, G W Crossland, Walt. Weber, F. Strahan, G E French, H E. Griggs.

LESLIE: J Nuerenberger, D Herner.

LOGAN: G B Alstrope, L L Weaver.

HUNTER: W F Averill, J W Banister, Edw. Cook, E B Girton, M. Kroeger.

PLUM CREEK: Geo. Berris, C W Cunning, H Eickhoff, A E Gildersleeve.

CHAPIN: Thos Sundall, Jno. Heeran, Will Collins.

DEER CREEK: Jas. Stephens, B Robinson, W H Root, M S Linn, D Davis.

GARFIELD: Will Jenkens, Robt Jones, W H Eastburn.

HANCOCK: Robert Tueski, Jacob Reichert, Herman Rehmus.

HOSKINS: A T Waddell, Melvin Case, Geo Weatherholdt, Jas. Shannon.

SHERMAN: Thos. Casson, Fred Dreyer, Will James.

WINSIDE: Jerry Marvin, Jno. Agler, Jas. A Elliot.

On motion Board adjourned till Nov. 12, at 9 a. m. BERT BROWN, Clerk.

WE ARE SATISFIED—to get cost out of our carpets as we can not get along without this room for Clothing. Harrington & Robbins. Next to post office.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Miss Rosebach of Platte enrolled on Monday for a teachers' course.

Mis Maloy spent Saturday and Sunday at her home at Elk Point, S. D.

Mr. Harris of Bega, visited college Tuesday afternoon.

Prof. Pile with Helen, Jim and Amy Mullen went to Omaha Saturday.

Miss Dodge spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents at Laurel.

Rev. Throckmorton was a caller Tuesday evening as he was on his way from Allen to Leigh to take his new charge.

Miss Grace Hauff came down from Concord Saturday and called on college friends. She is getting on nicely with her school.

Mr. and Mrs. Wellington of Dakota county drove over Saturday to visit their daughter. They returned home Monday.

Mr. Shrieve who completed our short hand course is secretary of the state normal school and writes he enjoys his work.

We have received letters from several of last year's class and it seems that all are starting out well with their school work and expect to begin college again next summer.

After this week the exercises of the literary societies will begin at 7:30 instead of 8 o'clock. No one will be admitted to the building after the exercises begin.

Top and Bottom.

In nearly all business transactions there is a top and bottom price. You ask a farmer what he will take for that horse and he will say $110.00 that being his top price. The buyer believing the bottom price to be $100.00 makes that offer and usually gets the horse. The merchant marks a suit $11.00 for his top price and rather than miss a sale will take $10.00, that being his bottom price. Now this way of doing business would work no injustice if everybody was an expert buyer, and could not be mistaken in the value of anything he had to buy. Times are now too fast and things change too often for anyone but an expert dealer to keep posted on the price of clothing; therefore it is an injustice to ask customers a top price. We have had over 20 years of experience in the one price plan and we are convinced that no other plan will do justice to our customers. We ask only the bottom price, marking everything in plain figures and never selling anything less than marked. This plan gives universal satisfaction. If you are modest and can not ask a merchant to take less, our plan will please you. If you are a good judge of clothing, you will see at a glance that our prices are at the bottom and you will be satisfied. If you are not a good judge of clothing it is quite satisfactory to you to know that what you buy here is bought at the bottom price and that everybody pays the same price. Here a boy can buy as well as a man. There are other advantages in buying clothing here. We are expert clothing men and buy the right kind and have the largest stock in Wayne. We buy for cash and you get the lowest cash price on everything. Then all good suits have a written guarantee sewed in the pocket and if the suit don't give satisfaction you can bring it back and get another one. No other merchant will give you such a guarantee. We know the goods we sell and are willing to stand good for any suit that goes wrong. You can't make a mistake in trading here. Your money back if you buy anything and change your mind afterward. We are showing Fall Overcoats, Staley All Wool Underwear, Fleece Lined Underwear, Fall Caps and the latest thing in Hats, Children and Boys' Suits, the latest styles, Gloves; hand-sewed buckskin. Our stock is now complete. Come in and get prices, no matter if you are not ready to buy.

Wayne's Only Exclusive Clothing Store.

THE 2 JOHNS Speak German and Swede

Mines, LEADING Jeweler.

When you are ready to talk Watches you will find us on the ground floor with the largest assortment to be found in this part of the state. All the newest designs, best quality, and the greatest value for the money to be found anywhere.

MINES,

The Leading Jeweler.

REPUBLICAN CLUB.

There will be a special meeting of the republican club at the Boyd annex on Friday evening, Oct. 5. Don't forget to attend. Important business to transact.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE CITIZENS BANK OF WAYNE

Charter No. 447 at Wayne

in the State of Nebraska, at the close of business September 20, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$174,101 23
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		555 09
Other assets, Revenue Stamps		184 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		8,000 00
Other Real estate		7,300 00
Current expenses and taxes paid		36 10
Checks and other cash items		1,425 29
Due from National, State and Private banks and Bankers	$37,810 93	
Cash: Gold	6,370 00	
" Currency	6,518 00	
" Silver	518 30	
" Nickles & Pennies	75 70	
Total cash assets		81,292 73
Total		$ 272,875 34

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 75,000 00
Surplus fund		15,000 00
Undivided profits		7,847 31
Individual deposits subject to check	$100,590 74	
Time certificates of deposit	74,797 95	
Due to state and private banks	189 34	175,528 03
Total		$272,875 34

State of Nebraska, County of Wayne, ss:

I, D. C. Main, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is correct and a true copy of the report made to the State Banking board.

D. C. MAIN, Cashier.

Attest:

A. L. Tucker, } Directors
G. E. French, }

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of October 1900.

[SEAL.] HENRY LEY, Notary Public.

Dr. Kay's Renovator,

GUARANTEED to cure the very worst cases of dyspepsia, constipation, bilious headache, liver and kidneys. At druggists, 25c. and $1. Send for Free Sample, Free Book and Free Advice. Dr. B. J. Kay, Saratoga, N. Y.

Dr. Kay's **Kidneycura.** CURES all Kidney Diseases, Backache, etc. At druggists, or by mail $1. Free book, advice, etc., of Dr. B. J. Kay, Saratoga, N. Y.

WAYNE HERALD

WAYNE, NEB.

W. H. McNEAL, Publisher

A NEW CONCESSION.

OPERATORS REDUCE THE PRICE OF POWDER.

This Meets One of the Miners' Demands—Will Sell the Explosive for $1.50 a Keg, the Market Price—Overtures Largely Ignored.

PHILADELPHIA: The mine operators of the Wyoming, Lackawanna and Lehigh regions Monday at a meeting at Wilkesbarre followed the previous day's action of the Reading company, offering an increase of 10 per cent. in wages to the mine workers. They furthermore decided to reduce the charge for powder from $2.75 to $1.50 per keg. The latter price has prevailed at the Reading company mines for a long time.

The action of the Wilkesbarre meeting means an increase of 10 per cent. to all mine workers except miners. The latter will earn an increase of about 10 per cent. by reason of the reduced cost of powder.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the leading railway companies which own mines in the regions named. Some of the independent operators oppose the increase unless the coal carrying companies reduce the tolls on their product to tide water.

The strikers, however, show no indication of accepting the offer. None returned to work at the Reading company's collieries in response to the notice of higher wages, and in fact many who had been at work there quit and joined the ranks of the strikers. As a result there were fewer collieries in operation Monday in the Schuylkill region than at any time since the strike was inaugurated.

In the other regions there was also additions to the strikers' forces.

Notices of the increase in pay were posted throughout the entire region, but the opinion is general that few if any strikers will return to work.

The strikers say they have other grievances to be adjusted besides wages and powder charges, and they further say they want recognition of their union.

CHICAGO LABOR WAR OVER.

Men Nearly All Back at Work with No Gain to Either Side.

CHICAGO: Chicago's labor war, so far as the building trades are concerned, is now considered practically at an end, and neither of the parties to the controversy has gained material advantage over the other. From official sources it was learned Tuesday that 17,350 men, members of unions affiliated with the building trades council, are actually employed in Chicago at present, and a careful estimate proves that not more than 15 per cent. of the building trades workmen of Chicago are out of work. When business is good and the contractors and the unions are working in harmony the percentage of idle men often exceeds that figure.

As a consequence, labor leaders infer that the controversy between the contractors and the building trades has fizzled out, and work has been resumed in spite of the building contractors' council and the building trades council, the two contending bodies which have been responsible for the continuation of the dispute.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judge Decides Chinese May Land in Hawaii, Under Conditions.

HONOLULU: United States Judge Estee has rendered an important decision regarding the rights of Chinese to land in Hawaii. It was in the case of Ah Sing, who came from New York as one of the crew of the ship Challenger, and was refused permission to land in Honolulu. He was brought before Justice Estee on habeas corpus proceedings. The judge decided that, shipped from New York, the Chinese had a right to land in any other American port, and Honolulu is now an American port. The decision is regarded as highly important as bearing on the question of whether the many Chinese in the Hawaiian islands have a right to land on the main land. A clause in the Hawaiian territorial act declares that the Chinese in Hawaii shall not be admitted to the coast of the United States. This clause is believed by some to be unconstitutional and the decision of Judge Estee is in line with that opinion. There are about 20,000 Chinese in Hawaii.

NUTMEG STATE ELECTIONS.

Town Meetings Held In All But Six Towns of the State.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.: Monday was "town meeting day" in Connecticut, 162 of the 168 towns in the state holding "the little town" elections for the purpose of choosing officials for the town governments and settling for the coming year the liquor license question.

Returns have been received from 138 towns, and the tables show Republican victories in 103 towns and Democratic success in 35. Full returns from all the towns in the elections of 1899 gave the Republicans 125 and the Democrats 37. Comparing the full returns of last year and those received thus far from Monday's election the Republicans have lost 22 towns and the Democrats 2. Of the 25 towns missing, 16 went Republican last year and 8 Democratic. If the missing towns remain firm in their respective columns of last year it would mean a total of 19 towns Republican and 43 Democratic, a net Republican loss of 6 towns. The vote throughout the state was as a rule light.

Head of Bell Company Dead.

BEVERLY, Mass.: John E. Hudson, president of the American Bell Telephone Company, died suddenly here.

Struck by a Mail Crane.

ALBINE, Ill.: Engineer A. Penfield was struck by a mail crane while leaning from the cab. Fifty minutes later he died. He was the third oldest man on the Chicago and Erie Railroad, having come from Warren, Pa., to assist in laying the Erie's tracks in 1882.

Killed by Her Brother.

MT. VERNON, Ill.: Miss Abbie Martin died from a pistol shot fired by Andrew Martin, while his wife and Miss Martin were driving with two young men. Martin was arrested.

Probably a Murder.

AKRON, Ohio: Late Monday night the mangled body of Patrick Mullen was found on the track of the electric railroad at Cuyahoga Falls. Discoveries were made which indicate that Mullen was murdered and the body placed on the track by his murderers. He had considerable money when last seen alive.

Ketteler's Assassin Tried.

PEKIN: The assassin of Baron von Ketteler was tried by court martial. The court decided it would be unjustified on the evidence presented to pronounce sentence, but the prisoner will be held in the hope of obtaining more information against him.

OFFER 10 PER CENT. RAISE.

Reading Coal and Iron Company Wants Men to Come Back.

PHILADELPHIA: An offer of 10 per cent. increase in miners' wages was inaugurated Sept. 30 by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and this move it is stated will be followed by similar notices at every colliery in the anthracite region. It is expected by the operators that this increase in wages will be satisfactory to the men and they believe many of the strikers will take advantage of the offer and return to work. Mining operations will in this event be given an impetus and the operators expect there will then be a gradual resumption until the collieries will again have their full complement of employes.

The Philadelphia and Reading Company operates thirty-nine collieries, and of these twenty-seven have been shut down owing to insufficient working force.

Whether the miners will accept the proffer of the company and return in sufficient numbers to operate the mines cannot be foretold. Reports received from several points in the Schuylkill region, where the Reading collieries are located, rather indicate that the mine workers will follow the instruction of their organization officials and remain away from the mines.

President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, received no notice of the intention of the operators to offer the increase in wages and the intimation is thus given that the miners' organization will receive no recognition from the operators.

SHOT BY A DESERTER.

Trooper Who Saw Lawton Killed Tells Sensational Story.

CHICAGO: A special to the Record from Salt Lake, Utah, says:

"Leon Mainie, a private in Troop I, Eleventh United States Cavalry, who returned from the Philippines recently, was present when Gen. Henry W. Lawton was killed last December near San Mateo. He saw the shot fired, and declares that the man who aimed the rifle was a deserter from the American army. He said:

"I was with the skirmish line within fifty yards of Gen. Lawton, and we saw a man in black trousers, showing conspicuously among the white uniforms of the insurgent officers, come out on the tower of the church. He surveyed the ground on which we stood very carefully, then raised his musket and fired. At that instant Gen. Lawton, who had dismounted, moved his hand across his face as if to brush away an insect, and sank to his knees.

"We found in the church about 100 yards of telegraph tape which, interpreted, showed that Gen. del Pilar and an American had been in command of the insurgents. That night word was brought in from the insurgent line that they intended capturing Lawton's body. We knew then that had there not been an American in that company who saw him fall the Filipinos would not have known he was dead."

NO PLOT TO KILL ROOSEVELT.

Pueblo Chief of Police Punctures the Sensational Tales.

PUEBLO, Colo.: In regard to the report printed in the east as to a plot to assassinate Roosevelt's party by Italian anarchists upon the arrival of the special train at the union station Thursday night, Mayor Geo. F. West and Chief of Police Griffin made the following statement:

"There is nothing in it, and the report is a false one manufactured from whole cloth."

There are several hundred Italians living in Pueblo, and most of the men work in the smelters. As a class they are respectable citizens.

ST. JOSEPH CENSUS SCANDAL

Special Agent Is Making Investigation of Alleged Frauds.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.: Victor H. Olmstead, special agent of the census department at Washington, is in the city and Monday began an investigation of alleged frauds in the taking of the census in this city. Figures turned in by the enumerators show the population of the city to have considerably more than doubled in the last decade. Ten years ago the city had 51,000. It is now estimated to have 103,000. The census returns show more than the latter figures, but how much more the special agent declines to state. Many witnesses were secretly examined.

Statement of Navigation.

WASHINGTON: The statement of the commissioner of navigation shows that 308 sail vessels of 88,790 gross tons were built in the United States and officially numbered during the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1900. Of the vessels constructed of wood 160 were sail and 127 steam. Of the steel vessels 4 were sail and 17 steam. Of the whole number 190 were built on the Atlantic and gulf coasts, 28 on the Pacific coast, 32 on the great lakes and 58 on the western rivers. The largest tonnage, 37,057, was on the great lakes, and the next largest was on the Atlantic and gulf coasts.

Threatened Race Riot.

COLUMBIA, S. C.: Monday morning at 12:50 o'clock Gov. McSweeney received a telegram from Mayor W. D. Morgan of Georgetown, S. C., appealing to have the militia ordered out to suppress a threatened race riot. The governor immediately wired Col. Sparkman of Georgetown to have his cavalry troops hurried there at once. The trouble was caused by a negro killing a white man. Georgetown is on the coast, and the negroes outnumber the whites overwhelmingly.

Gives Her Nurse $1,000,000.

LYNN, Mass.: Mrs. Ora Horsman, a pretty nurse here, is worth perhaps $1,000,000, due to the beneficence of Mrs. William Porter of Boston. Mrs. Porter is 85 years old and feeble. She lives in the Back Bay district and there has been nursed and cared for by Mrs. Horsman. On Sept. 5 Mrs. Porter paid her nurse with $80,000, and on Sept. 9 made a will leaving Mrs. Horsman all her property.

Mike J. Dady's Offer.

HAVANA: Mike J. Dady, the Brooklyn contractor, has offered to the municipality of Havana a complete sewerage and paving system for the city in accordance with plans officially approved, for the sum of $10,600,000. The municipality has the offer under consideration.

Dies of Yellow Fever.

HAVANA: Dr. Lazear, one of the three medical experts who came here to study yellow fever, died of that disease. Of the other two, Dr. Carroll contracted the fever, but has recovered, and Dr. Reed has returned to the United States.

Mine on Fire.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.: The Sunnyside coal mine in this district, the largest mine in southern Indiana was on fire Monday night. It is feared the entire mine will be destroyed. The value of the mine is estimated at $200,000.

Torpedo Boat Launched.

RICHMOND, Va.: The torpedo boat destroyer Decatur, one of the largest vessels of its class in the navy, was launched at the William R. Trigg Company shipyards in the presence of several thousand persons.

Twenty Highlanders Killed.

LOURENZO, Marquez: An explosion occured at Komatipoort while the British were destroying the Boer ammunition, resulting in the death of twenty Gordon Highlanders.

FIFTY OF OUR MEN ARE LOST

A Body of American Troops Captured by the Filipinos.

WASHINGTON: MacArthur cabled the war department that on Sept. 11 Capt. Devereaux Shields, with fifty-one men of Company F, Twenty-ninth Infantry, left Santa Cruz for Torrijos. Nothing has been heard from them since. It is supposed the entire party has been captured.

The Twenty-ninth Infantry was recruited at Fort McPherson, Ga. Capt. Shields was made captain of the Twenty-ninth Infantry July 5, 1899. He was a resident of Natchez, Miss., where his wife now resides.

The scene of this latest reverse is a small island lying due south of the southern coast of Luzon, about 300 miles from Manila. Marinduque is about twenty-miles in diameter, and was garrisoned by two small detachments of United States troops. One of these at Boaga, on the west coast of the island, and the other at Santa Cruz, the principal port on the north side.

Capt. Shields appears to have started from Santa Cruz by gunboat for Torrijos, a small coast port, and it is inferred the boat as well as the body of troops under the officer has been captured, for the dispatch makes no reference to her return.

VICTIMS OF UTAH WRECK.

Injured Are Brought to Ogden—Five Seriously Hurt.

OGDEN, Utah: In the wreck on the Southern Pacific at Gartner Siding Mrs. F. H. Howell of Trenton, Mo., was killed and the following seriously injured:

Miss J. C. Allen, Cleveland.
Nelson Neil, Shelby County, Ill.
Mrs. Gross, Tulare, Cal.
Mrs. Keefe, San Francisco.
Mrs. McGamon.

The injured were brought to Ogden. There were fifty passengers on the train, some of them being members of the Burlington excursion party en route to the coast, all excepting those named escaping with slight bruises.

OWE OVER A MILLION.

Philadelphia Firm Asks an Extension of Time from Creditors.

PHILADELPHIA: Wm. Brown & Sons, wool dealers, who also own and operate the Phoenix Mills Company, manufacturers of top and worsted yarn, have asked for an extension of time from their creditors. Their liabilities are variously given in amounts from $1,000,000 to $1,700,000. Samuel Brown would make no statement as to liabilities or assets, but stated that with an extension of time the firm will be able to pay dollar for dollar. The principal creditors of the firm are in this city and Boston. The fall in prices, wool men say, caused them great loss.

Shooting Affray Between Molders

CLEVELAND, Ohio: As a result of a shooting affray between union and non-union molders Saturday three men are dead. Henry Cronenberger, who died at the hospital late Saturday night, and Wm. Steffield, who died Sunday. Cronenberger was a union molder, Steffield was a bricklayer and had no part in the fight. Charles Beck, a non-union man, is under arrest, charged with the murder of Detective W. L. Foulks, who was shot through the heart. Paul Irving, Thomas Jennings, Edgar McIntyre and Willis Webster, also non-union men, were arrested on the charge of shooting with intent to kill.

Tunnel Under East River.

NEW YORK: At the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commissioners a resolution was passed for a tunnel to Brooklyn. The tunnel will extend from the city hall, Manhattan, to Brooklyn, under East river. The route is the one favored by Controller Coler, who makes an estimate that the cost of construction of the tunnel will be about $8,000,000.

Marseilles Strike Spreads.

MARSEILLES: The strike of the firemen of the Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company, which began here on the 12th inst., is spreading, the number of strikers being 500. Some 3,000 civilian travelers are awaiting the sailing of various vessels, as well as 600 officers and troops of the China expeditionary force.

Forty-Five Are Drowned.

NAGASAKI, Japan: The Norwegian steamer Calanda and the Japanese steamer Ise Maru are reported to have been in collision off Iwoshima. The Calanda was sunk and forty-five passengers and crew were drowned. The Ise Maru put in at Iwoshima.

Michigan Bank Robbed.

CENTERVILLE, Mich.: Thieves broke into Wolf Bros.' bank, blew open the vault, securing $10,000 and escaped. The bank was insured in the Bankers' Mutual Casualty Company of Des Moines for the full amount.

Delary Reported Dead.

PRETORIA: It is reported that Gen. Delary, the Boer commander, died of wounds received at Elands River.

Killed by His Brother.

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio: Amos Brooks was shot and killed by his brother David in a quarrel over a dog.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Sioux City—Cattle, common to prime, $3.90@5.70; hogs, $5.05@5.20; sheep, $2.00@4.00; wheat, 64c; corn, 32@33c; oats, 19@21c; butter, dairy 16@18, creamery, 20@22.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $3.00 to $5.80; hogs, shipping grades, $3.00 to $5.50; sheep, fair to choice, $3.00 to $4.15; wheat, No. 2 red, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 2, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 13c to 16c; potatoes, 33c to 36c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3.00 to $5.80; hogs, choice light, $5.00 to $5.50; sheep, common to prime, $3.00 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2, 78c to 79c; corn, No. 2 white, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 24c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $3.25 to $5.70; hogs, $3.00 to $5.50; sheep, $3.00 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 39c to 40c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $3.00 to $5.25; hogs, $3.00 to $5.45; sheep, $3.00 to $3.65; wheat, No. 2, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 22c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 56c to 57c.

Detroit—Cattle, $2.50 to $5.35; hogs, $3.00 to $5.50; sheep, $3.00 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2, 79c to 80c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 43c to 44c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 25c; rye, 53c to 54c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 78c to 79c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 22c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 55c; clover seed, prime, $5.80 to $6.2[illegible].

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northe[illegible] 78c to 79c; corn, No. 3, 40c to 41c; o[illegible] No. 2 white, 25c to 26c; rye, No. 1 [illegible] to 53c; barley, No. 2, 56c to 57c; [illegible] pork, mess, $11.70 to $12.20.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shippin[illegible] steers, $3.00 to $5.50; hogs, fair to pri[illegible] [illegible]ne, $3.00 to $5.80; sheep, fair to choice [illegible], $3.00 to $4.50; lambs, common to ext[illegible] [illegible], $4.00 to $5.50.

New York—Cattle, $3.25 [illegible] to $5.65; hogs, $3.00 to $5.80; sheep, $[illegible] 00 to $4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 79c to [illegible] 80c; corn, No. 2, 47c to 48c; oats, No. 2 [illegible] white, 26c to 27c; butter, creamery, 20c [illegible] 22c; eggs, western, 18c to 20c.

STATE OF NEBRASKA

NEWS OF THE WEEK IN A CONDENSED FORM.

Judge Holmes of the District Court in Lincoln Holds That the Mid-roaders Can Use the Designation of Populist.

Judge Holmes in the district court at Lincoln has decided that there is no law which prevents the mid-roaders from using the name "Populist" as their party designation and issued a writ of mandamus ordering Secretary Porter to permit that name to be used on the official ballot. Judge Holmes holds that while the name has been applied to another political party in the past it has never been adopted by any party, nor has any party ever been officially known by that name. The court further says that while it is not a new name, yet under the law he must hold that it is not a part of any old party name. It is held that the secretary of state erred in refusing to permit the use of the name "Populist" and the order made requires him to certify that name to the various county clerks as the designation of the party.

NEBRASKA ROBBERY.

Numerous Stories Afloat Concerning Holdup on Burlington.

Four masked men held up an express car on the Burlington train on the morning of Sept. 22, at the village of Woodlawn, a few miles northwest of Lincoln. The men commanded the express messenger to open the local safe for them and secured a small sum from there. The through safe, containing a large sum of money, which the messenger could not open, was not molested. After rifling the local safe the men jumped from the car and disappeared.

There are many stories afloat concerning the holdup. A young man from the scene of the robbery says the engineer was struck over the head with a revolver and the pockets of the passengers rifled. Railroad officials deny the story and say no money was secured except from the local safe. They admit that the engineer and fireman were covered with revolvers and compelled to stop the train, but say that neither were hurt. The robbers are supposed to have boarded the train in the Lincoln yards. They crept over the tender to reach the engine men. The firemen was ordered to detach the express car from the remainder of the train, but this he was unable to do. The Burlington company has offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the robbers.

WOMAN SHOOTS HUSBAND.

Row Over Alimony at Omaha May End in a Murder.

Mrs. Sarah Ver Mehren, wife of Herman H. Ver Mehren, wholesale liquor dealer, went to his place of business on lower Farnam Street in Omaha a day of two ago and demanded a check for $35. He refused to give it to her. A quarrel ensued during which the woman drew a pistol from her bosom and shot him through the abdomen. The ball penetrated the liver, and physicians think it may prove fatal. William Kaufmann, the bookkeeper, who attempted to disarm Mrs. Ver Mehren, was shot twice through the right arm, but his wounds are slight. The shooting was witnessed by the three young sons of the Ver Mehrens, by Kaufmann and by Lou McAvoy, a shipping clerk.

Mrs. Ver Mehren was at once arrested and taken to the police station. She says she is not sorry she shot her husband and hopes he will die. The wounded man at last accounts was in a critical condition.

Hubbell Man Shoots Himself.

C. Slopansky, general merchant of Hubbell, Neb., drove his wife and son from his house at the point of a revolver last Sunday, locked the door, lay down on the floor and sent a bullet into his head with suicidal intent. Before firing the shot he wrote the words, "No one to blame but myself," upon a slip of paper which lay on the floor beside him. The bullet went in the right ear and came out of his mouth. He was living the next day, but fought whenever the surgeon attempted to dress the wound.

Charged with Horsestealing.

City Marshal Elmer Corwin of Ashland received a telegram from Sheriff John M. Coble of Springview, requesting him to arrest Bert Sherman. Marshal Corwin found Sherman and placed him in the city jail. Sheriff Coble later identified the prisoner, who is wanted in Keya Paha County to answer to a charge of stealing horses. Sherman is known at Springview, his home, as Bert Martin. He was arrested on the same charge there, but broke jail.

Robbers Tap Jewelry Store.

A daring burglary was committed at Cozad the other night. The jewelry store of R. S. Thornton was entered, the safe blown and the entire contents, amounting to about $1,500 worth of jewelry and $40 in cash, taken. The postoffice, located in the same room, was robbed of a small amount in change. No clue as yet to the robbers. This is the second time this store has been robbed within the last few months.

Organization Out of Debt.

Enough subscriptions were pledged last week to discharge the entire indebtedness of the Young Men's Christian Association in Lincoln, some of which has been outstanding for nearly ten years. The local organization has been particularly unfortunate in recent years, but the officers think the prospects for the future are encouraging and are planning to soon move into new quarters.

Girl Killed by Lightning.

Eva, the 14-year-old daughter of J. C. McElhinney of Lyons, was struck and instantly killed by lightning while upon her way home from down town upon an errand. The lightning first struck the top of a steel handled parasol held in the left hand, tearing the flesh in the palm of the hand, following to the body and tearing a shoe from her foot.

Decide[illegible] Against Railroad.

The supreme court has decided that the Missouri Pacific Railway Company must pay W. K. Fox, administrator of the estate of Amos Thompson, the sum of $5,000 for killing Thompson near Union while employed as brakeman for the company. This is the third time the case has gone to the supreme court.

Lightning Strikes Church.

During a severe electric storm at Wymore lightning struck the Baptist Church, knocking the chimney off and tearing a large hole in the roof.

Thieves Rob Tailor.

Thieves entered the shop of J. P. Johnson, Blair's merchant tailor, during the night and stole two valuable overcoats that were left for repair. Entrance was effected through a rear window and the thieves were evidently scared away, as they did not attempt to get into the front room, in which Mr. Johnson had a large stock of goods.

Surveying Party Starts.

A surveying party composed of Hastings men will start from that city before long for Davenport, where the survey of the Nebraska and Gulf Railroad will be continued to Bellville, Kan.

HOW CAPT. MURPHY DIED.

Nebraska Officer Shot from Ambush by Filipinos.

Friends of Capt. William F. Murphy of Council Bluffs and Omaha, whose death in the Philippines was announced over a month ago, have been without knowledge of the manner in which he was shot since that time. The first authentic account came from Capt. Wallace Taylor, who was with Capt. Murphy at San Pablo, Luzon. In a letter dated Aug. 15 Capt. Taylor says:

We have had our first loss among our officers since Lieut. Waugh's death. Capt Murphy was shot from ambush two nights ago, and instantly killed. It was a case of murder pure and simple. The captain, with some men went out to a barrio about 10 p. m. to capture some insurgents said to be there. Seeing an hombre standing off to one side, he approached him to see who he was. The man greeted him and extended his hand, when a shot was fired from the brush, which killed the captain instantly. Capt. Murphy was a fearless and energetic officer, and the regiment feels his loss greatly.

Want Corporation Dissolved.

H. F. Carson and A. P. Salgren, two of the incorporators of the Kearney Pilot Publishing Company, have filed a petition with the clerk of the district court asking that the corporation be dissolved and a receiver appointed. Carson has shares to the amount of $70, Hoxie $200 and Salgren $100. The petitioners allege that the defendants have changed the political policy of the paper and that the business of the company has decreased. They allege that it was mutually understood that the paper would support the people's independent party and instead of giving that party support, Editor Hall has been supporting the mid-roaders.

Pay High for Their Clock.

The supreme court has handed down a decision compelling the commissioners of Cass County to pay the Seth Thomas Clock Company for the clock which adorns the court house tower in Plattsmouth. The clock was purchased of the company through one Wickersham and County Clerk Frank Dixon issued a warrant to him for the payment, but instead of sending the money to the company he appropriated it to his own use. The original cost of the time piece was $890, but after paying the company that amount again with interest and the cost of the suit the clock will have cost the county $3,000.

Journal Plant in New Hands.

Some time since H. B. Groves gave a bill of sale of the Plattsmouth Journal plant to Frank J. Morgan, but continued to publish the paper until last week, when Mr. Morgan took possession of the plant and Benfer & Kirkham got out the paper. H. B. Groves through his attorney, C. S. Polk, got out replevin papers in the district court against Frank J. Morgan, Sheriff W. D. Wheeler and others, and Coroner P. P. Gass now has possession of the plant. Answer day in the district court will be Oct. 8.

Conference in Session.

The West Nebraska conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church began its sixteenth annual session in Lexington on the 25th inst., Bishop Stephen M. Merrill presiding, assisted by Presiding Elders Wm. E. Hardway and Charles A. Mastin. Presiding Elder Ranna S. Moore of the North Platte district, who was also to have assisted, was detained at his home with an attack of typhoid fever. Two hundred ministers and visitors were in attendance.

Burglars at Coleridge.

Burglars the other night entered O. S. Grant's blacksmith shop, secured tools, and went to O. G. Ritchie's general store and postoffice, broke open the front door and drilled a hole in the safe. But before they could open the safe they evidently became frightened and fled, leaving everything but the drills. They did not secure anything. The safe contained about $250 and stamps.

Will Fill Ransom's Place.

The fusion state central committees will meet in Omaha Oct. 9 to nominate a successor to Frank B. Ransom as candidate for presidential elector. It is announced that Mr. Ransom has informed the committees that he considers it necessary to devote his entire time to his candidacy for state senator and does not deem it advisable to remain a candidate for elector.

Homer Girl Badly Hurt.

Mabel, the 13-year-old daughter of Wm. Clapp of Homer, was badly injured by being thrown off a runaway pony. She was returning from school when the animal became frightened and ran half a mile before unseating the child. She sustained a terrible bruise on the side of the head and one arm was broken so the bone protruded through the flesh.

Fell Two Stories.

The 4-year-old boy of J. W. Lowry pushed a loose screen out of the second story window of a hotel at Foot Crook and fell to the sidewalk below, striking on the side of his face and head, rendering him unconscious. A doctor was immediately summoned, but was unable to say how great was the injury, as the brain may be seriously affected.

Victim of Boy With a Gun.

Miss Zelands, aged 18, daughter of Jacob Zelands, of Ashton, was instantly killed while picking plums in a thicket by John Schrall, a lad, who saw something moving in the bushes and fired, striking her in the heart. He surrendered.

Went to See the Parade.

While Mrs. C. O. McShane, 2204 California Street, Omaha, was out viewing the parade one afternoon last week, a burglar entered her house by prying up a cellar window. He then went up stairs and stole $20 worth of silverware.

Building Boom.

A building boom has struck Osmond. August Bogenhagen is erecting a $2,000 residence; H. G. Billerbeck is putting up an implement warehouse 60x90; Will Bogen is building a business house 24x72, one story.

Killed by Stock Train.

J. Sanders was run over and instantly killed at Ewing while on his way to church by a special train of stock empties. The accident was witnessed by a number of people, but they did not notice the danger to the old gentleman in time to warn him of his danger.

Lang is Found Guilty.

In the case of Grimes vs. Lang on trial for two days at Beatrice, the jury returned a verdict finding Lang guilty of resisting an officer and he was fined one dollar and costs by Judge Swiler.

Charles Russell Guilty.

The jury in the case against Charles Russell for the murder of A. L. Standenmaier last May returned a verdict at Harrison of guilty and Judge Westover fixed sentence at life imprisonment. The verdict received almost unanimous approval of the people.

Vote for County Seat.

The county seat relocation election in Knox County resulted as follows: Niobrara, 422; Bloomfield, 1,089; Center, 1,347. A small vote was polled. The deciding vote will be taken at a general election between the two points receiving the highest vote.

WILL LET CHINA FALL

UNITED STATES WILL NOT FIGHT TO PRESERVE THE EMPIRE.

Held in Washington that Germany and Other Powers Will Effect the Dismemberment of the Celestial Empire.—Trade Rights to Be Guarded.

Washington correspondence:

While strenuously endeavoring to prevent the dismemberment of China, which now seems the only outcome of the existing condition of affairs, the United States is prepared to exact guaranties from the powers acquiring territory that the trade rights of this country shall continue to be respected. Were China willing to place itself under the tutelage of the United States, and were there in control four or five strong men with whom the United States could treat rather than Prince Tuan and other reactionaries, it is the belief in Washington that the Chinese territorial integrity could be maintained. But the Chinese Emperor is a weakling, while the Empress Dowager, a hater of the foreigner, is surrounded by men whose lives depend upon keeping her eyes closed to the true situation.

A fact known to foreign powers is that the United States will not go to the extent of war in preserving the integrity of the Chinese empire, and there is reason to believe that at least one power has sounded the State Department in this respect, obtaining the answer expected. That power would have preferred the preservation of the territorial entity of China, but failing to obtain American support, and in view of its occupation of Shanghai, Great Britain stands ready to take its share of territory when partition occurs.

The United States has tried to maintain peace without surrendering any of its rights. In carrying out its original policy it has now instructed Gen. Chaffee to withdraw his forces from Pekin, leaving only a legation guard to protect the American minister and American property. The order provides protection against a twofold danger, as Gen. Chaffee's retirement not only would take us out of the military muddle at Pekin, but would alter the status of the troops left behind. As a legation guard the force still in Pekin would be amenable to the order of no one but its own officers and Minister Conger—a fact of some importance to a nation which wants no war with China and is still less willing to have its soldiers forced into fighting under foreign leaders for the sole purpose of carrying out foreign policies.

There is no question in the minds of well-informed diplomats in Washington that Germany is the power that will precipitate dismemberment if it can be accomplished. All the developments in her policy have indicated they are leading up to such an end. Emperor William, after having informed the world as to the revenge he meant to exact from China, has stipulated that prior to entering into negotiations with the Chinese government the authors of the anti-foreign outrages must be surrendered. On this proposition he has received no support from Great Britain and the United States and at most a dubious assent from the three other powers most concerned. He now has two alternatives—to go ahead in accordance with his own program, with the doubtful acquiescence of such powers as may approve his plan, or to come down from his former position and alter the terms on which he will talk peace.

The powers are a unit in demanding punishment for the instigators of the Boxer outrages, and the present incidental difference seemingly ought not to prevent the execution of this single common purpose.

Russia Rewarded in Any Event.

Russia is posing to the Chinese as their good friend. If the question is peacefully settled Russia will expect reward, and the reward will be in the shape of territorial concessions.

Great Britain has shown the territory it covets by occupying Shanghai, the key to the Yangtse Kiang valley, which is the road to India. Three powers will dislike to have Great Britain establish sovereignty over that region, and Germany and France have announced their opposition by landing troops at Shanghai. Japan stands ready to occupy the province of Fukien, and France is willing to extend its boundaries in southern China to the northward.

It is stated by authority that the United States will not under any consideration acquire Chinese territory. What will be sought by treaty with the powers when partition comes is the future protection of American trade rights. There is reason to believe that Minister Wu understands the serious phase of the international situation growing out of the attitude of Germany and the appointment of Prince Tuan as grand secretary and president of the privy council and other reactionaries to responsible positions. He also understands the willingness of the United States to render the imperial government its best assistance if it will in return aid the United States by removing Tuan and in restoring peace and order throughout the empire.

Size of the Forces in China.

The War Department supplies a statement of the military forces now in China as follows:

	Officers.	Men.	Guns.	Horses.
Austria-Hungary	10	272	2	80
France	192	5,186	37	570
Germany	...	15,600	44	...
Great Britain	218	8,476	25	1,087
Italy	...	1,000	53	...
Japan	273	22,000	...	...
Russia	275	48,500	148	...
United States	181	5,427	17	1,233

Foreign troops en route to China:

	Men.	Guns.
France	10,000	34
Italy	2,000	...
Russia	105,000	138
Germany	7,500	...

Russia's force now in China is distributed as follows: In Chili province, 11,500 men; in Manchuria, 37,000 men.

CHINA WAR NEWS.

Russians are rapidly pushing troops into Manchuria.

The Americans have begun at Ho-Si-Wu a permanent telegraph line between Pekin and Tien-tsin.

A London cable says it is growing more and more evident that Russia and Germany are working together in China.

Chinese officials estimate that 20,000 disbanded Chinese soldiers, by the simple expedient of turning their coats, managed to remain behind in Pekin.

Instructions have been sent to Maj. Gen. Chaffee not to agree to any solution of the Pekin situation which does not safeguard the native Christians there under the protection of American missions.

A cable from Pekin says the murder of the German minister, Baron Von Ketteler, really saved the lives of the foreigners, for about that time the latter had agreed to accept a Chinese escort to Tien-tsin, in which event they would have been massacred.

CROPS HURT BY RAIN.

Damage Is Reported from Many Parts of the Country.

Reports to the weather crop service division of the weather bureau show that heavy rains have interrupted farm work and caused injury to crops in central and northern Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin and upper Michigan. The principal damage in the Dakotas and Minnesota was done to grain in shock. In Texas and Oklahoma cotton suffered most. Drought continues in the upper Ohio valley, portions of Missouri, and the middle Atlantic States, and rains would prove beneficial in Florida and portions of Alabama.

Upon the whole the weather conditions were favorable for farm work and maturing of late crops in the States of the lower Mississippi river. Frosts were quite general in the central and northern Rocky Mountain districts and over the northern portion of the country from the upper Missouri valley to the middle Atlantic States, light frosts being reported as far south as the mountain regions of Tennessee, but only slight damage in some localities is reported.

The week has been favorable for gathering corn in the [illegible] corn States, the bulk of the crop being secured in many sections.

In the central and eastern districts of the cotton belt, cotton picking has progressed rapidly, generally under very favorable weather conditions, and is nearing completion in some sections. In central and northern Texas the heavy rains of the latter part of the week caused much damage by beating out open cotton, but in the southern portion picking progressed rapidly under favorable conditions.

The weather of the last week has been highly favorable for curing tobacco, the bulk of which crop has been housed.

Continued unfavorable reports respecting apples are received, due largely to the high winds of the previous week, which have very materially reduced the prospects for this crop.

Although the condition of the soil has been generally favorable for plowing for fall seeding, this work has been delayed in portions of Iowa and Missouri by dry weather and by excessive rains in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Reports from the States of the Ohio valley indicate that the acreage of winter wheat will be smaller than usual. In some sections seeding has been purposely delayed to avoid the Hessian fly.

EARLY FALL BLOUSES.

Already a few hints of the fall styles are beginning to show themselves at the cool resorts where a flannel blouse is necessary. This one is of cardinal flannel

and has a novel decoration of a stamped out and embroidered design down the fronts, in the spaces of which is an effective showing of white silk, outlined in strong contrast by embroidery of black. The turned-back cuffs and band down the front are outlined with a dainty scalloped silk edging.

JAMES HOWARD FOUND GUILTY

Convicted of Murdering Goebel and Penalty Fixed at Death.

At Frankfort, Ky., James Howard was found guilty of the murder of Goebel and his punishment fixed at death. The court room was crowded with spectators as Foreman Crutcher passed the written verdict up to the clerk. Deputy Clerk Elliott read the verdict, which found the defendant guilty and fixed his punishment at death. Howard occupied a seat by his attorney. He did not display the least agitation, and was apparently no more concerned than any other person in the court room.

The verdict was a surprise, as the general belief was that the jury was divided on the question of guilt or innocence of the defendant, but it turns out that the difficulty in reaching a verdict was over the degree of punishment, some of the jurors favoring life imprisonment, while others stood out for the death penalty, and finally won their associates over. The jury which tried the case was divided politically, nine Democrats, one Republican and two anti-Goebel Democrats.

The Comic Side of The News

Li Hung Chang's trouble began when he got the lighted end of his last ultimatum in his mouth.

The Empress Dowager of China explains that she has merely gone temporarily to reside outside of Pekin. The chances are, however, that she will have to buy considerable new furniture when she goes back.

Comparisons of census figures are odious to those communities that are not doing the comparing.

The taxpayers of Akron, Ohio, will find that one able-bodied riot beats a plumber's bill all to pieces.

The showing made by the Duke of Manchester in the bankruptcy court renders his marriage to a girl with a bank account imperative.

Before withdrawing from Pekin the allied forces may want to leave a few more marks, so they will know the place when they see it again.

There may be no sympathetic strike, but there has been a sympathetic price of coal from the very start.

If the Boer war is over why cannot "Bobs" let it go at that, without cabling the fact every morning?

In the Norway elections the rightists have gained four seats. It is to be hoped that the wrongists feel properly rebuked.

So many countries are offering a home to Oom Paul that there must be something in the rumor that he has a trainload of gold to his credit somewhere.

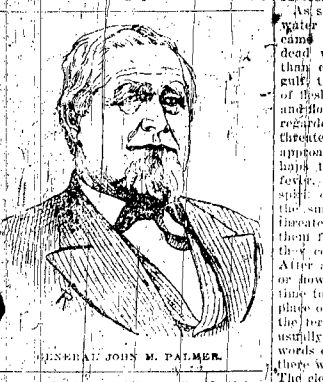
While the State militia is on the grounds it might also make the coal operators live up to the law in regard to semi-monthly payments and company stores.

JOHN M. PALMER DEAD.

Lawyer, Soldier, Statesman Passes Away of Heart Disease.

Gen. John M. Palmer, former Governor of Illinois and United States Senator, gold Democrat candidate for President in 1896, and one of the great generals in the Union army in the Civil War, died suddenly at his home in Springfield, at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning. During Monday evening Gen. Palmer was apparently in his usual health and spirits and was about town mingling with his old associates.

After returning home he complained of an intense shooting pain in the chest,



GENERAL JOHN M. PALMER.

around the heart. The family physician was called and Gen. Palmer obtained some relief, but the pain continued the greater part of the night, and the doctor was called in several times. Shortly before 8 o'clock in the morning Gen. Palmer passed peacefully away.

John McCauley Palmer was born in Eagle Creek, Scott County, Ky., on Sept. 13, 1817. In 1832 he removed to Illinois and in 1839 settled in Carlinville. He was admitted to the bar in 1840 and was delegate to the State constitutional convention in 1847. He was a member of the State Senate 1852-54, a delegate to the national Republican convention in Philadelphia in 1856, a Presidential elector on the Republican ticket of 1860 and a delegate to the peace convention in Washington, Feb. 4, 1861.

He was elected Colonel of the Fourteenth Illinois Volunteers in April, 1861, accompanied Gen. John C. Fremont in his expedition to Springfield, Mo., and was commissioned brigadier general of volunteers in December of the same year. He was with Gen. John Pope at the capture of New Madrid and Island No. 10, and afterward commanded the First Brigade, First Division, of the Army of the Mississippi. In November, 1862, he was with Gen. Grant's army in temporary command of a division. Subsequently he led a division at the battle of Stone River, for his gallantry there was promoted to major general of volunteers Nov. 29, 1862. He participated in the battle of Chickamauga and led the Fourteenth Army Corps in the Atlanta campaign from May until September, 1864.

From 1869 to 1873 he was Governor of Illinois. In 1891 he was elected United States Senator and served a full term.

The Gold Democrats placed the name of Senator Palmer before the Indianapolis convention of 1896, and he was nominated on the first ballot for the Presidential office.

TO QUELL FILIPINOS.

Fleet Will Blockade Luzon in Effort to End Insurrection.

The Navy Department is strengthening the United States naval forces on this Asiatic station.

Admiral Selfridge's South American squadron, already small, will be still further depleted by the departure of the gunboat Wilmington from Montevideo in a few days. The Albany, now in the Mediterranean, is under orders to go to China at once via the Suez Canal, and the gunboats Annapolis and the Vicksburg and the converted yacht Dorothea will leave American waters as soon as they can be put in commission.

The fleet under Admiral Remey will be still further augmented by the battleship Kentucky, which with the other cruisers and gunboats now on the Asiatic station, will bring the strength of our naval force in Oriental waters up to a total of thirty-four vessels. This force is only exceeded by that of Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan, Russia and Austria all have smaller forces both as to number and strength, and should hostilities occur between the allies there is no danger that the United States will be disconnected at the outset.

This fleet is being assembled ostensibly for the protection of American interests in China and as a show of force to the other powers now involved in the Chinese imbroglio. But it is said in Washington that not all the vessels are to be stationed in Chinese waters. The real use for this fleet, it is claimed, will be to blockade Luzon during the coming winter campaign and assist in bringing the war in the Philippines to a close.

NOTES OF THE STRIKE.

Gen. Gobin says that he will not allow the miners to hold secret meetings.

In the Shamokin neighborhood a large number of collieries have been abandoned.

The funeral of the striker killed in the Shenandoah riot ended in an impressive spectacle.

Hungarian women tried to whip three coal and iron police near Hazleton, and a fight was narrowly averted.

Eugene Brambiel, representing the Southern Coal Company, of Parsons, Kan., is taking large gangs of miners West.

Joseph Begos, a Hungarian, at Wilkesbarre, was the first man arrested since the strike began. He is accused of threatening to shoot a miner who refused to strike.

While a number of miners were gathering coal on the culm banks at Scranton some one cried, "The watchmen are coming!" An aged miner named Frank Mangan, in the excitement that followed, dropped dead of heart failure.

The unions have not yet opened the commissary departments in the Wilkesbarre region, but will have to do so soon.

President Slade, of the Barren Fork Coal Company, near Lexington, Ky., announces he has settled all differences with the men.

Troops visited several towns in the Schuylkill valley and made demonstrations, and at McAdoo a battalion was stationed.

At Colerain a 15-year-old Hungarian boy crawled under the bed when told the striking miners were coming to kill him. When dragged out by his mother he was dead.

NO SIGHS FOR THE DEAD.

Survivors of Galveston Disaster Too Much Stunned for Grief.

Nowhere save in the presence of some dread calamity is a field offered to study man as he really is, without pretense or subterfuge. Such is the consensus of opinion among those who rushed to Galveston when the news of the disaster first startled the world and who have since remained in the charnel island amid the scenes of bitterness and grief, the ever-present odor of burning human flesh and the thousand and one terrors that were added to the grewsome situation as each succeeding day passed.

As soon as the danger from wind and water was over at Galveston and it became apparent that the thousands of dead were *elements of greater danger* than even the sweeping waves of the gulf, the festering and distorted masses of flesh that filled the streets and yards and floated about the bay were no longer regarded as the sacred dead, but as threatening monsters that bespoke the approach of pestilence of all kinds—perhaps the deadly and dreaded yellow fever. With the energy that only the spirit of self-preservation could awaken the survivors fell upon the forms that threatened their annihilation and dragged them from their resting place to where they could most readily be disposed of. After a battle no matter how desperate or how heavy the loss there is always time to dig a trench as the last resting place of those who fell. Manifold as are the terrors of such a situation there is usually a chaplain to pronounce a few words over the grave. But in Galveston there was no time for prayers or hymns. The clergymen of the city were too busy themselves hewing away at the mountains of wreckage and dragging forth bodies for the dead scow or the funeral pyre to conduct religious services, for the living were at the mercy of the dead and the preachers devoted their energy to helping the living.

Humanity may recoil at the thought of piling up corpses like so much cordwood and applying the torch to the oil-soaked mass, and sentiment may rebel at the idea of dragging the unidentified dead to sea to be consigned to the element that brought about their destruction, but there was no such sentiment to be found in Galveston. It was the living arrayed against the dead—one or the other was doomed to annihilation.

At first the leading citizens mingled with the more humble and the colored population, but as the situation improved the work fell to the poorest and most ignorant classes, while the more intelligent assumed the direction of affairs. Many are the stories that are told of fathers leaving away debris only to find their own children buried beneath, crushed almost beyond recognition. Sightseers from the mainland managed to evade the guards and their appearance was the signal for them to be pressed into service at the revolver point. Then the residents of Galveston, who for any reason sought to escape their full share of the ghastly work were forced by the same means and the use of weapons as a convincing argument grew apace.

ROOSEVELT IN A MAD RUSH.

At Victor, Colo., He Is Made the Victim of a Riotous Crowd.

Probably because he was the most prominent person in the party, Gov. Theodore Roosevelt of New York was the central point of attack by a mob of irresponsible ruffians, who started a riot just after the Governor had finished addressing a meeting in Armory Hall in Victor, Colo.

The trouble began with the arrival of the train carrying Gov. Roosevelt and his party, in which were Senator Wolcott, Sherman Bell, John Proctor Clark and several of his old Rough Riders. A trifling incident started the row. A drunken woman near the station when the train halted waved a banner and cried out cheers for Bryan. Gov. Roosevelt paid no attention, nor was it resented by any of his party. But some one tore the banner from the woman's hands, arousing the anger of her husband, a big Hungarian miner. He marched up and down the street, shouting and daring everybody to a fight.

Meanwhile Gov. Roosevelt had proceeded to Armory Hall. The meeting there was not interrupted, although many persons forced their way in. As Mr. Roosevelt left the hall a mob of 150 men, most of them inflamed by drink, faced him. Some boys in the crowd began throwing missiles. A man tried to prod members of the party with a pole, to which was fastened a banner. Gov. Roosevelt shouted to his supporters to preserve law and order. Eggs and lemons were thrown. Democrats of Victor and Cripple Creek rejoice the incident. No one in Gov. Roosevelt's immediate party was injured.

CHURCH AND CLERGY.

The Rev. D. C. Greene, a missionary in Japan, says that the religious drift in Japan is toward pantheism.

The Bishop of Barcelona will soon publish a pastoral letter expressing his strong disapproval of bull fights.

Ira D. Sankey has been making a revivial tour of Ireland, and receptions in his honor have been frequent throughout the island.

The Open Air Workers' Association of America has made a success with an organized effort for open air services in New York this summer.

There is to be a great Roman Catholic pilgrimage from England to Rome in October, headed by Cardinal Vaughan and the Duke of Norfolk.

The surpliced choir is making its way in England into Unitarian churches. It is to be seen in a new church in Liverpool and in several other places. The congregations are somewhat terrified by the sight.

The Church of the Epiphany, for years a landmark of Philadelphia, located at Chestnut and Fifteenth streets, is to be torn down. The growth of the city has driven many of the old members of the church to other and more desirable sections of the city, while the value of the property for business purposes has increased from year to year. The property has been sold to a syndicate for $1,000,000, and the church will be replaced by a modern business block. John Wanamaker represented the church corporation in the deal, and Anthony M. Keim acted for the syndicate.

Dr. John H. W. Chestnut of Philadelphia, who died at Dutch Harbor, Alaska, while temporarily residing there, bequeathed $5,000 to the Presbyterian Home for Widows and Single Women in Philadelphia for a memorial room to his parents.

The question as to whether women should wear hats in church came up for discussion among the trustees of a church in Lexington, Mo., and one ingenious man suggested that the matter might be adjusted by compelling the women to all sit together on one side of the auditorium, and thus "permit them to view the preacher through a jungle of ribbons, feathers and gewgaws."

MR. JONES' TRUST.

DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN STOCKHOLDER IN AN OCTOPUS.

Bryan's Campaign Manager Holds Cotton Ginners by the Throat—The Round Cotton Bale Trust and Why Bryan Does Not Denounce It.

Senator J. K. Jones, Chairman of the Democrat National Committee, is a defendant in a proceeding brought under the anti-trust law of Texas. He has company in his trouble. John E. Searles, well known in Wall street as one of the biggest "trust magnates," is a co-defendant. The Texans have placed these two gentlemen under fire because they are the heaviest stockholders in a concern known as the American Cotton Company. John E. Searles is President of the organization. The Chairman of the Democratic National Committee says his company is but a large business concern," but the Texans—and Texas is a Democratic State—think differently. It is charged that the Jones-Searles combination constitutes a conspiracy against lawful trade and free competition.

The American Cotton Company is a monopoly if there ever was one. Not only is entrenched behind $7,000,000 capital stock, but it is fortified by patents which exclude the possibility of competition. Nicoll's Stock Exchange Handbook, a recognized authority, says: "The American Cotton Company is a corporation which controls the patents for machinery and processes in making round lap bales."

"Controls"—that word itself is suggestive of the "octopus." It is the word over which Mr. Bryan fumed in his St. Louis denunciation of trusts. Every cotton-ginning plant in the South must have one of the machines manufactured by the American Cotton Company. They save time and money. The cotton ginner must make his arrangements with the Jones-Searles combination. It has exclusive possession of the field. The ginner must come to the terms of the combination. He can deal no place else. He cannot even buy independence from this $7,000,000 combination.

The American Cotton Company refuses to sell its product. It leases its machines. The manufacturer attaches one to his plant and yearly pays tribute to the American Cotton Company. So great are the profits of this combination that in the short time the concern has been in existence Senator Jones is said to have risen from the estate of a comparatively poor man until he is now regarded as a millionaire. And the Southern ginners continue to swell the bank account of the Democratic campaign manager.

William Jennings Bryan, in his denunciation of trusts at St. Louis, gave a list of the great corporations of the country; but he left out the American Cotton Company and the American Ice Company. The others he denounced; but these two great Democratic organizations he ignored. He exclaimed: "Those who attempt to divide private monopolies into good monopolies and bad monopolies will never make any progress toward the overthrow of trusts."

Therefore Mr. Bryan will not succeed as a trust smasher. Even in making his division in monopolies Mr. Bryan showed strong discrimination. He specified such concerns as the Federal Steel Company. Yet this combination is only one of several iron and steel companies in the country. No one is forced to do business with the Federal Steel. There are the American Steel and Wire Company, the Republic Iron and Steel Company, the National Steel Company, the Carnegie Company, and there are others.

But Mr. Bryan made his division in favor of the American Ice Company, which had absolute control over the prices in New York City, and which, last spring, turned upon the poor of the tenement house districts and added to its wealth by the suffering of the poverty-stricken; and Mr. Bryan also makes his division in favor of a concern which is so strongly fortified that every cotton-ginning plant in the United States is forced to pay tribute to it. It depends, when Mr. Bryan denounces trusts, upon whose ox is being gored.

COAL EXPORTS BOOMING.

Value of the Exports to the Islands Now in Our Control.

A great part of the increased exports of coal have been due directly to the Republican policy of expansion. The following comparative table of exports for the years ending July, 1899, and 1900, shows an enormous percentage of gain in the export of coal to new lands over which the American flag has been waving (temporarily in Cuba):

Twelve months ending July:

	1899.	1900.
Cuba	337,368	726,815
Porto Rico	21,980	53,829
Hawaii	37,982	117,741
Philippines	44,740	143,633

In the case of Cuba and of Porto Rico the exports of American coal have more than doubled. In the case of Hawaii they have increased threefold. In the case of the Philippines they have increased by more than 200 per cent.

The opportunities and the "ifs." This enormous increase in the export demand for American coal means that within a short time thousands of square miles of coal lands now lying idle throughout the West may be opened, and the wage paying and the wage earning capacity of this country may be enormously increased.

Porto Rican Trade.

Four months' operations of the Porto Rican tariff law show an increase of more than 100 per cent in our exports to that island, as compared with the corresponding months of 1899, and more than 300 per cent as compared with the corresponding months of 1897 or 1896.

The act went into effect May 1, 1900, so that the figures for August, which have just been completed by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, complete the record of the fourth month of commerce between the island and the United States under the new law, and render practicable a comparison of the four months' term with corresponding periods in preceding years.

The exports and imports are as follows:

Imports from Porto Rico into the United States:

	1896.	1900.
May	$480,821	$1,103,867
June	516,746	1,218,257
July	254,676	640,025
August	107,880	281,903
Total 4 months	$1,360,123	$3,244,052

Exports to Porto Rico from the United States:

	1896.	1900.
May	$113,069	$696,479
June	178,313	890,993
July	101,944	529,729
August	194,361	408,638
Total 4 months	$587,686	$2,525,842

Do You Want This to Return?

At a meeting of the Citizens' Relief Committee this afternoon, the subcommittees appointed to make a canvass of the unemployed in Terre Haute, reported by wards, showing nearly 1,500 men out of work.

From the empty cars of every incoming train alighted from a dozen to twenty men. They waited only to find out the place where food was being given out and then started for it. The situation has become an alarming one, and the authorities hardly know how to handle it.—Terre Haute, Ind., dispatch in the Chicago Inter Ocean, Dec. 13, 1893.

"It Sort o' Looks as If I'd Have to Expand."

The G. O. P. Stands Ready.

Air: "Marching Through Georgia."

Columbia, awake, to-day, stands ready and alert,
Her place among the nations we mean she shall assert,
Her movement must be onward, her step it must be strong,
To help, the G. O. P. stands ready.

Chorus—
Hurrah! Hurrah! Our nation's in the van.
March on! March on! We'll rally to a man.
For an elbow touch with Mc and Teddy, all along the line,
The G. O. P. is ready.

The party that, with faith and courage will dare to go ahead
Is the party that the people trust, of them it can be said.
It never yet has failed to act; we know it never will.
The G. O. P. is still ready.
Chorus—

The G. O. P. is always ready where destiny points the way;
Forty years it's held the front, and there it's bound to stay.
A backward step it must not take; it never can stand still,
In front we'll keep the G. O. Party.
Chorus—

Prestige all around the world, Old Glory carries along;
Prosperity at home it gives, which makes our credit strong.
Prosperity at home's the thing; it makes the wheels go round,
Thanks to the Grand Old Party.
Chorus—

It's a party that is always ready and knows the people's wants,
That holds the helm with steady hand and that no danger daunts;
In peace or war moves to the front, to there act well its part,
To defend the nation's honor ready.
Chorus—

Our candidates are tried and true; they know the country's need;
They have no untried schemes to foist, Justice is their creed.
The "open door" they only want, Old Glory in the lead—
They march with the G. O. Party.
Chorus—

Now from Maine to California, boys, we'll by Mc and Teddy stand,
From Minnesota to the Gulf will speak the party grand,
And in November our candidates we'll find,
Having done our duty grandly.
(Sung with a strong emphasis on G. O. P.)

COULD PITCH CURVES.

BRAKEMAN WHO HAD BEEN A BASE-BALL PLAYER.

He Did Battle with Three Tramps on a Rapidly Moving Train and Incidentally Showed Them a Trick with a Hole in It.

"We've have lots of trouble with bums on the Royal Bee Line this season," said the middle brakeman; "seems to me there's more of 'em this year with bad motives than I ever saw before. But I calculate I showed three or four of them a trick with a hole in it the other night. Whenever I see a 'bo on the train I never make a roar if he looks as though he might have seen better times and keeps quiet, but when they touch your Uncle William up for a mark they get what's comin' to 'em all right.

"Last Tuesday night I was ridin' out in the middle, all alone, as usual, for the blind man he hugs the doghouse, and the head man toasts his shins in the engine, leaving me to watch things. I was sittin' at about the middle of a big box car, with my feet hangin' over the side, 'n' there was a feller sittin' at the other end of the car toward the caboose from me. He seemed to be keepin' company with his thoughts, so I didn't say anything to him.

"'Twasn't very long before another weary was sittin' longside of him, 'n' begosh a little later, when I looks again, there sits three of 'em. This begun to look like business. To make me feel more uneasy, I had my whole month's stuff in my trousers pocket. We met the pay car just as we were leavin' the yards, 'n' I had the greenbys in a wad in my jeans. Three or four times when I had gone back to the doghouse I meant to put the money in my locker, but it had slipped my mind, and now I was callin' myself names for bein' so careless. Only his week Teddy Crocket, a middle brakey, had been roughly handled 'n' his watch 'n' dough taken from him.

"The train was going at a pretty rapid clip and wasn't liable to stop again for thirty miles, as we had taken water. So if there was any trouble comin', I was in for it. Pretty soon one of the 'bos, a big gentlemanly, strolled over to me 'n' in a mixy way asked me what time it was. Oh, about an hour earlier than it will be an hour later," was my answer, 'n' I jumped to my feet to be ready for anything that might be doin'.

"'Don't get gay with your peers,' says the big feller, 'n' he makes a swipe at my lantern 'n' put it out. Then the other two fellers comes up and entered the game.

"The next three or four minutes were very fast, but when I had time to think it all over I was layin' flat on my back on top of the car, with the big feller goin' through my clothes. He had just reached my pants pocket, which contained all that stood between me 'n' poverty for the next month, when I determined to make another effort to get away 'n' save my money. I jerked my knees up quick 'n' chucked him over my head. Then I gets up to make a dash to the caboose over the tops of the cars 'n' them three fellers after me.

"I had hurt my leg in the mix-up 'n' I knew I could never reach the doghouse, as the 'bos were gainin' on me. But there were three or four flat cars right ahead of me toward the caboose the way I was runnin' 'n' I thought I'd try 'n' make these 'n' put up as good a fight as possible in the open. So I pitty-pattied over the tops of those cars 'n' down the end of one on to the flat cars with the dirty rascals three car-lengths behind me. They saw that I was weakenin' 'n' couldn't keep up the pace, so they didn't rush themselves.

"The plan of battle I had fixed up was to get up on the ladder of the first box car at the other end of the flat cars and stand the bums off by kickin' at 'em. This car was an old stock car loaded with bags of potatoes, 'n' as I got my foot on the first iron rung of the end ladder my hand slipped through the slats 'n' touched one of the bags of potatoes, 'n' lo 'n' behold you, there was a big hole in the bag. I filled my overall pockets with these murphies for ammunition of war, 'n' stepped back down on the flat car again. I uster be a base ball pitcher in my youth 'n' I could throw with either right or left hand, so I figured that I oughter be able to put up a pretty good fight with my pockets full of potatoes.

"The bums thought I had chucked up the race 'n' were coming over the flat cars at a dog trot with the big man in the lead. When the leader got within about twenty-five feet of me I let him have a potato on an inshoot from my left hand which caught him a soaker between the eyes, 'n' then I let him have the one in my right hand right under the belt. Well, say, he dropped all in a heap in a jiffy 'n' then I opened up on the two fellers follerin' him. I dropped the first one a neat outshoot behind the ear, 'n' before he could figger out what hit him I let him have another spud in the solar plexus. I guess they must have heard the yellin' in the caboose 'n' on the engine, for the train commenced to slow down, 'n' I could see lights comin' over the tops of the cars.

"The third feller saw 'em comin', too, 'n' as I drove out at him he dove off the car. The other two fellers were too dazed to get away, 'n' when the other train hands come up we made 'em prisoners 'n' handed 'em right over to the cops at the next station. But that learned me a lesson, 'n' I leave my watch and money in my locker in the caboose hereafter when I go out on the middle."

HOW SHE CAUGHT HIM.

He Tried to Deceive His Bride, but Gave Himself Away.

"Well, my dear, what is the trouble now?"

It was Mrs. Eastlake who spoke, and she addressed her query to Mrs. Perkasie.

Mrs. Perkasie was her daughter, and the mother, who lived near, had dropped in, as was her wont, to note how matters were going in the new household, for Mrs. Perkasie had been married but a short time.

"It's—Charles — Augustus—boo-hoo!" sobbed the bride.

"What's about Charles?" demanded Mrs. Eastlake. "Has he been mistreating you, dear?"

"Yes—cruelly—boo-hoo!"

"What has he done?" asked Mrs. Eastlake, as she sat down on the sofa, where her daughter was sobbing in the pillows.

"He has de-de-deceived me!"

"In what way, child?"

"Why, he was out late last night—boo-hoo—and at the breakfast table I asked him what had kept him—boo-boo—and he said he was detained at the office because there was some trouble with the books!"

"Well, my dear," said Mrs. Eastlake soothingly, "that is something which is likely to happen to any business man, and you must not mind it. He did not deceive you, daughter."

"But, mamma, he did. It was just one of those excuses that married men always have ready to explain a night's spree or something. I've read of such things in the paper."

"But what makes you say that he deceived you, daughter?"

"Oh, I caught him smartly enough. He thought I didn't know anything, and that I was a little baby to be imposed upon just as he chose."

"But how, my dear? What did you discover? What did he confess?"

"Well, when he said he had been working with his books, I asked him what particular book he had been working with, and what do you suppose he replied?"

"Oh, I don't know; the ledger, probably."

"No, mamma, not the ledger. It was the daybook, he said. Just as if it were possible for him to be working on the daybook at night. That's how I caught him. Oh, I can never, never trust him again, and I wish I had never been born."

Whereupon the afflicted young woman burst into a fresh paroxysm of tears.—Detroit Free Press.

IMMUNE TO SNAKE POISON.

Father and Son Who Think Nothing of Being Stung by Venomous Snakes.

A gentleman from North Georgia, whose statements cannot be doubted, tells a story of a father and son, which, says the Chattanooga News, is almost incredible. They live near the Durham mines on the Sand Mountain, and are named Wilson. The remarkable thing connected with them is an entire absence of fear of snakes, even of the most venomous description, and their immunity from any evil effects from the bites of the deadliest reptiles.

The father and son came to the mines not many days ago, according to the statement of this man, the son with a large copperhead, one of the deadliest of Georgia's many deadly snakes, coiled in his cap on top of his head. The father had a large rattlesnake, about five feet long, in his bosom next to his skin. They seemed no more afraid of them than if they were pet mice, and, after putting these strange pets upon the ground, this extraordinary pair, in order to prove their lack of fear, provoked the snakes until each was bitten in the arms and legs a number of times.

No ill effects whatever were manifested, and the man told the narrator that no snake bite had the slightest effect on him. He and his son can take up the most deadly snakes, such as the copperhead, rattlesnake, and moccasin, without any thought of possible snake bites, other than the slight pain naturally experienced.

The man has no explanation to offer, saying he has been that way since he can remember. Physicians try to explain it by saying that they have become proof by continuous bites and inoculation, somewhat in the same way that vaccination protects against contracting smallpox. But this can hardly be true, if the man is to be believed, since he states that he has enjoyed immunity since his earliest childhood, and the son, a small boy, is also immune, and has been all his life.

The case is one which might be profitably investigated by physicians and scientific men. A few such cases have been told of before, but vaguely and indefinitely, but this is vouched for by such undeniably good and reliable authority that there can be no possible doubt of its truth.

The informant is positive that the poison fangs of the snakes exhibited had not been extracted, and he is equally positive that there was no deception practiced. After submitting to the bites, the man and the boy both showed their hands and legs, and the small punctures with the blood exuding therefrom were seen by dozens of people.

Curbing a Fractious Child.

Mrs. Strictlyalice, who lives on Prairie avenue, has an "enfant terrible." A few days ago she boarded a Cottage Grove avenue car with the child. In the next seat she saw a schoolmate whom she had not met since they were at boarding school together.

"My dear Miss Smith," Mrs. Strictlyalice exclaimed, tapping the other woman on the shoulder. After an interchange of exclamations and inquiries they settled down to a steady talk. Nobody thought of the precocious infant Frankie, who was playing with her pet dog. At last Frankie deposited the cur on the seat in front and began to study the strange lady.

"You didn't know about me," the child piped at last.

"No, dear," smiled Miss Smith.

"I came into the world since you knew mamma, a long, long time ago," Frankie nodded emphatically.

Mamma shook her head, and Frankie kept still a minute. At last an idea suddenly illuminated her small mind.

"Say, Miss Smith," she inquired excitedly, "you're one of the people they call old maids, aren't you?"

Miss Smith adjusted her glasses and calmly looked Frankie over, while she said: "Dear me, child, think of the dressing down you'll catch when your mother gets you home this evening!"

Then the conversation went on, and Frankie began sticking pins into the legs of a gentleman in front.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Worn-Out Uniforms.

The worn-out uniforms of the British army, when sold, bring back into the War Office treasury close to $150,000 a year.

Unfortunately "good-hearted" people are usually tiresome companions.

WOMEN'S ACTIONS AT A FIRE.

Sometimes They Are Queer, but No More So than Those of Men.

"Women always act queer at fires," said Smith oracularly. Smith is an old bachelor, and naturally his judgment on women is embittered.

"They do, eh?" inquired Miss Jones, who is 50, unmarried, and naturally prejudiced against bachelors.

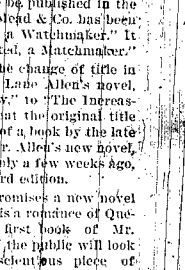
"Yes, they do," said Smith, firmly.

"I shan't argue the question," said Miss Jones, "but I'll merely tell you what came under my own eyes the last time a fire was announced at this hotel. You know the bellboy of the clerk raises a cry of fire about every so often. I'm an old boarder, and consequently I pay no attention to it. Well, a few weeks ago about 3 o'clock in the morning I heard a terrific yelling of 'Fire! Fire!'

"'They're at it again,' I thought, and I went to the door and looked out in the corridor. Mr. Nicely, who rooms at the end of the hall, came walking down in a nightshirt and a silk hat. 'No immediate danger, Miss Jones,' he assured me. 'Plenty of time to dress.' A gentleman in No. 13 stepped out in the corridor and carefully hung his dress suit on the chandelier, trousers, coat, vest and tie. Then he wrapped a blanket around him, seized his gold-headed cane, and started down stairs. The door opposite mine was open and I could see the flames shooting up past the window. It was a real fire, although, as we know now, nothing came of it. An old gentleman stood before the glass putting the finishing touches to his toilet. He was all dressed save his necktie, and he couldn't get that in a bow to suit him. Three times he tied it, untied it, and began over again. Then he walked off and left his pocketbook on the dresser. The old professor who is interested in botany stopped me as I started down stairs and asked me if 'this wouldn't be terrible on the Japanese lilies.'

"'Where are they?' I asked.

"'Why, right there in the back end of the garden,' he said, pointing a shaking finger at some shrubs he had set out in a vacant lot seventy-five feet in the rear. 'These are only a few of my own observations,' concluded Miss Jones haughtily, 'but they convince me that women do act queer at fires. Of course they do! But what about you men?'—Chicago Inter Ocean.



"Quo Vadis" has smitten Mascagni, the composer, and he announces that he will make it into an opera with an Italian libretto.

William Stearns Davis, the author of "A Friend of Caesar," has won the Thayer scholarship at Harvard. This honor is given only for brilliant work in classical archæology.

The title of Paul Leicester Ford's Christmas story to be published in the autumn by Dodd, Mead & Co. has been given as "Wanted, a Watchmaker." It should read "Wanted, a Matchmaker."

The reason for the change of title in England of James Lane Allen's novel, "The Reign of Law," to "The Increasing Purpose," is that the original title conflicts with that of a book by the late Duke of Argyll. Mr. Allen's new novel, though published only a few weeks ago, has gone into a third edition.

Gilbert Parker promises a new novel in the autumn. It is a romance of Quebec. As it is the first book of Mr. Parker's since 1897, the public will look for a careful, conscientious piece of work. Its title will be "The Lane that Has No Turning," and Doubleday, Page & Co. are the publishers.

W. Carew Hazlitt has completed his history of "The Venetian Republic, Its Rise, Its Growth, and Its Fall," which will be published very soon in America and England by the Macmillan Company. The time embraced is from 421 to the almost ending of the republic in 1797, and the work will be in two octavo volumes.

A new Hungarian novelist is offering bids for honors. He is Kalman Mikszath, and is said to be second only in popularity at home to the celebrated Jokai. His novel is called "St. Peter's Umbrella." The scene of the story is laid in a Slavic village in Hungary, where a ragged umbrella and a new brass cardrod are the respective emblems of good and ill luck.

The Pineapple.

It is a notorious fact that the pineapple is considered the least healthy of all the edible fruits of the tropics by those who know anything of the matter. The juice of the green and growing plant is accredited in Java, the Philippines, and throughout the far East generally with being a blood poison of a most deadly nature. It is said to be the substance with which the Malays poison their krishes and daggers, and is also accredited with being the "finger-nail poison" formerly in use among the aboriginal Javanese women almost universally. These women cultivated a nail on each hand to a long, sharp point, and the least scratch from one of these was certain death.—National Druggist.

A Railroad with No Tunnels.

The new trans-Siberian railway, when completed, is to be the safest, cheapest, and most comfortable in the world. The safety of the Manchurian line will be due to the fairness of the regions traversed, not a single tunnel being necessary between the Ural and the Amour; that is to say, from one end of Siberia to the other.

He Bore It Out.

Noel (proudly)—I tell you, old man, you have no idea what there is in that boy of mine.

"Oh, yes, I have. I have seen him eat!"—Life.

Women Scarce.

Of the 3,700 Chinese in New Zealand only twenty-six are women.

Petting is agreeable, but it is a rare man who can stand it without becoming conceited.

A GOOD judge must have both experience and learning. A housekeeper should be a good judge for she too must have experience and learning or she may think that the soaps made to look like Ivory Soap are just as good. With experience she will know that they lack the remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ivory Soap—99 44/100 per cent. pure.

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THE WAYNE HERALD.

Entered at the Post Office at Wayne, Neb. as second class mail matter.

W. H. McNEAL, Editor.

NEBRASKA REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER FEDERATION

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE.

For Presidential Electors—
.....John S. Nesbit of Burt
.....A. B. Windham of Cass
.....Ed Royse of Custer
.....J. L. Jacobson of Douglas
.....John L. Kennedy of Douglas
.....F. F. Langer of Saline
.....L. W. Flague of Buffalo
.....S. P. Davidson of Johnson

For Governor—
.....Charles H. Dietrich of Adams

For Lieutenant Governor—
.....E. P. Savage of Custer

For Secretary of State—
.....Geo. W. Marsh of Richardson

For Auditor—
.....Charles Weston of Sheridan

For Treasurer—
.....William Stuefer of Cuming

For Attorney General—
.....Frank N. Prout of Gage

For Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings—
.....G. D. Folmer of Thayer

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
.....W. K. Fowler of Washington

For State Senator, 11th District—
.....W. W. Young of Stanton

CONGRESSIONAL.

For Congressman, Third District—
.....John R. Hays of Norfolk

JUDICIAL

For Judge, 9th District—
.....J. F. Boyd of Antelope

COUNTY

For County Attorney—
.....Anson A. Welch of Wayne

For County Commissioner—
.....August Wittler of Strahan

Boss Croker has an anti-ice trust plank in his platform, but he holds on to his stock in the ice trust.

Mr. Bryan certainly owes thanks and appreciation to his Nebraska friends, who are solicitous to have him "die comfortable."

The country responded liberally to the call for Galveston's relief. Political and sectional lines are not permitted to stand in the way of national unity.

The New York Journal is the most distinguished and vigorous of the Bryan organs. It utilizes the largest size type in gloating over the strike of the coal miners.

Alabama sold twenty thousand tons of pig iron to foreign buyers in August, the largest output for the European trade in the history of that state. Alabama should go for McKinley and Expansion.

A Kentucky correspondent informs us, with true Southern naivete, that the jury which convicted Jim Howard of the murder of Mr. Goebel was entirely non-partisan. It consisted of eleven democrats and one hybrid republican.

The gold democrats of Maryland who assisted in electing a Democratic Governor and Legislature in that state, have reorganized and will do everything in their power to bring about Republican success this year. When they rallied to the support of Governor Smith they announced that, if the Democratic National Convention made the financial question an issue, they would duplicate their position of 1896. They have kept their word.

Their Blood on His Hands.

Gen. MacArthur reports a revival of Tagal rebellion in Luzon. After a long period of almost complete tranquillity Aguinaldo's men have set forth upon a new campaign of arson and bloodshed. Thus it comes that within the last few weeks fifty American soldiers have been killed and one hundred others have been wounded by Tagal insurgents.

It is for American citizens to consider this sudden outburst of an insurrection which for months had been smoldering in its own ashes. What caused it? The plain answers to this plain question are not far to seek. In his latest proclamation, Emilio Aguinaldo said:

"The elements are at present struggling in the United States—those who desire the re-election of McKinley, and the Democratic party, which upholds the candidacy of Bryan. If McKinley is defeated, Bryan will give us our independence."

In writing from Paris to Aguinaldo, Apacible, the rebel agent in France said:

"Prolong the war as much as possible even to the fall of McKinley from the Presidency. Foment the actions of the Democratic party, which advocates our independence."

To the same end La Independencia, Aguinaldo's organ in the Philippines incited the insurgents to resume their warfare:

"Bryan by blood is an American; by his ideas an illustrious son of the Philippines. Bryan is the clasp that links and unifies the aspirants of two friendly peoples."

And then the rebel organ urged the people to do all things possible in the interest of the Democratic Presidential ticket.

In accepting the Presidential nomination at Indianapolis, August 8, Mr. Bryan responded the foregoing utterances as follows:

"If elected, I shall convene Congress in extraordinary session as soon as I am inaugurated and recommend an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose: First, to establish a stable form of government in the Philippines. Second to give independence to the Filipinos."

Thus Aguinaldo and his men pledge themselves to put forth their utmost efforts to discredit the present American administration in Luzon, and in return secure Mr. Bryan's pledge that they will be rewarded the moment he shall become President.

It is as plain as the midday sun. The blood of the 150 American soldiers who have been shot by Tagal rebels under the command of Aguinaldo in Luzon in the past three weeks stains the hands of William Jennings Bryan. Shuffle and shift as he may, the undeniable facts brand him for what he is. The blot of sedition is on his brow, and all the words of his clattering tongue and facile pen will not wipe it out.

To paraphrase a remark of a great patriot, sitting in judgement on Mr. Bryan's predecessor a generation ago: "Shall we shoot the half-civilized enemies of the flag in the Philippines while we leave untouched the wily agitator who induces them to shoot down American soldiers?" That is a question for the men whose sons and brothers are being slain at Mr. Bryan's instigation in the Philippines today—a question to which they will be required to give answer on Nov. 6.—Inter Ocean.

A Thousand Tongues.

Could not express the rapture of A. E. Springer of Philadelphia, when Dr. King's New Discovery cured her of a hacking cough that for many years had made life a burden. She says: "After all other remedies and doctors failed it soon removed the pain in my chest and I now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praises throughout the whole Universe." Dr. King's New Discovery is guaranteed to cure all troubles of the throat chest or lungs. Price 50c and $1. Trial bottles free at Raymond's.

Gen Woodford has finally married his typewriter and she will take a turn at the dictation.

For Sale.

During the next 90 days offers will be received for cash or time on the n ½ outlots 7 and 8, Crawford & Brown's addition to Wayne, upon which are three houses, one a good 7 room building. They can be had at a bargain if purchased during the next 90 days.

A thoroughly equipped creamery can be purchased cheap for cash or on reasonable terms, if taken during the next 90 days.

We have also other bargains to offer in real estate. Call on or address, The HERALD, Wayne, Nebr.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident is narrated by J Gliver of Philadelphia, as follows: "I was in an awful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in my back or sides, growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up; then I was advised to use Electric Bitters. To my great joy the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued its use for three weeks and am now a well man. I know it robbed the grave of another victim. No one should fail to try them. Only 50c, guaranteed at Raymonds.

Agents Wanted.

Live, active men and women can earn from $5.00 to $10.00 a day by canvassing for Frank G. Carpenter's book, "South America: Social, Industrial and Political." This book is just out and is having an enormous sale. Everybody wants it. As it is being sold by subscription only, we desire representatives who are hustlers at once to introduce the work in your territory. Most liberal terms. Write today for territory and full particulars to THE SAALFIELD PUBLISHING COMPANY, Akron, Ohio.

Agents Wanted.

We want a live, active representative in your territory at once to engage in a very profitable business. General and local agents wanted. From $5.00 to $10.00 a day. Advancement rapid. Good references required. Those out of employment or wishing to better themselves address, Department K, Corner Perkins and Union Sts., Akron Ohio.

Job Couldn't Have Stood It.

If he'd had itching piles. They'r terribly annoying; but Bucklen's Arnica will cure the worse cases of piles on earth. It has cured thousands. For injures, pains or bodily eruptions it's the best salve in the world. Price 25c. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Raymond.

Superintendent's Notice.

Examinations the third Saturday of each month and Friday preceding Saturdays—office days.

E. A. LUNDBURG,
County Supt. of Public Instruction.

White's Cream Vermifuge is a highly valuable preparation, capable, from the promptitude of its action, of clearing the system in a few hours of every worm. Price 25 cents at Raymond's

For all fresh cuts or wounds, either in the human subject or in animals, as a dressing, Ballard's Snow Liniment is excellent; for sores on working horses especially if slow to heal, or suppurating, its healing qualities are unequaled. Price 25 and 50 cents at Raymonds.

With respect to the Flowery Kingdom, Emperor William shows himself an expert haughty culturist.

The most dainty and effective pills made are DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They are unequaled for all liver and bowel troubles. Never grip. L. P. Orth.

Dizziness, loss of appetite, flatulency, nausea are all connected with dyspepsia or indigestion. Herbene will give prompt relief. Price 50c at Raymond's.

Poisonous toadstools resembling mushrooms have caused frequent deaths this year. Be sure to use only the genuine. Observe the same care when you ask for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. There are poisonous counterfeits. DeWitt's is the only original Witch Hazel Salve. It is a safe and certain cure for piles and skin diseases. L. P. Orth.

Gen Diaz has again been elected president of the Mexican republic, there was no opposition in sight. It had taken to the mountains. And for all that, Diaz makes a splendid article of president.

The most stubborn cases of Bronchitis, succumb to Ballards Horehound Syrup. Price 25 and 50 cents at Raymond's.

Nature can only feed the flame of life with the food eaten which is digested. Herbine will reinvigorate a weak stomach and so insure the natural bloom of health. Price 50c at Raymond's.

That assault on Roosevelt in Colorado was an outrage and will win him votes.

To prevent consumption quickly cure throat and lung troubles with One Minute Cough Cure. L. P. Orth.

Isn't it a bit odd that a white frost colors the flowers black?

The emergency bags sent by a church society to the Kansas soldiers in the Philippines contained among the necessities a box of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the well known cure for piles, injuries and skin diseases. The ladies took care to obtain the original DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, knowing that all counterfeits are worthless. L. P. Orth.

Large sun spots, astronomers say, caused the extreme heat this summer, and doctors declare nearly all the prostration were induced by disorder of the stomach. Good health follows good digestion. Kodal Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat. If you have indigestion or dyspepsia it will quickly relive and permanently cure you. L. P. Orth.

Mr. Bryan's Warning.

"If there is any one who believes the Gold Standard is a good thing or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."—*W. J. Bryan at Knoxville, Tenn., September 16, 1896.*

SILENT ON THE SHORTAGE.

Fusionists Painfully Silent on the $100,000 Deficiency In the Public Funds.

Bryan Embraces the Tammany Tiger and Boss Croker is Winking the Other Eye.

Omaha, Oct. 1.—Governor Poynter and the fusion newspapers, as well as all of the fusion leaders, are painfully silent on the report that at the end of Poynter's term there will be a deficit or shortage in the public funds of no less than $100,000.

Their answer to this is abuse of Republicans, but abusing Republicans will hardly satisfy the tax payers, who will have to go into their pockets and pay the bills.

The fusionists have boasted of the savings they have made in managing the state institutions. How does this compare with facts?

Four years ago they pointed to the reduction in the amount asked of and appropriated by the legislature. The result was that at the end of the first two years there was a deficiency approximating nearly $40,000. Two years ago they came to the legislature with a demand for more money than had ever before been required, with a large deficiency and any number of unpaid claims. The legislature two years ago, not only made a large deficiency appropriation, but appropriated more than $2,000,000 for the two years ending in 1901. All this has been squandered and it will require $100,000 more to pay unpaid bills and labor claims.

The shortage in the penitentiary fund alone will amount to about $30,000. There are at least 11 institutions that will come in with shortages ranging all the way from $3,000 to $10,000, and in some instances the amount will be even larger.

This amount added to the amount appropriated will run the expense of maintaining these institutions to a higher figure than has ever before been reached in the history of the state.

These statements are based, not upon observation alone, but upon the showing made by the official records in the auditor's office at Lincoln.

It is useless, therefore, for the fusion leaders to deny them, for two reasons: First, because they are absolutely true and substantiated by the official records; and, secondly, because it is only a few months until the legislature meets and then all the facts will have to come out. When the legislature meets and the various institutions make their wants known, when the request for a deficiency appropriation of at least $100,000 is made, as it surely will be, perhaps those who may doubt the truthfulness of the statements now will be fully convinced of it then.

SADLY INCOMPETENT.

As an executive officer Governor Poynter is notoriously incompetent. This fact so openly manifests itself that it is hardly necessary to call attention to it. Aside from extravagance, it is a fact patent to everyone that in the exercise of executive authority he has been both weak and vacillating. Every time he has had occasion to exercise this prerogative he has evinced pitiable weakness. His attention has been called to corruption and malfeasance on the part of some of his appointees, but in each instance he has signally failed to apply the lawful remedy. The manner in which he handled the management of the Institute for the Feeble Minded Youth at Beatrice has become almost a public scandal. His appointees have learned that, no matter how they may violate the law, all they have got to do to keep from being removed by the governor is to show fight and he will weaken. This accounts for the continuous turmoil and clash between the governor and his appointees ever since he assumed the executive chair. Such conditions as these must of necessity result in the demoralization of the public service. As the head of a family and as the head of a business establishment must, when the occasion requires, be resolute, so, too, the head of a state government must be. Vacillation in any position in life where business customs, where law or where organized society requires resolution, must ultimately be attended by results inimical to the individual and public alike. Nebraska is a large state with large business interests. The chief executive not only has supervisory control over the expenditure of millions of dollars of the people's money, but he is entrusted with the responsibility of executing all laws on the statute books. The time may never come when vacillation on the part of the executive might endanger life and property, thus this, even in the best regulated communities, is a danger always to be reckoned with. But the time is always at hand in the management of domestic affairs, when weakness of this character means corruption on one hand and increased expense to the taxpayers on the other. That this deduction is logical is proven by results attained under the Poynter administration.

DISTORTING FACTS.

It remained for Mr. Bryan to attempt to make political capital out of the strike of working men in the coal regions. Everybody else knows it to be a result of a difference of opinion between the employers and their employes, not over a reduction in wages, but over an increase in wages, a question with which politics has nothing to do. If Mr. Bryan would only stop and think for a moment he would readily realize the folly of his deductions. In the first place workmen cannot strike unless they are at work. In the second place a strike that is due to a demand for more wages simply means that times are good and that workmen want what they think is their share of prosperity.

Then, too, on the subject of strikes Mr. Bryan and his party should go a little slow. Under Democratic rule, from 1892 to 1896, 282,000 laborers went on a strike against a reduction in wages. More than 300,000 were thrown out of employment without any wages through the operation of the Wilson law—a Democratic free trade that closed more than half the factories in the United States and was an incumbrance on every industrial enterprise and domestic industry.

It is well remembered that in the large cities free soup houses had to be maintained to alleviate the suffering of the masses. Many citizens of Nebraska will recall that in the city of Omaha a place known as Rescue Hall, a large building on Douglas street, was maintained by charity and was each day and night called upon to feed and shelter hundreds of idle people from the storm and cold, all willing to work but none able to find employment. These were Democratic days, Bryan may have forgotten them, but there are thousands of others who were idle then and are at work at good wages now who have not and never will. The impression made upon them was one they will ever remember. What is true of Omaha is true of all the large cities, especially those cities whose population is largely employed in manufacturing industries and which felt the full force of the terrible suffering and distress at that time.

It will go into history that under the McKinley administration not one of the 10,000,000 wage earners of this country went on a strike against a reduction in wages. There have been very few strikes in the last four years, and those that have occurred have been caused, if over a dispute about wages, not by a decrease, but as the result of a demand for an increase.

Mr. Bryan's solicitude for labor while advocating free trade and spurious money—both fatal to the welfare of the artisan—brings the sublime and the ridiculous into very close contact.

CAVORTING WITH TAMMANY HALL.

In a public speech Boss Croker of Tammany Hall stated that it is the intention of Tammany Hall to give Bryan on his forthcoming visit to New York "the greatest reception ever given a presidential candidate."

This is a big contract Tammany Hall has taken, but it ought to be equal to the occasion. It has stolen enough from the people of New York City in the many years it has had its tentacles fastened upon them to pay for most anything. At the end of its many years of existence it enjoys the unenviable distinction of being the most iniquitous and corrupt organization of its kind the world has ever known. For years it has been a mentor of public thieves and a czar in New York politics. It has existed on the spoils of office from the date of its birth. The story of the "Forty Thieves" is, with the exception of a numerical discrepancy, a true history of Tammany Hall. Richard Croker, chief of Tammany Hall, is, as imperious in Democratic politics in the Empire State as the czar of Russia is in the government of the Russian empire. His edict is law and his command and orders are as exacting of obedience as any imperial decree could possibly be. When Tammany Hall speaks New York Democracy bends the knee.

Bryan and Tammany Hall! What a theme for contemplation out here in Nebraska! A nice picture, isn't it for "reformers" to look upon? The Tammany tiger, snarled and snapped at Grover Cleveland because that gentleman refused to be dictated to and insisted, even in politics, on his right to choose his associates. But it has finally succeeded in luring the "boy orator" into its den. Cleveland did a few things for which he deserves to be remembered and one of these was when Tammany Hall demanded as a price for its support all the appointive offices in that state, when he boldly declared that "I'll be doubly damned if I'll do it." Whether he meant that the public would so treat him or meant that he would not make such a personal sacrifice has never been explained.

So it is today. If Tammany is for Bryan it is simply a question of spoils. It exists on spoliation. It lives for it. It has no other or higher object in politics. That has been its price for support in the past and it is its price now. It is but consistent with historical facts to assume that the bargain has been made. When Tammany shouts it is when there is plenty of provender in sight, plenty of hay in the manger.

But how will Mr. Bryan's Nebraska constituents look at it? Will they make room in their affection for that hydra-headed monster, Tammany Hall? Will they follow Bryan in making a truce with the foulest beast that ever strode the arena of politics, the Tammany tiger? Will they join him in a compromise with what for years has been known as a menacing evil? Will they uphold a man who reforms by going over to the enemy? The mountain didn't come to Mohammed and it is just as certain that Tammany Hall didn't come to Bryan.

It was only a few weeks ago that David B. Hill, in speaking of Tammany, said it was "a monster of ignorance, tyranny and persecution."

This is the same Tammany that, according to Croker, is going to give Bryan one of the "greatest receptions ever given a presidential candidate."

Our New Fall Goods

Have Arrived.

We now have an extensive stock which includes everything up to date in this line. Also a line of

Special New Styles in Dress Goods.

The newest and best to be had in the market. We invite you to come in and inspect them.

Aug. Piepenstock

Baker and Grocer, Wayne, Neb.

WM. PIEPENSTOCK,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Fine Harness.

We Stand by Every bit of work We do.

If unsatisfactory, we are here at any time to make it satisfactory. An unsatisfied patron would worry us more than the unsatisfied patron would be worried. We have a standard to which we adhere unflinchingly—that standard is to do the very best work at moderate prices—to keep everyone who comes to us, and above all, to perfectly satisfy everyone.

Holtz, - The Tailor.

PHILLEO & SON,

Lumber, Coal, Implements

Best Grades of Lumber.

Large Stocks. Lowest Prices.

We will meet any Competition!

Old Soldier's Line. . .

The Red, White and Blue.

T. J. Farrand has established a dray line and is prepared to do any kind of work in this line. Hauling trunks, baggage and people to and fro from the depot or elsewhere. Prompt attention given to all orders.

T. J. Farrand.

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET

VOLPP BROS. Props.

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Chickens, Fish and Game.

Highest price paid for hides, etc.

J. W. JONES, PRESIDENT. HENRY LEY, CASHIER.
C. A. CHACE, Vice-Pres.

THE STATE BANK OF WAYNE

Will Do a General Banking Business.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Capital Stock Paid In, $75,000.

Wayne, Nebraska.

WM. DAMMEYER,

Manufacturer of and.....

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Fine Cigars.

Establishment on Main Street.

Opposite Herald Office.

THE CITIZENS' BANK.

INCORPORATED.

Capital and undivided Profits, $100,000

A. L. Tucker, President; E. D. Mitchell, Vice Pres't; D. C. Main, Cashier; Gilbert French, Ass't. Cashier.

Directors:—E. D. Mitchell; A. A. Welch; J. S. French; D. C. Main; G. E. French; A. L. Tucker; James Paul.

General Banking Business Done.

...VELT'S RINGING LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

...ument Breathing with the Life of Patriotism and National Duty.

...SSUE DECLARED TO BE PROSPERITY

...in the Philippines by Tagalogs Would Be Equiv[alent t]o Government in America by Indian Tribes—[N]ew Duties and Problems for the Nation.

...evelt has complet[ed] ...ance of the Repub[lican] ...r Vice-President. His ...Oyster Bay date and is ...ator Edward O. Wolcott ...on committee. It reads: ...O. Wolcott, Chairman ...Notification of Vice-Presi[dent] ...pt the nomination as ...e United States, ten[dered] ...Republican national con[vention] ...very deep sense of the ...upon me and with an ins... ...ense of the vital impor[tance] ...hole country of securing ...f President McKinley. I ...welfare is at stake. We ...he work which has been ...ring the present adminis[tration] ...must show in fashion in... ...g misunderstood that the ...e, at the beginning of the ...ry, face their duties in a ...is spirit; that they have ...permitting folly or law... ...the extraordinary mate... ...which they have attained ...t of permitting their flag ...abroad.

If Democrats Win.

...contest is by no means ...een Republicans and ...ave a right to appeal ...ns who are far-sighted ...hat the honor and the ...ation demand. ...rtice the principles em... Kansas City platform ...e disaster to the nation ...ands for reaction and ...psetting of our finan... ...would mean not only ...ut the abandonment of ...d faith; and for a policy ...ould imply the dishonor ...n unworthy surrender of ...ties. Its success would ...he humiliation to men ...country, jealous of their ...name, and desirous of se... ...are of their fellow citi... ...we have a right to ap... ...ation, North and South, ...whatever their politics ...n the past, to stand with ...stand for the prosperity ...and for the renown of ...e.

...the Great Issue.

[illegible]

...course, true that no leg... ...dministration can bring ...who are not stout of ...nd and ready of hand, ...ue that the individual ...man to get good results ...he absolutely destroyed ...or bad administration, ...reverse conditions the ...vidual to do good work ...imulated. This is what ...nder the administration ...Kinley. Thanks to his ...he wise legislation of ...tariff and finance, the ...industrial life have been ...avorable than ever be... ...ave been taken advan... ...by American thrift, in... ...prise. Order has been ...its upheld and the full... ...d to all citizens. The ...anufacturer, but above ...l the wage-worker have ...state of things.

...Financial Question.

...and primarily the pres... ...contest for the continu... ...itions which have told ...material welfare and of ...tical integrity. If this ...in either its well-being ...t it cannot afford to ...ial and economic chaos: ...o indorse governmental ...ould unsettle the stand... ...onesty and destroy the ...ystem of justice. ...e free coinage of silver ...o this is a policy fraught ...to every home in the ...untold misery to the ...sehold, and, above all, ...children of every home.

...tic View on Silver.

...ounts champion free ...hey are either insincere ...ir attitude. If insin[cere] ...ampionship they, of ...right to belief or sup[port] ...If sincere, then they ...he welfare of the coun[try] ...ey shout their sinister ...whisper it makes but ...ave as it reflects their ...issue can be paramount ...thus make, for the par... ...an issue is to be de... ...he dictum of any man ...out by the fact that it ...e well-being of every ... ...estion is always of such ...tremendous importance ...sure that it can never ...faith unless this tre-mendous importance is not merely conceded but insisted on. Men who are not willing to make such an issue paramount have no possible justification for raising it at all, for under such circumstances their act cannot under any conceivable circumstances do aught but grave harm.

Gold Basis Must Stand.

The success of the party representing the principles embodied in the Kansas City platform would bring about the destruction of all the conditions necessary to the continuance of our prosperity. It would also unsettle our whole governmental system, and would therefore disarrange all the vast and delicate machinery of our complex industrial life. Above all, the effect would be ruinous to our finances. If we are to prosper, the currency of this country must be based upon the gold dollar worth 100 cents.

The stability of our currency has been greatly increased by the excellent financial act passed by the last Congress. But no law can secure our finances against the effect of unwise and disastrous management in the hands of unfriendly administrators. No party can safely be intrusted with the management of our national affairs unless it accepts as axiomatic the truths recognized in all progressive countries as essential to a sound and proper system of finance. In their essence these must be the same for all great civilized peoples.

Vital Question for Wage-Earners.

In different stages of development different countries face varying economic conditions, but at every stage and under all circumstances the most important element in securing their economic well-being is sound finance, honest money. So intimate is the connection between industrial prosperity and a sound currency that the former is jeopardized not merely by unsound finance, but by the very threat of unsound finance.

The business man and the farmer are vitally interested in this question; but no man's interest is so great as that of the wage-worker. A depreciated currency means loss and disaster to the business man; but it means grim suffering to the wage-worker. The capitalist will lose much of his capital and will suffer wearing anxiety and the loss of many comforts; but the wage-worker who loses his wages must suffer and see his wife and children suffer for the actual necessities of life. The one absolutely vital need of our whole industrial system is sound money.

One of the serious problems with which we are confronted under the conditions of our modern industrial civilization is that presented by the great business combinations which are generally known under the name of "trusts." The problem is an exceedingly difficult one and the difficulty is immensely aggravated both by honest but wrong-headed attacks on our whole industrial system in the effort to remove some of the evils connected with it, and by the mischievous advice of men who either think crookedly or who advance remedies knowing them to be ineffective, but deeming that they may, by darkening counsel, achieve for themselves a spurious reputation for wisdom.

No good whatever is subserved by indiscriminate denunciation of corporations generally and of all forms of industrial combination in particular; and when this public denunciation is accompanied by private membership in the great corporations denounced, the effect is, of course, to give an air of insincerity to the whole movement. Nevertheless, there are real abuses, and there is ample reason for striving to remedy these abuses. A crude or ill-considered effort to remedy them would either be absolutely without effect or else would simply do damage.

Plan for Federal Interference.

The first thing to do is to find out the facts; and for this purpose publicity as to capitalization, profits and all else of importance to the public, is the most useful measure. The mere fact of this publicity would in itself remedy certain evils, and, as to the others, it would in some cases point out the remedies, and would at least enable us to tell whether or not certain proposed remedies would be useful. The State acting in its collective capacity would thus first find out the facts and then be able to take such measures as wisdom dictated. Much can be done by taxation. Even more can be done by regulation, by close supervision and the unsparing excision of all unhealthy, destructive and anti-social elements.

The separate State governments can do a great deal; and where they decline to co-operate, the national government must step in.

How He Deals with Expansion.

While paying heed to the necessity of keeping our house in order at home, the American people cannot, if they wish to retain their self-respect, refrain from doing their duty as a great nation in the world.

The history of the nation is in large part the history of the nation's expansion. When the first continental congress met in Liberty Hall and the thirteen original States declared themselves a nation, the westward limit of the country was marked by the Alleghany mountains. Even during the revolutionary war the work of expansion went on. Kentucky, Tennessee and the great Northwest, then known as the Illinois country, were conquered from our white and Indian foes during the revolutionary struggle, and were confirmed to us by the treaty of peace in 1783.

Yet the land thus confirmed was not then given to us. It was held by an *alien foe until the army under Gen. Anthony Wayne freed Ohio from the red man, while the treaties of Jay and Pinckney* secured from the Spanish and British Natchez and Detroit.

Louisiana Purchase and Philippines.

In 1803, under President Jefferson, the greatest single stride in expansion that we ever took was taken by the purchase of the Louisiana territory. This so-called Louisiana, which included what are now the States of Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Idaho, Montana and a large part of Colorado and Utah, was acquired by treaty and purchase under President Jefferson exactly and precisely as the Philippines have been acquired by treaty and purchase under President McKinley.

The doctrine of "the consent of the governed," the doctrine previously enunciated by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, was not held by him or by any other sane man to apply to the Indian tribes in the Louisiana territory which he thus acquired, and there was no vote taken even of the white inhabitants, not to speak of the negroes and Indians, as to whether they were willing that their territory should be annexed. The great majority of the inhabitants, white and colored alike, were bitterly opposed to the transfer.

Jefferson Forced Consent.

An armed force of United States soldiers had to be hastily sent into the territory to prevent insurrection, President Jefferson sending these troops to Louisiana for exactly the same reasons and with exactly the same purpose that President McKinley has sent troops to the Philippines.

Jefferson distinctly stated that the Louisianians were "not fit or ready for self-government," and years elapsed before they were given self-government, Jefferson appointing the governor and other officials without any consultation with the inhabitants of the newly acquired territory. The doctrine that the "constitution follows the flag" was not then even considered either by Jefferson or by any other serious party leader, for it never entered their heads that a new territory should be governed other than in the way in which the territories of Ohio and Illinois had already been governed under Washington and the elder Adams; the theory known by this utterly false and misleading phrase was only struck out in political controversy at a much later date for the sole purpose of justifying the extension of slavery into the territories.

Consent Not Necessary.

The parallel between what Jefferson did with Louisiana and what is now being done in the Philippines is exact. Jefferson, the author of the declaration of independence, and of the "consent of the governed" doctrine, saw no incongruity between this and the establishment of a government on common-sense grounds in the new territory; and he railed at the sticklers for an impossible application of his principle, saying in language which at the present day applies to the situation in the Philippines without the change of a word, "though it is acknowledged that our new fellow-citizens are as yet as incapable of self-government as children, yet some cannot bring themselves to suspend its principles for a single moment." He intended that ultimately self-government should be introduced throughout the territory, but only as the different parts became fit for it and no sooner. This is just the policy that has been pursued.

Filipinos on Basis of Indians.

In no part of the Louisiana purchase was complete self-government introduced for a number of years; in one part of it, the Indian Territory, it has not yet been introduced, although nearly a century has elapsed. Over enormous tracts of it, including the various Indian reservations, with a territory in the aggregate as large as that of the Philippines, the constitution has never yet "followed the flag;" the army officer and the civilian agent still exercise authority without asking the "consent of the governed." We must proceed in the Philippines with the same wise caution, taking each successive step as it becomes desirable, and accommodating the details of our policy to the peculiar needs of the situation. But as soon as the present revolt is put down and order established it will undoubtedly be possible to give to the islands a larger measure of self-government than Jefferson originally gave Louisiana.

Florida Got Like Philippines.

The next great step in expansion was the acquisition of Florida. This was partly acquired by conquest and partly by purchase, Andrew Jackson being the most prominent figure in the acquisition. It was taken under President Monroe, the afterwards President John Quincy Adams being active in securing the purchase. As in the case of the Philippines, *Florida was acquired by purchase from Spain, and in Florida the Seminoles, who* had not been consulted in the sale, re*belled and waged war exactly as some* of the Tagals have rebelled and waged war *in the Philippines. The Seminole* war lasted *for many years, but* Presidents Monroe, Adams and Jackson declined for a moment to consider the question of abandoning Florida to the Seminoles, or to treat their non-consent to the government of the United States as valid reason for turning over the territory to them.

Texas and Alaska Were Accessions.

Our next acquisition of territory was that of Texas, secured by treaty after it had been wrested from the Mexicans by the Texans themselves. Then came the acquisition of California, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and parts of Colorado and Utah as the result of the Mexican war, supplemented five years later by the Gadsden purchase.

The next acquisition was that of Alaska, secured from Russia by treaty and purchase. Alaska was full of natives, some of them had advanced well beyond the stage of savagery and were Christians. They were not consulted about the purchase nor was their acquiescence required. The purchase was made by the men who had just put through a triumphant war to restore the union and free the slave; but none of them deemed it necessary to push the doctrine of the "consent of the governed" to a conclusion so fantastic as to necessitate the turning over of Alaska to its original owners, the Indian and the Aleut. For thirty years the United States authorities, military and civil, exercised the supreme authority in a tract of land many times larger than the Philippines, in which it did not seem likely that there would ever be any considerable body of white inhabitants.

Hawaii Disproves Danger Idea.

Nearly thirty years passed before the next instance of expansion occurred, which was over the island of Hawaii. An effort was made at the end of President Harrison's administration to secure the annexation of Hawaii. The effort was unsuccessful.

In a debate in Congress, on Feb. 2, 1894, one of the leaders in opposing the annexation of the islands stated: "These islands are more than 2,000 miles distant from our extreme western boundary. We have a serious race problem now in our country and I am not in favor of adding to our domestic fabric a mongrel population (of this character). Our constitution makes no provision for a colonial establishment. Any territorial government we might establish would necessarily, because of the population, be an oligarchy, which would have to be supported by armed soldiers."

Yet Hawaii has now been annexed and her delegates have sat in the national conventions of the two great parties. The fears then expressed in relation to an "oligarchy" and "armed soldiers" are not now seriously entertained by any human being; yet they are precisely the objections urged against the acquisition of the Philippines at this very moment.

Militarism Is Not Involved.

We are making no new departure. We are not taking a single step which in any way affects our institutions or our traditional policies. From the beginning we have given widely varying degrees of self-government to the different territories, according to their needs.

The simple truth is that there is nothing even remotely resembling "imperialism" or "militarism" involved in the present development of that policy of expansion which has been part of the history of America from the day when she became a nation. The words mean absolutely nothing as applied to our present policy in the Philippines; for this policy is only imperialistic in the sense that Jefferson's policy in Louisiana was imperialistic; only military in the sense that Jackson's policy toward the Seminoles or Custer's toward the Sioux embodied militarism; and there is no more danger of its producing evil results at home now than there was of its interfering with freedom under Jefferson or Jackson, or in the days of the Indian wars on the plains. Our army is relatively not as large as it was in the days of Wayne; we have not one regular for every 1,000 inhabitants. There is no more danger of a draft than there is of the re-introduction of slavery.

Right to Suppress Rebels.

When we expanded over New Mexico and California we secured free government to these territories and prevented their falling under the "militarism" of a dictatorship like that of Santa Ana, or the "imperialism" of a real empire in the days of Maximilian. We put a stop to imperialism in Mexico as soon as the Civil War closed. We made a giant anti-imperialistic stride when we drove the Spaniards from Porto Rico and the Philippines and thereby made ready the ground in these islands for that gradually increasing measure of self-government for which their populations are *severally fitted. Cuba is being helped along the path to independence as rapidly as her own citizens are content that she should go.*

Of course the presence of troops in the *Philippines during the Tagal insurrection* has no more to do with militarism or imperialism than had their presence in the Dakotas, Minnesota and Wyoming during the many years which elapsed before the final outbreaks of the Sioux were definitely put down. There is no more militarism or imperialism in garrisoning Luzon until order is restored than there was imperialism in sending soldiers to South Dakota in 1890, during the Ogallalla outbreak. The reasoning which justifies our having made war against Sitting Bull also justifies our having checked the outbreaks of Aguinaldo and his followers, directed, as they were, against Filipino and American alike.

No Abandonment.

The only certain way of rendering it necessary for our republic to enter on a career of "militarism" would be to abandon the Philippines to their own tribes, and at the same time either to guarantee a stable government among these tribes or to guarantee them against outside interference. A far larger army would be required to carry out any such policy than will be required to secure order under the American flag; while the presence of this flag on the islands is really the only possible security against outside aggression.

The whole argument against President McKinley's policy in the Philippines becomes absurd when it is conceded that we should, to quote the language of the Kansas City platform, "give to the Philippines first a stable form of government." If they are now entitled to independence, they are also entitled to decide for themselves whether their government shall be stable or unstable, civilized or savage, or whether they shall have any government at all; while it is, of course, equally evident that under such conditions we have no right whatever to guarantee them against outside interference any more than we have to make such a guaranty in the case of the Boxers (who are merely the Chinese analogues of Aguinaldo's followers).

If we have a right to establish a stable government in the islands it necessarily follows that it is not only our right but our duty to support that government until the natives gradually grow fit to sustain it themselves. How else will it be stable? The minute we leave it, it ceases to be stable.

Now a Question of Contraction.

Properly speaking, the question is now not whether we shall expand—for we have already expanded—but whether we shall contract. The Philippines are now part of American territory. To surrender them would be to surrender American territory. They must, of course, be governed primarily in the interests of their own citizens. Our first care must be for the people of the islands which have come under our guardianship as a result of the most righteous foreign war that has been waged within the memory of the present generation. They must be administered in the interests of their inhabitants, and that necessarily means that any question of personal or partisan politics in their administration must be entirely eliminated.

We must continue to put at the heads of affairs in the different islands such men as Gen. Wood, Gov. Allen and Judge Taft; and it is a most fortunate thing that we are able to illustrate what ought to be done in the way of sending officers thither by pointing out what actually has been done. The minor places in their administration, where it is impossible to fill them by natives, must be filled by the strictest application of the merit system.

It is very important that in our own home administration the merely ministerial and administrative offices, where the duties are entirely non-political, shall be filled absolutely without reference to partisan affiliations; but this is many times more important in the newly acquired islands. The merit system is in its essence as democratic as our common school system, for it simply means equal chances and fair play for all.

Parallel with Indian Government.

It must be remembered always that governing these islands in the interest of the inhabitants may not necessarily be to govern them as the inhabitants at the moment prefer, to grant self-government to Luzon under Aguinaldo would be like granting self-government to an Apache reservation under some local chief; and this is no more altered by the fact that the Filipinos fought the Spaniards than it would be by the fact that Apaches have long been trained and employed in the United States army and have rendered signal service therein; just as the Pawnees did under the administration of President Grant; just as the Stockbridge Indians did in the days of Gen. Washington, and the friendly tribes of the six nations in the days of President Madison.

There are now in the United States communities of Indians which have advanced so far that it has been possible to embody them as a whole in our political system, all the members of the tribe becoming United States citizens. There are other communities where the bulk of the tribe are still too wild for it to be possible to take such a step. There are individuals among the Apaches, Pawnees, Iroquois, Sioux and other tribes who are now United States citizens and who are entitled to stand, and do stand, on an absolute equality with all our citizens of pure white blood. Men of Indian blood are now serving in the army and navy and in Congress and occupy high position both in the business and the political world.

Filipinos' Hope of Liberty.

There is every reason why as rapidly as an Indian, or any body of Indians, becomes fit for self-government, he or it should be granted the fullest equality with the whites; but there would be no justification whatever in treating this fact as a reason for abandoning the wild tribes to work out their own destruction. Exactly the same reasoning applies in the case of the Philippines. To turn over the islands to Aguinaldo and his followers would not be to give self-government to the islanders; under no circumstances would the majority thus gain self-government. They would simply be put at the mercy of a syndicate of Chinese half-breeds, under whom corruption would flourish far more freely than ever it flourished under Tweed, while tyrannical oppression would obtain to a degree only possible under such an oligarchy. Yours truly, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"THERE IS NO SUCH WORD AS RETREAT, BOYS; CHARGE!"

McKinley Forty Years Ago and To-Day Has the Same Principles.

"There is no such word as retreat, boys; charge!"

These words were those of Maj. McKinley nearly forty years ago. They picture the character of the President of to-day as of the soldier of 1862.

Thomas O'Callahan, with one eye blinded and one ear closed to sound forever by a bullet wound received under the national colors at Gettysburg, is now a resident of Fort Collins. He served through the war with distinguished bravery.

"I served under President McKinley in 1863 and have met him frequently since. Every meeting brings back to me one of the most patriotic expressions that ever passed the lips of a soldier. A party of forty men under the then Maj. McKinley went on scouting duty. They were perilous times then.

"All went well until we reached the top of a hill and unexpectedly ran into a body of 'Johnnies' numbering between 300 and 400. They were in ambush, drawn up in firing line and awaiting our approach. Our first knowledge of their presence in the ambush was a volley which brought down our three front fours of horses and men.

"'Retreat!' our captain shouted.

"'There is no such word as retreat, boys; charge!' came a second order, this time from Maj. McKinley, who, drawing his sword, dashed ahead, followed by every one of our men except those who had given their lives to the cause. The enemy were completely astounded and at our charge retreated in confusion."

"Before we started on this scouting expedition we were ordered to take three days' provisions. I had a sack of pounded oats on the pommel of my saddle. After the rout of the enemy I turned the oats out to feed my horse, and found fifteen bullets in the sack. My horse was wounded, as was Maj. McKinley's, and his sword hilt was cut to pieces by bullets. Maj. McKinley laughingly called attention to it, and at the same time complimenting his men on their bravery, remarked:

"'You have done me a great favor, boys, and if it ever lies in my power, I'll reciprocate.'"

"DEAR BOY" LETTERS—NO. 7

My Dear Boy:

You inform me that John Jones, Tom Bently and old Harry Weldon say that they are going to vote for McKinley and Roosevelt, but that they will vote against our Congressman, now a candidate for re-election.

Well, the Republican party is very much like Bro. Robinson's church. Bro. Brown and Bro. Robinson, two clerical friends of mine, were talking about the churches under their care. Bro. Brown said:

"My church has a large membership, but only about one-fourth of them are active members."

Bro. Robinson replied:

"My church members are all active. The last one of them is active. Those who won't do anything else will kick."

The Republican party is a very active organization. There is nothing dead about it. The last one of its mighty membership is doing something, and it is not surprising that some of this activity should display itself in kicking. Jones, Bently and Weldon have lined up with the kickers.

Now, I am sorry. I will tell you why I am sorry. In my judgment, the leaders of the Democratic party have very little hope of electing Mr. Bryan, but they do hope to elect a Democratic House of Representatives. They do expect to handicap Mr. McKinley's hands, block the wheels of the nation's progress, and capsize the ship of state right in the midst of the breakers that surround it. And their hope lies in the kicking of such men as Jones, Bently and Weldon.

I happen to know just what is the matter with those three men. Jones failed to be appointed postmaster at Squedunk Station. Bently didn't get to take the census in Pawpaw township, and Weldon thinks he ought to have his pension increased to twenty-four dollars a month, and the department decided that fourteen dollars was enough. Each of them thinks that his representative in Congress is to blame for his failure to get what he wanted. Hence the kicking.

Now, I do not attempt to solve the personal equation in either of these three cases. Perhaps Jones would be a very good postmaster at Squedunk. It may be that Bently was the most competent person to take the census in Pawpaw township. For aught I know Weldon ought to have a pension of twenty-four dollars a month, although I doubt whether he is more disabled than myself and I get only eight dollars and am not kicking about it. I could use more to very good advantage, but am thankful for what I have.

Why, my boy, we are entering upon wonderful times. The ancient civilization of the Orient is crumbling. The islands of the sea are being transformed. The Christian nations are coming together. America, with her inexhaustible resources, her intelligence and freedom of thought, her energy and inventive genius, is becoming the foremost factor in the coming regeneration of the world.

And at the head of this great nation stands William McKinley, enduring the most tremendous strain which has come upon any President since Lincoln's day. His wise, dignified faithfulness commands the respect and confidence of the world. He should be re-elected and should have a Congress upon whom he can depend.

In view of these great things, how small the postmaster's place at Squedunk and such trifling personal matters appear!

Once there was a man who traded a good farm for a drink of whisky and a plug of tobacco. The Bible tells us of Esau who sold his birthright for a mess of pottage. Tradition informs us of a man who cut off his nose to spite his face. And of such are Jones, Bently and Weldon and others who let little things blind them to great things.

My boy, this is not the year to kick. Think on these things and DON'T BE A KICKER. YOUR FATHER.

the affairs of the Philippines ... people properly. I do not myself believe he can.

Mr. Bryan's plea for the salvation of this country by the destruction of what he calls "imperialism" as exemplified in the administration of our affairs in the Philippines loses its force when it is remembered what he pledges himself to carry out at home, in matters which go to the personal and property interests of every citizen of the republic, no matter how small such interests may be. It would be the height of folly in this campaign to forget the very important effect which Mr. Bryan's election would have upon the business interests of the country. In the minds of those who carry on the affairs which make up our business world he is associated with uncertainty and doubt. It will not do to say that these interests are selfish and ought to receive a lesson, for the greatest sufferers will be those who are most dependent upon the largest daily activity in business. No one would suffer so much as the laborer, for he must have steady work, day in and day out. He has no reserve capital from which to draw, and the curtailment of business operations means the curtailment of employment of labor, with attendant distress and idleness.

Dangerous to Labor Interests.

I look upon Mr. Bryan as the most dangerous man to the labor interests to-day in public life. In the first instance he is a demagogue, possessed of a certain quality of oratory which appeals always to prejudice. In the second, he is well grounded in no branch of political economy and unsound in all. He would be more unpopular with laboring men, if elected, than, it is claimed, he is popular with them now, because his success would paralyze business for a long time at least, during which time the laborer of necessity would be without employment.

Then, too, the laborer would soon discover how utterly futile Mr. Bryan's efforts would be to make better his condition by making war upon his employers. The laborer certainly cannot be benefited by a policy which is directed wholly toward the unsettling of values, the reduction of the purchasing power of his wage and the enactment into law of views which, tested by experience and history, are wholly unsound.

I believe President McKinley ought to be re-elected as largely as possible by Democratic votes. Under the present domination of Mr. Bryan a conservative Democrat can find no place of influence in the party. Those who now return to it after rejecting Bryanism four years ago will find themselves without voice in the administration. They [illegible] accept Mr. Bryan's views. He does not accept theirs. They indorse him; he does not indorse them; and, once elected, they are not in a position, after changing front, to protest against his radicalism. By voting for him they do, in fact, indorse him, despite a mental reservation that they do not approve of his public utterances and Populistic views. They [illegible] themselves of a right to [illegible] down upon their heads more [illegible] for Mr. Bryan's unsound views as a disturbing factor than does Mr. Bryan himself. For by their act in voting for Mr. Bryan they have made it possible for him to do the harm which they must know would follow the carrying out of the principles for which he stands.

Bryan's Party Populistic.

The Democratic party cannot be both Democratic and Populistic. Under Mr. Bryan it is Populistic. It is so out of power. It would be more so in power. The best example of what he would do with the party if in power is shown in his own State, where even the kind of Democrats they have in Nebraska are only allotted one or two minor offices, while the Populists are given [illegible]

When Mr. Bryan is [illegible] for things which they never [illegible] to carry out.

As far as I am concerned I am going to maintain my Democracy by voting and speaking against Mr. Bryan and those who have debauched the party and placed it in the attitude of a defender of all the isms that disturb the country. I do not believe in Bryanism in the West or Crokerism in the East. If a continuation of Bryanism and Crokerism constitute Democracy, sound political wisdom and honest administrative ability, I do not wish to be of it. But I do not believe it does, and therefore, I have faith in there being enough Democrats who are Democrats from principle to defeat Mr. Bryan so emphatically as to make impossible the things we have witnessed during the past years in alleged Democratic conventions. I really would like to know what a thoughtful Democrat thinks of reforms wrought in domestic and foreign affairs through the combined wisdom and experience of William J. Bryan and Richard Croker.

JAMES H. ECKELS,
Comptroller of the Currency under Cleveland.

Victory and Valor.

(*Air, Marching Through Georgia.*)

Keep the fruits of victory stainless evermore.
Keep our banners flying on Manila's distant shore;
Keep our noble President within the White House door,
Bringing prosperity and glory!

CHORUS.

Hurrah! Hurrah! In honor we are bound,
Hurrah! Hurrah! Our money all is sound;
Honest golden dollars ringing all the world around,
Bringing prosperity and glory!

Cherish deeds of valor wreathed in memories sublime,
Cherish grand achievements wrought in Oriental clime;
Cherish honest duty calling; now's the golden time,
Bringing prosperity and glory!

CHORUS.

C. P. R.

On Foreign Trade.

We must know just what other people want before we can supply their wants. We must understand exactly how to reach them with least expense if we would enter into the most advantageous business relations with them.—William McKinley.

A GOOD judge mu
and learning.
be a good judge
experience and learning
the soaps made to look
as good. With expe
that they lack the rem
genuine. Ivory Soap—

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W. H. McNEAL, Editor.

Nebraska Republican Newspaper Federation

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REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE.

For Presidential Electors—
.....John S. Nesbit of Burt
.....A. B. Windham of Cass
.....Ed Royse of Custer
.....J. L. Jacobson of Douglas
.....John L. Kennedy of Douglas
.....F. F. Langer of Saline
.....L. W.Ague of Buffalo
.....S. P. Davidson of Johnson

For Governor—
.....Charles H. Dietrich of Adams

For Lieutenant Governor—
.....E. P. Savage of Custer

For Secretary of State—
.....Geo. W. Marsh of Richardson

For Auditor—
.....Charles Weston of Sheridan

For Treasurer—
.....William Stuefer of Cuming

For Attorney General—
.....Frank N. Prout of Gage

For Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings—
.....G. D. Folmer of Thayer

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
.....W. K. Fowler of Washington

For State Senator, 11th District—
.....W. W. Young of Stanton

CONGRESSIONAL.

For Congressman, Third District—
.....John R. Hays of Norfolk

JUDICIAL

For Judge, 9th District—
.....J. F. Boyd of Antelope

COUNTY

For County Attorney—
.....Anson A. Welch of Wayne

For County Commissioner—
.....August Wittler of Strahan

Boss Croker has an anti-ice tr plank in his platform, but he holds to his stock in the ice trust.

Mr. Bryan certainly owes thanks appreciation to his Nebraska frien who are solicitous to have him "comfortable."

The country responded liberally the call for Galveston's relief. Pol cal and sectional lines are not per ted to stand in the way of national ity.

The New York Journal is the mo distinguished and vigorous of the Br an organs. It utilizes the largest type in gloating over the strike of coal miners.

Alabama sold twenty thousand of pig iron to foreign buyers in Aug the largest output for the Europe trade in the history of that state. A bama should go for McKinley and pansion.

A Kentucky correspondent info us, with true Southern naivete, the jury which convicted Jim How of the murder of Mr. Goebel was rely non-partisan. It consisted eleven democrats and one hybrid publican.

The gold democrats of Maryland assisted in electing a Democratic ernor and Legislature in that have reorganized and will do ev thing in their power to bring Republican success this year. When they rallied to the support of Governor Smith they announced that, if the Democratic National Convention made the financial question an issue, they would duplicate their position of 1896. They have kept their word.

SUPPLEMENT TO

THE WAYNE HERALD,

WAYNE, NEB.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1900.

WHAT BRYAN'S ELECTION MEANS TO LABOR.

Only Question Is Whether Wage-Earners Want Hard Times.

Democratic Policies Drove Thousands to the Streets Before and Will Do So Again if Bryan Is Successful.

In the rallying fight, amid din and smoke of the fallen guns of imperialism and militarism, there is danger the people of this country may lose sight of the fact that the election of Mr. Bryan means the overthrow of the protective tariff system and the introduction of a free-trade program into the policy of the government. Our people have short memories and they sometimes forget and need to be reminded.

Mr. Bryan was a member of the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and took a very active part at once upon taking his seat. In the Fifty-third Congress, of which I was a member, the Wilson bill was under consideration. It was the passage of that bill which plunged this country into ruin. It does not make any difference what people say about the origin of hard times, the intelligent laboring man of this country knows very well that he ceased to earn a living for himself and family because of the demoralization of business caused by the repeal of the McKinley law and the passage of the Wilson act. It was that which precipitated wages to the lowest ebb that they have been for many a year. It was that which sent marching columns of hungry men over the country demanding food. It was the passage of that bill that made it possible for any intelligent man to listen for a moment to the speeches of such men as Bryan in 1896.

On the floor of the House in the debates on the Wilson bill Bryan took the extreme free-trade ground. His speeches are on record and the laboring men of the country can find them and read them. He especially announced himself as in favor of absolute free-trade upon many of the leading products of the farm, notably wool, which he insisted should be put upon the free list of the Wilson bill. When that bill was passed by the concurrence of the House in the six hundred amendments of the Senate it was Bryan and Hon. Jos. Bailey, a representative from the State of Texas, who in their ecstasy seized the champion, who was the putative father of the law, the Hon. W. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, and carried him on their shoulders in a triumphal procession through the House of Representatives into the cloak-room and a saturnalia of joy resounded from those premises. It was Bryan who favored the introduction of foreign material into this country free of charge. It was Bryan who demanded that all raw material such as wool, coal, iron, and everything which entered into the manufacture of goods, should be imported free, and it was his influence, more than any other man's, that brought about the terrible result with which we are so familiar.

It was Bryan's earnest demand that put wool on the free list, and in that debate he declared that he did not care whether it benefited or hurt the wool grower. It was Bryan who drove the tariff on coal down to such an extent as to flood the Eastern markets with coal and stimulate the growth of the development of coal in the British possessions in the northeast, and practically drove us out of the seaboard markets with the soft coal of Central States. It was Bryan who advocated the low tariff on agricultural products and utterly refused to discriminate or allow discrimination in favor of the products of the West and Middle West. The laboring men of the country and the farmers of the country, before they plunge themselves into the vortex that is being held out, should get Bryan's record and read it. It is a very interesting chapter in the personal politics of that gentleman. The platform made at Kansas City is very adroit in laying the foundation for an enactment in Congress, should Bryan be elected, satisfactory to his history and record. Not daring to assail protection directly he came at it in the platform which he personally conducted as follows:

"Tariff laws should be amended by putting the products of trusts upon the free list. * * * We condemn the Dingley tariff law as a trust breeding measure, skillfully devised, etc."

That is the platform of the party denominated the Democratic party and whose nomination Mr. Bryan accepted. The original Populist party, whose candidate Mr. Bryan now is, I refer to the Sioux Falls nomination, also places itself on record in a similar attitude. So Mr. Bryan, without any apology for the past, stands upon a series of platforms all squinting in the direction of free trade, and in the event of his election, with a Congress subservient to his dictation, as was the convention at Kansas City, we may look for just such legislation as precipitated this country into the condition with which we are all familiar. It is therefore very unwise for the people of the country to be led away from the two great propositions of Mr. Bryan's life, the two propositions for which he stands, the two propositions which make up Bryanism, to wit, free and unlimited coinage of silver, and free trade, and follow off after the illusion and delusion of imperialism.

If the intelligent agriculturist will take the prices of his products in 1896 and compare them with the present prices of the commodities, and then take the Dingley tariff law, he will at once discover to what he is indebted for the advance in prices. If the laboring man will take first the price of his labor in 1896 and then the price of his labor in 1900 and then take the table of imports of foreign manufactured goods in 1896 and back of that time and then take the imports of foreign goods now, as shown by the statistics of the Treasury Department, he will at once discover that the present advantage which is accruing to him comes absolutely directly from the tariff law now on the statute books of the United States. And, then, if he desires old times, with old prices and old short days of employment, he had better vote for William Jennings Bryan.

But if the laboring man wants a continuation of the present prosperity of the United States, he certainly cannot, without inconsistency, vote for Bryan. Another view of it. Let the laboring man take the present price of his labor and take the present prices of all the things he buys upon which his family is subsisted and supported and educated, and then take the price of his labor of 1896 and the prices existing then, he will discover, without any hesitation of intellect, that present conditions are far better than old conditions, that, waiving the little increase of cost of living, the balance sheet shows favorably to him. No man can deny that and there is no man in the United States who has done more to break down the interests of labor by promoting and cultivating unfair and unjust competition than has William J. Bryan, of Nebraska.

C. H. GROSVENOR.

Athens, Ohio, Sept 17, 1900.

Prosperity for Wheat Growers

When the Democrats were experimenting with free trade in the United States the consumption of wheat was 3.41 bushels per capita. That was in 1894. In 1899, under the McKinley administration, the consumption was 5.95 bushels per capita. This is ample demonstration to the farmer as to how prosperous manufacturing interests bring prosperity to the wheat grower.

BRYAN'S MANY SIDED HOPES AND FEARS.

His Expectations Based on Hopes that Others Will Forget.

Bryan argues that the Constitution extends in full by its own force to every foot of land under the American flag. He hopes that the American people won't find out before November that the United States courts, from the lowest to the highest, have decided by overwhelming and irresistible decisions that he is wrong.

He is running on a platform declaring for the fraud of free silver. He hopes that the gold Democrats who have returned to the Democratic party on the issue of imperialism will not cease to believe in his readiness to betray it.

He is running on a platform on which imperialism is said to be the paramount issue. He hopes that the silver men won't take this portion of the platform seriously.

He is running as a Democrat. He hopes the Populists won't lay it up against him.

He is running as a Populist. He hopes the Democrats will forget it.

He is running as a silver Republican. He hopes that the silver Republicans, mainly men of the West, won't give him up because of their belief in expansion.

He is running as the avowed friend of Aguinaldo. He hopes that this won't drive the American voles against him.

So every Democratic hope of 1900 has error or humbug back of it.

A CHALLENGE TO SENATOR PETTIGREW.

A Cowboy Resents the Insinuations Made Against Col. Roosevelt.

Sioux Falls, S. D., is Senator Pettigrew's home, and the Senator said in a recent speech there that Col. Roosevelt did not lead his regiment at San Juan Hill, but was six miles in the rear. At the recent Roosevelt meeting in the town many of Col. Roosevelt's old regiment came to greet him, some of them traveling quite a distance, and one rough rider came 150 miles. This particular cowboy heard of Senator Pettigrew's utterance for the first time while in Sioux Falls, and mounting his horse he would ride to a street corner and issue this challenge:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—I have heard that there are people in this town who say Col. Roosevelt was away in the rear at San Juan and did not lead his regiment in the charge that was made that day. I was in that regiment and followed Col. Roosevelt up that hill. My captain was killed and several of my company. I saw that fight. I was in it. Whoever says that Col. Roosevelt did not lead his regiment in that charge is a liar, a scoundrel, a coward and dare not tell me so to my face."

Then he would wait a minute, ride to the next block and repeat the same challenge.

The incident will keep Senator Pettigrew quiet for awhile. He may be kept busy in explaining what he meant.

ANOTHER PARAMOUNT ISSUE

THIRTY TONS OF PENNIES SAVED BY CHILDREN.

Chicago's Penny Savings Society has only been established for a few years, but its deposits have increased as follows:

Year ending June 30, 1898.....	$19,140
Year ending June 30, 1899.....	33,960
Year ending June 30, 1900.....	71,793

William C. Hollister, who is acting president of the Chicago Penny Savings Society, says that it is operated entirely on a philanthropic basis and supported by voluntary contributions. There are only two salaried officers, young ladies, at the office in the Schiller building.

This system is in operation only in half the schools in Chicago, yet the amount of money deposited by the children last year averaged 30 cents for every child in the Chicago school district, and 60 cents per capita for all the children in the schools in which the Penny Savings Society is operated.

The weight of last year's savings was thirty tons of American pennies, an enormous mass of money for the little ones to put by in the banks within one year.

It will be noticed that 196 increase between the amount deposited in 1898 and 1899 was 70 per cent. But between 1899 and the year just ended the increase in the amount of pennies deposited was considerably more than 100 per cent.

The children would certainly not be able to save their pennies if their parents did not have the money to give them, and the exhibit made by the Chicago Penny Savings Society is certainly a straw showing that the people of Chicago have experienced more and more good times and prosperity during the Republican administration of President McKinley.

HARD TIMES ITEMS NEEDED BY BRYAN.

Adversity of Others Will Be Welcome News to Democrats.

"Wanted—Hard times items" is a "Help Wanted" ad Bryan ought to put in the newspapers to aid him in his laborious search for instances of industrial and commercial distress. Probably nothing would more please him just now than to hear of workingmen in the country whose dinner pails are not full.

In his speech in Milwaukee he gloated over the fact that a dock man in New Haven had discharged some employes, that pig iron production is less now than at the high point of last year, and that Massachusetts cotton mill men are said to be thinking of reducing wages.

After exploiting on these items, he said exultingly: "Even the prosperity that the Republican party has boasted of has not reached all the people, and even that which we have is on the decline."

The reason Bryan is so anxious to know of misfortunes befalling workingmen is because he fears that they will perversely consider the maintenance of their present prosperity to be the "paramount" issue with them instead of "imperialism." If some great calamity could only happen to the workingmen between now and election time it would perhaps make it really sound plausible to say that "there is no prosperity now; therefore maintenance of prosperity is not the issue, so you can vote for me and Aguinaldo."

Mistaken.

He said: "You shall not tos
Mankind upon a cross
Of shining gold."
"Nor press his brow with thorns,
Nor tread upon his corns
When he is old."

He said: "No fires will burn,
No wheels, no spindles turn,
Without my hand
Is at the nation's helm;
Dictator of the realm—
Chief of the band."

He said "the metal white
Is strictly in the fight
(I lugged it in).
We're on free silver bent,
Without the world's consent
And it will win."

The voters heard him shout,
Then straightway went about
To give him bits;
They said "we want no stuff
Half money and half bluff,
A dollar worth four bits."

It took his breath away
When the people had their say
In N—O—V;
But he's got his second wind,
Thinks he'll not again be skinned;
Wait and see.

C. L. FRAZER.

Highland, Cal.

Cotton Consumption Doubles.

The cotton consumption in the United States in 1894 was 15.91 pounds for every man, woman and child. Good times brought by the McKinley administration have raised the per capita consumption to 27.14 pounds. The people dress better and buy more articles made from cotton than ever before in the history of the country.

SIMON GREY'S FAMILY.

A STORY OF COUNTRY LIFE.

BY ALMA L. PARKER, GUIDE ROCK, NE

CHAPTER IV.—(Continued.)

"Certainly; I want good times, but if we got them I'd never thank a Republican administration for it."

"Suppose Bryan had been elected and times improved, would you thank him for it?"

"Indeed, I would."

"Then you are partial, Simon. Why not think it such were the case that it was a Populist scheme to deceive the people?"

"Because Bryan's an honest man."

"How do you know?"

"How do I know anything? My paper says he's honest."

"But how do you know it's the truth?"

"See here. How do you know he's dishonest?"

"I don't. Neither do I know he is honest. I am not personally acquainted with the man, but I do know that he has charged outrageous high pay for making speeches over the country. It seems to me that a man who hates the rich, and so dearly loves the poor, would not care to accumulate wealth so fast, taking the dollars out of the laborer's pockets. I tell you, Simon, if times get better, you ought to change your politics."

"Just wait till they get better. You'll have to wait 'till doomsday for times to improve under Republican rule."

Political Simon then walked into the store and placed his basket of eggs on the counter.

"What are eggs worth to-day?" he inquired of the clerk.

"Two cents more than they were before election," the clerk quickly responded.

"Well," said Simon, who knew the clerk was Republican, "you needn't be so d—d glad to tell it. I see that Republicans like yourself are dreadful haughty because prices are a little better, but you'll grin the other way when this little McKinley wave breaks."

"Mr. Grey, whenever this wave, as you call it, breaks, it will turn into foam of prosperity. Just notice."

"How easy," said Simon, "some people are deluded. I see some fellows out there on the street a-shakin' gold coin. I expect they inherited the pieces as an heirloom in the family, and they have been keepin' them all these years to get a chance to show 'em now, to prove that all our gold isn't in England or the Government vaults."

"Why, Mr. Grey, everybody can have gold now. Confidence is restored, and gold will once more circulate. Just take a check to the bank, and see if the banker won't cash it in gold."

Political Simon doubted very much what the clerk said, and resolved within his own mind to go back home and bring two or three hogs to town, if they weren't very fat, just to prove in his own mind that the clerk was mistaken.

Sooner than Cynthia expected, Simon came home. During the campaign it had been his custom to stay so long in town that she was surprised to see him return in an hour.

"Cynthia," he said, as he entered the house, "I have decided to sell two or three hogs while this McKinley wave lasts, for no telliu' what they'll be worth after a while."

"What did you get for the eggs?"

"Two cents more than before. You make the hens hurry and lay before they go down."

"Maybe times ain't goin' to be as bad as predicted," said Cynthia.

"Now, Cynthia, women as a rule have weak minds, and are easily influenced, and I want you to be on your guard. Better prices for a few days is the bait these goldbugs set to catch people on their hook, but I trust none of my family will bite."

"I suppose you are right, Simon, but time will prove all things. Accordin' to your brother Ezra, success of the Populist ticket would not bring any benefits."

"Cynthia, don't you ever mention Ezra's idea of things. It has made me enough trouble without alludin' to it. In an indirect way, Ezra's Republicanism is the cause of my sore head. If he knew how I have suffered for him, for the honor of the Grey family, I have an idea that he'd turn Populist."

"Maybe we had better write and tell him then."

"Great heavens, no! If I'd have licked the daylight out of Harrington, as I first intended to, it might do, but as he's able to be up and around it would be better not to refer it. Just let hard times prove his mistake to him. He'll be a Populist—mind, body and soul—fore many years roll by."

Simon and his wife continued to talk for some time, and then Simon went back to Boonsville with his hogs, returning in the evening with a $20 gold piece.

"We'd better keep it for a curiosity," said Simon.

"And hogs are a better price, too, are they, father?" inquired Vinnie.

"Yes, everything is improving to delude people."

It seemed to Vinnie a very pleasant delusion, and four months later it seemed to her to be lasting a long while; that the McKinley wave must be a large one, for times continued to improve.

CHAPTER

The Road to the Poo

Inauguration day [illegible] Wm. McKinley, of [illegible] of the United States. Vinnie Grey had [illegible] of County Superintendent [illegible] Instruction since the [illegible] and she was delighted with her work and Warble [illegible] Political Simon's [illegible]

On this occasion [illegible] was done in the [illegible] morning, [illegible] letters for her to answer, yes, there was another [illegible] ber Boonsville lover. [illegible] heart will coy [illegible] happiest morning of [illegible] that she had in [illegible] thankful for. Glen [illegible] turned he loved he [illegible] were beginning to [illegible] prices were getting [illegible] ers' products. [illegible] "there are a great many things to be thankful for." She [illegible] Republican times, and [illegible] that in two years [illegible] would be able to [illegible] their home, without [illegible]

If he wasn't able [illegible] part of her salary [illegible] The mortgage would [illegible] to take the old [illegible] As she sat [illegible] her office, [illegible] visions of the future [illegible] at the door, and then [illegible] Vinnie was surprised [illegible] standing in the door [illegible]

"Good morning, Vinnie [illegible] you?" he said, taking [illegible]

"Very well, thank [illegible] are the folks at home [illegible]

"We're all well. I [illegible] down to the county [illegible] to see you on a little [illegible] ness."

"Very well, what [illegible]

"Why, Bob [illegible] Boonsville, has some [illegible] to sell, and I want [illegible] Though extremely [illegible] the money to buy them [illegible] maybe I could get the best [illegible] I don't know, as there [illegible] 'em, or in anything else [illegible] concerned, but Joe Harrington [illegible] country on his [illegible] that's the reason I want 'em. I'm [illegible] a-lookin' all this time for a chance to get my revenge [illegible] no chance. [illegible] I stop in about [illegible] out of the [illegible] calves he's been [illegible]

"You shall have [illegible] Vinnie, rather [illegible] method of revenge. [illegible] you need?"

"Well, there's [illegible] wants $7 apiece [illegible] rageous high price [illegible] for that. Why [illegible] couldn't get a [illegible] calves."

"Maybe they are [illegible] they were then."

"Well, the Repub[illegible] but I don't think [illegible] a bit better times [illegible] their predictions [illegible] in' of writing to Ezra [illegible] that he is a false [illegible]

"Have you [illegible] Uncle Ezra lately?"

"Yes, we received [illegible] days."

"Did he [illegible] pointed me [illegible] Republican. Ever [illegible] pect to hear that I'[illegible] but so far my [illegible] in vain. If [illegible] prices would [illegible] He said if [illegible] now was the time [illegible] all the calves and [illegible] could and hold them [illegible] higher prices. [illegible]

"So you are talking [illegible]

"No, Vinnie, I am [illegible] Wright's calves [illegible] pose of outbidding [illegible] What does Ezra know [illegible] farm? He's never [illegible] a city, and is green [illegible] It comes to country [illegible]

"His judgment is [illegible] almost every subject [illegible]

"It's on some [illegible] but still he doesn't [illegible] He has his failings [illegible] all other [illegible]

"To change the subject [illegible] ate, 'have you planted [illegible]

"Yes, we just finished [illegible] days ago."

"How does the wheat [illegible]

"It looks splendid [illegible] to get much out of [illegible] down right [illegible] whenever silver went [illegible] went with it, we [illegible] wheat went up also [illegible]

"I do wish Ezra [illegible] for if we had free [illegible] he said a low [illegible] therefore wheat went [illegible]

"If wheat and silver [illegible] ought to be, since [illegible] prospect for one to [illegible] with it. I suppose [illegible] tumble, and we all [illegible] enough last year [illegible]

(To be [illegible]

troubles of the throat chest or lungs. Price 50c and $1. Trial bottles free at Raymond's.

Gen Woodford has finally married his typewriter and she will take a turn at the dictation.

[illegible] tration were induced by disorder of the stomach. Good health follows good digestion. Kodal Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat. If you have indigestion or dyspepsia it will quickly relive and permanently cure you. L. P. Orth.

be a result of a difference of opinion between the employers and their employes, not over a reduction in wages, but over an increase in wages, a question with which politics has nothing to do. If Mr. Bryan would only stop many, said it was "a monster of ignorance, tyranny and persecution."

This is the same Tammany that, according to Croker, is going to give Bryan one of the "greatest receptions ever given a presidential candidate."

Beef, Pork, Mutton, [illegible]

Chickens, Fish and Game.

Highest price paid for hides, etc.

[illegible] Hulbert
Directors: D. H. Mitchell, A. A. Welch, J. S. [illegible]
[illegible] Taylor, [illegible]
General Banking Business Done

DEMOCRATS KICK AT FARMERS' PROSPERITY.

Farm Products Advance More than the Goods that Farmers Have to Buy at the Stores.

EVIDENT CAUSE OF MORTGAGE CANCELING

Since McKinley Has Been at the Helm Farm Products Have Advanced 45 Per Cent, While Articles Bought by Farmers Increased Only 19 Per Cent.

The Democratic fault-finders base their efforts to create discontent among the farmers in 1900 upon a different plane from that of 1896. Then their complaint was that the prices of farm products were too low. Now they complain that the farmers are too prosperous and the prices of their products are too high.

Mr. Bryan was nominated in Chicago on July 10, 1896, and again at Kansas City on July 5, 1900. Let us take the quotations of the first week in July, 1896 and July, 1900, the respective dates as brought as nearly as practicable to the dates of his respective nominations.

Nobody will question the fairness of selecting wheat, corn, oats, lard, pork, beef, cotton, wool, hay and butter as ten representative articles of farm production, nor will anybody question the fairness of selecting sugar, tea, coffee, rice, petroleum, leather, cotton cloth, tin plate, sisal (from which binder twine is made) and Bessemer pig iron (the basis of all agricultural requirements in iron and steel) as ten representative articles of farm consumption.

The tables which follow show the prices of the ten articles of farm production and of an equal number of articles of farm consumption at the dates named and the percentage of increase in each article, also the average increase, at the date of Mr. Bryan's second nomination as compared with the prices at the date of his first nomination:

The prices of Ten Principal Articles of Farm Production in New York Market at dates of Mr. Bryan's first and second nominations, showing the per cent. of increase in 1900 over 1896:

Articles of Farm Production.	July 7, 1896.	July 5, 1900.	Per cent. of increase.
Wheat, per bushel	.65 1-2	.88	35
Corn, per bushel	.33 1-2	.49 5-8	48
Oats, per bushel	.21 1-4	.28 1-2	34
Lard, per lb	.0425	.0715	68
Mess Pork, per bbl	$ 8.75	$14.00	60
Beef, family, per lb.*	8.50	12.00	41
*Potatoes, per lb	.06 13-16	.10 1-16	56
Wool, Ohio XX, per lb	.17	.28 1-2	68
Hay, per ton	14.02	15.58	11
†Butter, per lb	.13 1	.18	37
Average increase			45.8 per cent.

*At New Orleans.
†Export prices.

The prices of Ten Principal Articles of Farm Consumption in New York Market at dates of Mr. Bryan's first and second nominations, showing the per cent of increase or decrease:

Articles of Farm Consumption.	July 3, 1896.	July 5, 1900.	Per cent. of increase or decrease
Rice, per lb	.04 1-2	.05	11
Sisal, per lb	.03 1-2	.05 3-4	64
Bessemer Pig Iron, per ton	$12.25	$16.50	35
Petroleum, per gal., in bbls	.0690	.0785	14
Tin Plate	.0347 1-2	.0483	40
Coffee, per lb	.07 1-4	.09 1-8	31
Leather, Oak, per lb	.28	.35	25
Sugar, per lb	.0460	.0569	24
*Tea, per lb	.149	.146	-02
†Cotton Cloth, unbleached, yd.	.054	.057	06
Average increase			19 per cent.

*Import price; does not include war tax.
†Export price.

It will be seen by an examination of the tables that in every article of farm production named there has been an increase in price ranging (with a single exception) from 35 per cent to 68 per cent, or an average increase in the entire series of articles of 45.8 per cent.

In the list of the articles of farm consumption there is a reduction in price in two of the articles named, while the increase in the other articles ranges much lower than that of the farm products, the average increase for the entire series of articles of farm consumption being 19 per cent.

Thus we see that in ten representative articles of farm consumption, the average increase has been 19 per cent, while in the ten equally representative articles of farm production, the increase has been 45.8 per cent.

Now to take the single item of farm production upon which the fault-finders base their arguments and by which they measure all articles of farm consumption, namely, wheat. How do you suppose it happened that they have selected this particular article "wheat," by which to measure everything else? There is corn; its acreage in the United States in 1899 was practically double that of wheat; its production four times as many bushels and its actual value, as estimated by the Department of Agriculture, nearly double that of wheat. Why did they not adopt corn as a standard of measurement?

Again there is the item of provisions, of which we are the world's greatest producer. Why not measure by that?

Then there is wool, in the production of which the farmer is greatly interested and which has been widely discussed in the study of national economic questions of late years. Why not measure by this?

A glance at the table which shows the relative prices of articles in 1896 and 1900 will answer this question. It happens that the percentage of increase in the price of wheat is less than that of any other article of farm production, since wheat is more directly affected by the production in other parts of the world where crops have been generally good during the last two seasons.

Wheat has only advanced 35 per cent from 1896 to 1900, while corn advanced 48 per cent, mess pork 60 per cent, lard 68 per cent and wool 68 per cent. Now it is easy to see why the Democrats "happened" to select this particular item "wheat" by which to measure everything else, simply because it shows a smaller increase in price than almost any other article in the list.

Yet they are gravely marching through the agricultural regions of this country stating to the farmer that "a bushel of wheat in 1900 will buy less of the articles which you consume than a bushel of wheat would buy of those same articles in 1896." Let us accept the challenge.

Mr. Bryan's first nomination occurred on July 10, 1896, and his second nomination on July 5, 1900. The records of the bureau of statistics show that the highest price of "No. 2 red winter wheat," a standard grade to which all others may be measured, was, on July 9, 1896, in the New York market, 64 1/4c per bushel, and on July 5, 1900, was 88c per bushel.

Now let us follow the same general plan adopted in the other comparisons and by selecting ten principal articles of farm consumption, obtain their relative prices in the New York market in 1896 and 1900, at the dates bracket Mr. Bryan's nomination, and thus find out what quantity of each bushel of wheat, at the prices named at these two dates, would have bought. The articles of farm consumption selected for this comparison are equally representative with those of farm production above named, namely, sugar, coffee, petroleum, rice, salt, leather, cotton cloths, starch, mackerel and cut nails. The authority for the prices is the same as that already utilized—the bureau of statistics.

In every case the quantity of these representative articles of farm consumption which a bushel of wheat would buy in 1900 is greater than a bushel of wheat could have bought in 1896.

Purchasing power of one bushel of wheat at the date of Mr. Bryan's first and second nominations, respectively, in ten different articles of ordinary farm consumption, basing the price of each article upon that quoted in the New York market at the respective dates:

(Compiled from official reports of the bureau of statistics.)

ARTICLES.	Price on July 10, 1896. Cents.	Price on July 5, 1900. Cents.	Quantity which one bushel of wheat will buy July 10, 1896. Pounds.	Quantity which one bushel of wheat will buy July 5, 1900. Pounds
Wheat, per bushel	64¼	88	.....	.....
Coffee, per pound	13	9⅛	4 9-10	9 6-10
Leather (oak), per pound	30	36	2 1-10	2 4-10
Rice, per pound	4¾	5	13½	17½
Petroleum, refined, per gallon	7 8-10	9 3-10	d8 2-10	9½
Sugar, granulated, per pound	4½	5 7-10	14 4-10	15 4-10
Salt, per 100 pounds	93 1-10a	1 13 3-10	690	778
Cotton cloths, unclothed, per yard	5 4-10b	5 7-10	c11 9-10	c15 4-10
Starch, per pound	2b	2 1-10	32 1-10	41 9-10
Cut nails	1 8-10b	2 4-10	35 7-10	36 6-10
Mackerel	5 6-10a	4 9-10	12 6-10	17 8-10

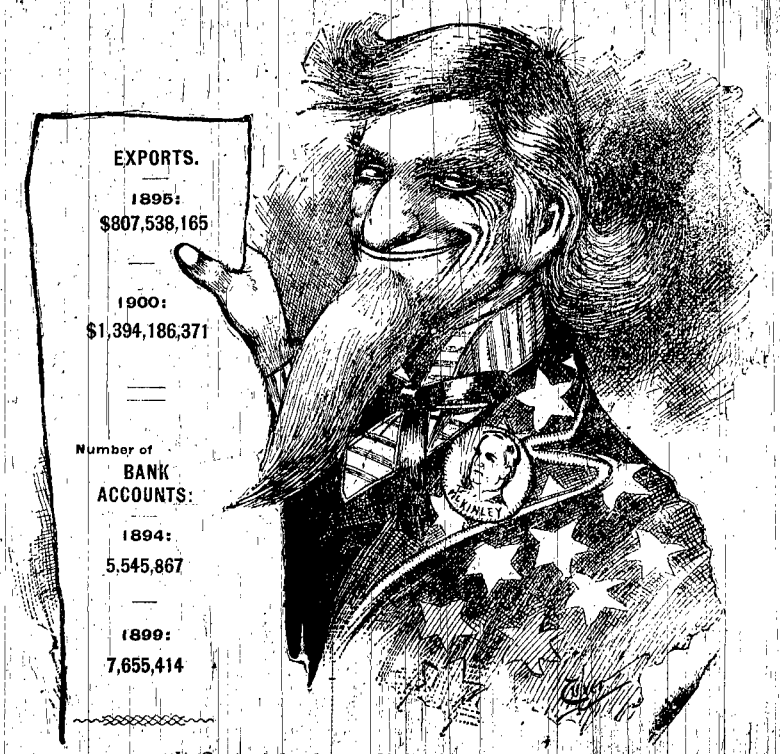
a Average import price during June. c Yards.
b Average export price during June. d Gallons.

These statements are all official and may be verified from the public records of the bureau of statistics available in any standard library. The figures and prices in every case are given, and every man can determine whether the assertions of the Democratic fault-finders and "prophets of evil" in 1900 are any more reliable than they were in 1896.

HIGHER PRICES FOR THE FARMERS.

Hearst's Chicago American (Democratic) of Sept. 20, gives the following table, which shows how prices of farm products advance under McKinley prosperity:

	A Week Ago.	To-day.
Flour, per barrel	$ 4.40	$ 4.70
Cornmeal, per ton	23.00	24.00
Cheese, per pound	.10½	.11½
Breakfast Bacon, per pound	.11	.11½
Smoked Side Meat, per pound	.09	.09½
Lard, per pound	.08	.08¼
Peas	Advance of 10 per cent.	



"It Sort o' Looks as If I'd Have to Expand."

"BRYANISM IN WEST, CROKERISM IN EAST."

Reasons Why James H. Eckels Will Vote for McKinley.

Cleveland's Comptroller of the Currency Urges All to Unite and Give Bryanism Its Deathblow as a Disturbing Factor.

The political outlook in the West is, I believe, generally satisfactory to those who are opposed to Mr. Bryan and the things for which he stands in public life. In the extreme West his most ardent friends are ready to concede that he has lost much ground since the campaign of 1896, and unless he can recoup himself in the Middle West and East, his defeat will become a matter of certainty. The Pacific States, the Dakotas, Wyoming, and Kansas will all be found to be against him, with a strong probability of Nebraska unless State pride is extremely strong—joining them. It is hoped to make up this loss by carrying Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Any one who knows Illinois politics realizes that it is naturally a Republican State and has gone Democratic only once in forty years, and that when the business elements were favorable to the Democratic candidates.

The same is to be said of Ohio, with the added statement that it has never given its electoral vote to a Democratic candidate for the Presidency since the war. Indiana is the only close State, and those who know it best believe that the Democrats will not win there. In both Illinois and Indiana, exceptionally strong men have been named as Democratic candidates for Governor, and to an extent they will aid Mr. Bryan, but not enough to overcome the sentiment held everywhere against him by conservative and thoughtful people. All this apparent prospect of success over Mr. Bryan ought not to cause a lessening of the struggle against him. It will not do in this contest to simply prevent his having a majority in the Electoral College by giving President McKinley barely enough to win.

DECISIVE DEFEAT FOR BRYAN.

What ought to be accomplished is the decisive defeat of Bryanism as a disturbing factor in the politics of this country. The country cannot afford with each recurring four years to be upset from one end to the other by the danger of a man of such vagaries as he entertains obtaining control of the nation's affairs. The plea that is put forth by some men of ability that he can be rendered harmless before election by the enactment of new laws is hardly statesmanship. Why place a man in the Presidency whom you must virtually put under bonds to keep the peace?

Mr. Bryan has so grievously wronged the Democratic party that no Democrat who really wishes to see the party get back into public confidence ought to aid and abet him at this time. He would destroy the country's currency system if he could by substituting the silver standard. Why give him indorsement in that determination? He would abrogate the right of private contract, overturn the traditions, practices, and high position of the Supreme Court, and make impossible the quick and effective maintenance of public order in times of excitement and stress. Why make it possible for him to even undertake so much that is revolutionary, even though he fail in it all?

No Time for Experiments.

I hardly think the thoughtful judgment of any citizen will say that the possibility that Mr. Bryan may do better in the Philippines than President McKinley is doing justifies an experiment fraught with so much danger to the stability of things at home. The question may be very properly raised whether a man who is wrong on every important problem which affects the citizens of the United States at home can adjust and administer the affairs of the Philippine people properly. I do not myself believe he can.

Mr. Bryan's plea for the salvation of this country by the destruction of what he calls "imperialism," as exemplified in the administration of our affairs in the Philippines, loses its force when it is remembered what he pledges himself to carry out at home, in matters which go to the personal and property interests of every citizen of the republic, no matter how small such interests may be. It would be the height of folly in this campaign to forget the very important effect which Mr. Bryan's election would have upon the business interests of the country. In the minds of those who carry on the affairs which make up our business world he is associated with uncertainty and doubt. It will not do to say that these interests are selfish and ought to receive a lesson, for the greatest sufferers will be those who are most dependent upon the largest daily activity in business. No one would suffer so much as the laborer, for he must have steady work, day in and day out. He has no reserve capital from which to draw, and the curtailment of business opportunities means the curtailment of employment of labor, with attendant distress and idleness.

Dangerous to Labor Interests.

I look upon Mr. Bryan as the most dangerous man to the labor interests today in public life. In the first instance he is a demagogue, possessed of a certain quality of oratory which appeals strongly to prejudice. In the second, he is well grounded in no branch of political economy and unsound in all. He would be more unpopular with laboring men, if elected, than, it is claimed, he is popular with them now, because his success would paralyze business for a long time at least, during which time the laborer of necessity would be without employment.

Then, too, the laborer would soon discover how utterly futile Mr. Bryan's efforts would be to make better his condition by making war upon his employers. The laborer certainly cannot be benefited by a policy which is directed entirely toward the unsettling of values, the reduction of the purchasing power of the wage and the enactment into law of views which, tested by experience and history, are wholly unsound.

I believe President McKinley ought to be re-elected as largely as possible by Democratic votes. Under the iron out domination of Mr. Bryan no Democrat can find an place of honor in the party. Those who [illegible] to go after rejecting Bryan two years ago will find themselves with [illegible] in the administration. The [illegible] are not Mr. Bryan's views [illegible] not accept theirs. They [illegible] do not indorse them; and, [illegible] they are not in a position, either [illegible] to protest against his radical [illegible] voting for him they do, in fact, [illegible] him, despite a mental reservation that they do not approve of his [illegible] Populistic views. The [illegible] themselves of a right to [illegible] and draw down upon their heads [illegible] Mr. Bryan's unsound [illegible] controlling factor than does Mr. [illegible] himself. For by their act in [illegible] Mr. Bryan they have made it possible [illegible] to do the harm which the [illegible] would follow the carrying out of [illegible] for which he stand.

Bryan's Party Populistic.

The Democratic party cannot be both Democratic and Populistic. Under Mr. Bryan it is Populistic. It is so out of power. It would be more so in power. The best example of what he would do with the party if in power is shown in his own State, where even the kind of Democrats they have in Nebraska are only allotted one or two minor offices, while the Populists are given all or importance.

When Mr. Bryan is eliminated Democrats can readily assume a proper respect and influence in the Democratic party, and until he is they ought to fight against him. They can also serve best by rescuing it from Populistic control by electing Populistic candidates at all polls. I hope that they can either return the ticket or render them harmless, or place them as the pretentious boasters, publicly standing for things which they never intended to carry out.

As far as I am concerned, I am going to maintain my Democracy by voting and speaking against Mr. Bryan and those who have debauched the party and placed it in the attitude of a defender of all the isms that disturb the country. I do not believe in Bryanism in the West or Crokerism in the East. If a combination of Bryanism and Crokerism constitute Democracy, sound political wisdom and honest administrative ability, I do not wish to be of it. But I do not believe it does, and, therefore, I have faith in there being enough Democrats who are Democrats from principle to defeat Mr. Bryan so emphatically as to make impossible the things we have witnessed during the past years in alleged Democratic conventions. I really would like to know what a thoughtful Democrat thinks of reforms wrought in domestic and foreign affairs through the combined wisdom and experience of William J. Bryan and Richard Croker.

JAMES H. ECKELS,
Comptroller of the Currency under Cleveland.

Victory and Valor.

(Air, Marching Through Georgia.)

Keep the fruits of victory stainless evermore,
Keep our banners flying on Manila's distant shore;
Keep our noble President within the White House door,
Bringing prosperity and glory!

CHORUS.

Hurrah! Hurrah! In honor we are bound,
Hurrah! Hurrah! Our money all is sound;
Honest golden dollars ringing all the world around,
Bringing prosperity and glory!

Cherish deeds of valor wreathed in memories sublime,
Cherish grand achievements wrought in Oriental clime;
Cherish honest duty calling; now's the golden time,
Bringing prosperity and glory!

CHORUS.

C. P. R.

On Foreign Trade.

We must know just what other people want before we can supply their wants. We must understand exactly how to reach them with least expense if we would enter into the most advantageous business relations with them.—William McKinley.

Proof of the Pudding In the Eating Thereof.

THESE ASSERTIONS WERE MADE FOUR YEARS AGO BY MR. BRYAN, WHO NOW ASKS THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO INTRUST THEIR GOVERNMENT TO HIS DIRECTION FOR FOUR YEARS.

If we are defeated in this campaign, there is nothing before the people but four years more of hard times and greater agitation.

Do you think we have drained the cup of sorrow to its dregs? You my friends, you cannot set a limit to the present hard times.

Business men complain that business conditions are bad. I warn them that these conditions cannot be improved by following up the policies of the Republican party.

The Republican party produces a policy that makes hard times. All those who love hard times ought to vote for the Republican ticket, and all those who are tired of hard times have got to vote the Democratic ticket, if they would expect any relief.

These are hard times. There will be harder times if the gold standard continues.

If you ask how the gold standard affects the farmer, we tell you that the gold standard lowers the price of products of him who sells without lowering his taxes or debts. If you ask how the gold standard affects the laboring men, we reply that it destroys the opportunity for labor, multiplies the number of idle men, and fills our streets with those anxious for work, who cannot find the opportunity. The gold standard, by increasing idleness, brings poverty to those who ought to have enough and to spare.

The gold standard means a dearer dollar and falling prices, and falling prices mean hard times.

If we have a gold standard, prices are as certain to fall as a stone which is thrown into the air.

An American dollar will buy two Mexican dollars and also about two bushels of wheat at the same time. There was a time when an American dollar would buy only one Mexican dollar, and then an American dollar would buy only one bushel of wheat. If the time ever comes when an American dollar will buy three Mexican dollars, then it will buy three bushels of wheat.

You know that with the slightest prospect of foreign war we would suspend gold payments, and go either to a silver or to a paper basis at once.

Until you have bimetallism millionaires will stand on the corner and wonder when the gold standard will bring them good times.

INSTEAD, WE HAVE HAD FOUR YEARS OF UNPRECEDENTED PROSPERITY. THERE HAVE BEEN NO DREGS IN THE CUP. GOLD STANDARD, GOOD TIMES AND ALL THAT MR. BRYAN PROMISED THAT WE SHOULD NOT HAVE, WE HAVE ENJOYED.

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

box. Should there be outgoing mail for the carrier to take to the office, a flag of another color is raised to indicate it. It is a neat system, and one that recommends itself to all up-to-date farmers.—Homestead.

males was 231, of females 302, making a total daily attendance of 1573, an increase of 178 in average attendance over the previous year.

TEACHERS.

There were 20 qualified male teachers

money, and the thing to do is to find whether there is not a greater waste in the time spent in carrying the feed than there is in the loss caused by rats. Get close to the work.—Iowa Homestead.

European politics, What the end will be no man knows. Yours Truly.
W. F. NORRIS.

For fresh oysters call at the Comet Restaurant.

ROBERT HEFTI,
Opposite Herald office. Highest market price paid for Produce.

HANNA ANALYZES BRYAN'S ACCEPTANCE.

The Democratic Leader Again Switches His Issue.

Bryan and Bryanism Punctured at an Enthusiastic Meeting Held at the Commercial McKinley Club in Chicago.

Three thousand people tried to crowd into the quarters of the McKinley Commercial Club in Chicago, Sept. 18, to see and hear Senator Hanna. On that occasion Senator Hanna made the following speech:

I take for my text Mr. Bryan's views on the minor issues of the campaign as set forth in his letter of acceptance published to-day. Just before the Democratic convention at Kansas City many pilgrimages were made to Lincoln, Neb., by Democratic missionaries at the urgent call of Mr. Bryan. This was for the purpose of putting Bryan's pet scheme of free silver in the platform.

But, if you remember correctly, that issue was only placed in the platform by a majority of one vote of the committee. Now Bryan has relegated the silver issue to the rear, and brings out Imperialism as the chief issue. Bryan gained this issue when the treaty was made with Spain in which the Philippine Islands were purchased. He went to Washington and by his own influence forced certain Democratic Senators to adopt the treaty, in order that the Democratic party might fight against it in the coming campaign. That proves that Bryan has not the courage to stand by his own convictions.

Bryan's letter speaks of trusts. Yet he does not mention the ice trust or the cotton bale trust. In the latter Senator Jones is heavily interested. Every one knows the story of the ice trust. As Bryan declares that the trust is one of the main issues of this campaign, I can say that we are ready to meet him on that proposition as well as on any other.

Hanna's Relations with Labor.

Bryan also makes much ado concerning the conflict between capital and organized labor. For myself, I have this to say: I was the first man in Ohio to recognize organized labor. It was in 1871, when I was in the coal business in Cleveland, Ohio. John Seaney and John James, President and Secretary of the first bituminous coal miners' organization in the United States, called upon me and stated that the miners had organized into a union.

As I was a leading coal operator, the two gentlemen urged me to use my influence in organizing the operators. That was my first experience with a trust. I organized the operators in the district in which I was interested, and during my entire experience there we never had a strike or trouble of any kind.

I want to make this statement here, once and for all, in reply to all those charges and insinuations with reference to my aspect toward labor. If any man in the United States of America can bring into my presence a man who has ever worked for me and truthfully state and substantiate that I have refused to meet at any time and anywhere any man in my employ, that I have ever intentionally done any man a harm, that I have ever insisted on lowering wages 16 any man who works for me, or who can truthfully say that I have done evil to him, I will resign from the United States Senate to-morrow. (Great applause.) I made the proposition in 1897 I have found no takers, and it is still open. (Laughter and applause.)

Republican Party Against Trusts.

Now, then, about this trust question, a few words more. I would like to have Mr. Bryan or any other Democrat tell me what a trust is. I don't believe there is a trust in the United States, for every State law and national law will destroy any trust that comes within its jurisdiction, and the only laws, State and national, that have ever been put upon statute books were enacted by the Republican party. (A voice—Never enforced.) Yes, they are enforced. (Voices—Put him out.) No, don't put him out. I don't want to put anybody out. (A voice—He is a good Democrat; he shoots in the dark.)

We have no objections to the Democratic party being opposed to trusts, but they have got no patent on it. (Laughter.)

Bryan's Policy for Philippines.

Now, then, one word more with reference to the position of Mr. Bryan upon this Philippine question—and it has been so thoroughly exploded that I won't mention it except in passing. I recited to you the part that he took in the execution of that treaty, and the authority that he used with his party to ratify the treaty, and I think I have convinced a great many of my hearers that his purpose and motive was not patriotic. He tells the people of the United States what he will do if he is elected President of the United States. His first act would be to haul down the American flag in the Philippines. (A voice: "He never could do it.")

Then he would establish a stable government—he doesn't say republican government—and probably put Aguinaldo at the head of it. Then he said that he would establish a protectorate by the United States, pull down the American flag, withdraw our soldiers from the soil, and leave our buried dead there under the supervision of Aguinaldo, renounce every vestige of power, which has come to us legally and lawfully, and then establish a protectorate—what does it mean? It means that the government of the United States would be obliged to protect the government of Aguinaldo from all foreign foes and interference. And what would be the result?

Judging the future by the past, the next nations of Aguinaldo would be such as to shock the civilized world; and, if for no other reason, the nations would interfere in the interests of humanity as we did in Cuba. But it for selfish reasons any European people should make up their minds that they wanted a foothold in that archipelago, and propose to take it, what would be the duty of the United States government under Mr. Bryan's ideas? We would have to say, "No, hands off."

Feat of Intellectual Acrobat.

Mr. Bryan has performed a wonderful feat, an acrobat isn't in it, when he convex the Monroe doctrine to Asiatic waters. Whoever heard of such a thing? The Monroe doctrine is founded purely and simply on the determination on the part of the government of the United States that no foreign country should interfere in the western hemisphere. Mr. Bryan would do what? Spread it all over the world and we would stand behind and defend it. What do you call that if it isn't imperialism? As a result of that procedure we would find ourselves involved in all kinds of foreign wars. (A voice—That is right.) That is true—and yet Mr. Bryan is for peace. He was for peace when he resigned from the army and he has been for peace ever since. I am for peace. I'm a Quaker. I am for peace, but not peace at any price. I am not for peace, and I know that the majority of the people of this country are not for peace, with that brigand Aguinaldo as long as he is hiding in the bushes and shooting down from ambush our boys in blue. (Applause.)

Bryan Switches Issues.

But Mr. Bryan has already been driven from his position on imperialism. He knows now what many of us knew in the beginning—that it was only one rooster that he was going to put in the pit, and he would fight it as long as he could. Now he has got his last gamecock, Trust, and that goes into the pit for the next thirty days, and the Republican party will be prepared to meet him on all such questions, and if I had the time and voice and opportunity I would like to speak to every laboring man in the United States upon that question; because in warning the laboring people of this country against this huge monster, the trusts, in the same breath he says that the Dingley bill is the incubator of trusts.

Now, we are getting to know where we stand with the laboring people when we come to the tariff, and we won't allow him to evade the issue that he has made on the bald proposition that the protective tariff principle goes hand in hand with trusts. We keep the protective tariff principle there and we will furnish our own definition for trusts. I say we are at home on that proposition because we have at the head of our national ticket that great advocate of protection, William McKinley; because in him we have the best friend of the United States; and there isn't a laboring man in the city of Chicago, or in the State of Illinois, or in the United States, who knows anything about public affairs, who knows anything about the career of President McKinley, that does not know from actual proof the fact that during his whole public life he is the only man that the workingmen of this country always felt at liberty to call upon to support their interests, and he never failed them. And he is just as much their friend to-day as he was fifteen years ago.

Bryan and the Laboring Men.

And now let me ask what has W. J. Bryan done for the workingmen of this country? (A voice: "Nothing." Another voice: "Yes, he charged us half a dollar to hear him talk.") Not a thing. Came near saying damn. Not a thing. His career in public life is available to every man. His short service was marked and made conspicuous by his opposition to the tariff bill. And what has he done since to show any particular interest in the working people of this country? He tells them what he would do. He is prolific in promises, rosy in painting the picture as to what would be the result of his administration, but I charge you, workingmen, turn away from that picture and look upon the other; and the other is McKinley.

Do not let us take any promise from any candidate or any man whose whole record has shown that his overwhelming ambition is to be President of the United States. He will ride any issue, he will climb on to any platform that is made for him, he will preach any doctrine, he will even abuse me to be President of the United States.

Most Important Issues.

Now, bringing these issues home to each and every individual, I want to bring them there because I expect and I know that every man who goes to the polls on election day having heard the arguments in the case, having considered how the decision of these issues will bear upon his personal interests and those of his family, will cast that ballot intelligently in his own interest and not in Mr. Bryan's. But there is a further responsibility which comes to every man and to every woman who can influence a man.

I say that the importance of the issues in this campaign at this time and under these conditions is greater than ever before in the history of our country. I say so because I believe it, because I know that any reversing of the present policy of the administration of this government, any change in that administration, would bring about a condition of things in the business and industrial interests of this country that would dwarf the flood and storm at Galveston, it would mean a hurricane that would carry before it every interest, it would be a flood that would inguif the property and the material interests of every man, woman and child that enjoys the present prosperity.

Where Interests Are.

There is no question where your interest is, because every year, every month, and every day of the administration of William McKinley has been an object lesson. Every man who has an insurance on his life for the benefit of his family, every man who has his deposits in a savings bank or a loan association where he has gathered together perhaps the savings of a lifetime, where he believes it is safe, and it is, although that money that he deposits in a savings bank is not there, for they don't keep the money in their vaults. What do they do with it? They invest it in securities, in bonds and mortgages, satisfying themselves that the property behind those securities is perfectly good for the loan made—and it is under all normal conditions. But supposing that Mr. Bryan should be elected—God forbid. (A voice—Amen.) Supposing he should be. Remember 1893.

Immediately capital is withdrawn from the avenues of business panic seizes and dethrones confidence and we find a condition of things that sends values down the toboggan slide until they are cut in two and quartered; and the property that is represented by the securities in the vaults of these banks covering your deposit is reduced in value. That is your property. It doesn't belong to the savings bank or the life insurance company. It is yours, you have put it in their custody for safekeeping. They are doing their duty. They have builded vaults of deposit secure against the burglar and the thief, they have employed men of integrity and ability to invest your money and protect your interests, and therefore I say they have done their duty.

Urges All to Work for McKinley.

Now you do yours. Do yours by not only depositing your vote for McKinley, but get as many of your neighbors who are undecided upon these questions, perhaps for want of knowledge, as you can, to vote as you do; make it your business to secure one more vote for the President of the United States, and that small effort will put us on a perfectly safe basis. Won't you do that much for your family? Won't you do that much for the national good? Haven't you pride enough to do that much for the national honor, integrity, and the flag? (Voices: "Yes, yes.") All right, then do it. Good-by.

HUGO DENKENSPRUCT

Relates One of His Experiences as Justice of the Peace.

(By William E. Anderson.)

"Yes, you are right, Jonathan," Mr. Bryan will do good to his own party talking about political equality, liberty and the rights of man, for it was always hard for his friends to make such things work in this country among the American-born colored citizens. But it is a little late to do any good in those States where Mr. Bryan will get nearly all the votes cast. No, you are wrong, Jonathan. The very many kvotations he makes from Washington, Lincoln and others isn't quite a case of the "Devil kvoting scripture." It goes a long way ahead of that and just fits the case I am about to tell you.

"During my term as justice of the peace in this town we had a great deal of trouble with tramps. They used to get into the school houses to sleep and at last they got so bold, a school house wasn't good enough for them. They began to profane the churches. Big Johannes, neighbor Smith's son, was constable and he at last arrested a gang in the Methodist church down there. He had not much experience, you see; and a schmart lawyer from the village was up before me to defend them. That man really was a fine pleader; and as he knew the Bible kvotations well, he made a good impression on the court. He said that his friends, the defendants, went from the school houses to the church to get religion; and that the Lord was where 'two or three were gathered together in His name,' and so on. Then he pulled out the notes of a sermon which he got from one of the tramps and said his clients were in church to have divine worship. I remember the text. It was, 'Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every people.' Wasn't that a coincidence to remind me of Bryan's pious remarks on the same text?

"The lawyer got along so well that I about made up my mind to kvit the prisoners. But the schmart young lawyer didn't know it so he began to go for big Johannes and cross-kvestion him. Johannes was the only witness, you see, and didn't have much experience. By and by Johannes could not stand so much fun at his expense, so he got mad and yelled out: "That may all be, Mr. Lawyer, what you say. You seem to know that the notes of the sermon you got from that big hobo were his own notes; but I know what you don't know, and that is that the gang you say he was preaching to tore out of the pulpit Bible all the book of Genesis and Exodus, including the ten commandments, to light their pipes with while they listened to the sermon.' Then I reversed my decision, Jonathan, and sent those fellows to the calaboose."

ARE SOLDIERS TO BE PAID IN SILVER?

A Pertinent Inquiry from an Old Soldier Still Unanswered.

In Mr. Bryan's speech of acceptance, No. 1, he said that if he was elected to the office of President of the United States next November that as soon as he was inaugurated he would immediately call an extra session of Congress and give freedom to the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands and recall the army of the United States, which would include the bringing home of the "Stars and Stripes."

If elected President of the United States Mr. Bryan will become commander-in-chief of the army. This being the case,

Will Mr. Bryan pay the soldiers of the United States of America in silver?

It is very important that the soldiers of the American army understand this matter clearly and distinctly as to what Mr. Bryan's intentions are in the matter.

OLD SOLDIER.

New Castle, Pa., Sept. 1, 1900.

PEOPLE'S BANK DEPOSITS SHOW IMMENSE INCREASE.

Prosperity Has Come to the People.

The one supreme test of prosperity is the money in the bank. This is a self-evident truth. If a man's family is well clothed and fed and in a comfortable home, and besides this he can put money in the bank, it must be admitted that he is prosperous.

In the following unparalleled showing of the increase in the number of deposits from the dark days of the Democratic Wilson bill regime in 1894 to the glorious days of McKinley prosperity, the most marvelous of all is the increase in the number of depositors and in the amount of deposits in the savings banks of the country. These banks are particularly the ones where the wage earners of the country put their savings.

Mr. Bryan says the people are not prosperous. So say all his calamity followers. We commend to them the following official figures from the report of the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States for 1899. They are unanswerable:

TOTAL UNITED STATES.

	—Total No. depositors.— 1894	1899.
Bank. National	1,424,066	1,091,183
State and private	502,756	936,391
Loan and trust companies	205,308	443,321
Savings	3,413,477	4,254,516
Total	5,545,867	7,655,411
Increase in number of depositors		2,109,547

	—Total amount of deposits.— 1894.	1899.
National	$1,155,101,588	$1,830,116,140
State and private	214,442,516	418,281,267
Loan and trust cos.	239,501,822	576,724,117
Savings	1,265,450,416	1,782,974,481
Total	$2,874,589,406	$4,608,096,005
Increase in am't of deposits		$1,733,506,599

Average Deposits in All Banks.

1894	$520
1899	602

Since the Democratic days of 1894 there has been an increase of 2,109,547 bank depositors in the whole United States.

This number more people have had money to deposit during McKinley prosperity.

The total amount of money deposited to the credit of the people was $2,874,589,406 in 1894.

In 1899 it was $4,608,096,005, showing an increase of almost one and three-quarter billions of dollars to the credit of the people who had bank accounts in the five years since the country was suffering the agonies of a Democratic administration.

Not only has there been this vast increase in the aggregate amount of money placed in the banks, but the average amount of each bank account has increased from $520, in 1894, to an average of $602 per bank account in 1899.

Who will say that the promises of the Republican party have not been fulfilled?

Who will say that the advance agent of prosperity has not visited the American people under the Republican administration of President McKinley?

ELECTION OF 1900.

Democratic Platform Adopted at Kansas City, July 4, 1900.

The Party (Democratic) Stands Where It Did in 1896 on the Money Question.—William J. Bryan at Zanesville, Ohio, Sept. 4, 1900.

Nominated:

For President—WILLIAM J. BRYAN of Nebraska.

Vice-President—ADLAI E. STEVENSON of Illinois.

PLATFORM.

We, the Democrats of the United States, in national convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

State Rights.

During all these years the Democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this republic or republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the States and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of the powers granted by the Constitution of the United States.

The Money Question.

Recognizing that the money system is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the Federal Constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the Constitution made the silver dollar the monetary unit, and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit.

We declare that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money lending classes at home and abroad; production of idleness and impoverishment of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to gold monometallism which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and it can only be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which born of our independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the Revolution.

Free Silver.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

Bond Issues.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the traffic-ticking with bankers syndicates which, in exchange for bonds at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the Federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore demand that the power to issue notes to circulate as money be taken from the national banks, and that all paper money shall be issued directly by the Treasury Department, be redeemable in coin, and receivable for all debts, public and private.

Tariff for Revenue.

We hold that the tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the government honestly and economically administered. We denounce, as disturbing to business, the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned by the people in national elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets. Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to make the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax.

The Income Tax.

There would be no deficit in the revenue but for the nullification by the Supreme Court of a law passed by a Democratic Congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly one hundred years, that court having sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on that bench. We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come by its reversal by the court, as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the government.

Immigration.

We hold that the most efficient way to protect American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system, which depresses the price of their products below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufacture.

Congressional Appropriations.

We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses, which have kept taxes high, while the labor that pays them is unemployed, and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price until they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which best befit a Democratic government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

Federal Interference.

We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression, by which Federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the States and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners, and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate, and now pending in the House, relative to contempts in Federal courts, and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

Pacific Funding Bill.

No discrimination should be indulged by the government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-third Congress to pass the Pacific Railroad funding bill, and denounce the efforts of the present Republican Congress to enact a similar measure.

Pensions.

Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily indorse the rule of the present Commissioner of Pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll, and the fact of an enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease or disability before enlistment.

Cuba.

We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

The Civil Service.

We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointment based on merit, fixed terms of office, and such administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunities of all citizens of ascertained fitness.

No Third Term.

We declare it to be the unwritten law of this republic, established by custom and usage of one hundred years, and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the presidential office.

Corporate Wealth.

The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems, and formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the Federal government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

Admission of Territories.

We favor the admission of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona into the Union as States, and we favor the early admission of all the territories giving the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain in Territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which their duties are to be performed. The Democratic party believes in home rule and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

We recommend that the territory of Alaska be granted a delegate in Congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said territory.

Mississippi River Improvements.

The Federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior people easy and cheap transportation to tidewater. When any waterway of the republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the government, such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declaration of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them, and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

Webster Davis on McKinley.

"Listen, my Democratic friends and neighbors, for I have friends and neighbors in this city, which is my home; listen to what I am about to say. When the Democratic party antagonizes and attacks the administration of President McKinley, upon its policy in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IS CAMPING IN THE GRAVEYARD OF DEAD ISSUES."—From a speech delivered by the Hon. Webster Davis in October, 1898, to the Republicans of Kansas City, Mo., when the first meeting was held in the first convention hall that was only partially completed.

Smith they announced that, if the Democratic National Convention made the financial question an issue, they would duplicate their position of 1896. They have kept their word.

Raymond's.

Gen Woodford has finally married his typewriter and she will take a turn at the dictation.

good digestion. Modai Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat. If you have indigestion or dyspepsia it will quickly relive and permanently cure you. L. P. Orth.

ployes, not over a reduction in wages, but over an increase in wages, a question with which politics has nothing to do. If Mr. Bryan would only stop

This is the same Tammany that, according to Croker, is going to give Bryan one of the "greatest receptions ever given a presidential candidate."

Chickens, Fish and Game.

Highest price paid for hides, etc.

Directors:—E. D. Mitchell, A. A. Welch, J. French, D. C. Malin, C. E. French, A. L. Tucker, James Kaul.

General Banking Business Done

DR PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION GIVES STRENGTH TO NURSING MOTHERS. IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG AND SICK WOMEN WELL.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

WAYNE, NEB

Capital & Surplus, $90,000

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

DIRECTORS:

J. M. Strahan, F. E. Strahan, R. E. K. Mellor, George Bogart, Frank Fuller, John T. Bressler and H. F. Wilson.

F. M. THOMAS,
OSTEOPATH.
Graduate of the American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo.
Located in Wayne except Thursday and Friday of each week when I will be in Winside.
Wayne office, over Orth's Drugstore.
NO KNIFE. NO DRUGS.
EXAMINATION and CONSULTATION FREE

H. G. LEISENRING,
Surgeon and Physician.
Wayne, Nebraska.
Office over the State Bank of Wayne.

J. J. WILLIAMS,
Physician and Surgeon.
Wayne, Nebraska.
Office over the Wayne National Bank.

EDWARD S. BLAIR, M. D.
Wayne, Nebr.
Wayne Nat'l Bank Building.
Residence 1 block east of opera house.

A. A. WELCH,
Attorney at Law.
Wayne, Neb.
Office up-stairs over the Citizens Bank.

ROE & FORTNER,
Wayne Meat Market.
First-class meats always on hand.
Also dealers in hides, furs and pelts.

N. P. JUHLIN,
Boots and Shoes.
The best repairing done.
Uses nothing but the best of Leather.

I. W. ALTER,
Bonded Abstractor.
Real Estate and Loans.
Insurance and Collections.
Opposite Love Hotel. Wayne, Neb.

CHAS. M. CRAVEN,
PHOTOGRAPHER.
Cabinet Photos a Specialty.
Gallery over Wayne Democrat Office.

CITY MEAT MARKET,
J. H. GOLL, Proprietor.
Wayne, Neb.
First-class Meats kept always on hand.

HUGH O'CONNELL'S
Pool and Billiard Hall.
In the Boyd Building, south of Hotel.

L. S. WINSOR,
BLACKSMITH.
Wayne, Neb.
Horseshoeing a specialty. Guaranteed.

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

Local and Miscellaneous.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bartlett returned from their Iowa visit Friday morning.

Mrs. P. J. Fleming and Mrs. C. J. Lund returned from Hot Spring Friday afternoon.

Rev. Weiden, I. W. Alter and A. B. Evernham went to Creighton Thursday to attend a convocation of Baptists.

The middle of the road populists held a convention at Creighton last Thursday and nominated A. E. Crum of Creighton, for congress.

You can spell it cough, caugh, coff, chuff, kauf, keff, kough, or kaugh but the only harmless remedy that quickly cures it is One Minute Cough cure. L. P. Orth.

Everybody smokes the Wayne Leader manufactured at home by Wm Dammeyer. Why? Because it is the best nickle cigar in the city and most smokers who have tried them say so.

Ponca Journal: About 15 or 20 Ponca people took in the carnival at Wayne last Friday and Saturday. The general verdict is that Wayne put up a fine entertainment and did the proper thing by her visitors.

The republican representative convention of the 17th district, comprising Wayne and Stanton, was held at Stanton last Thursday and Louis Smithberger was re nominated for the position by a unanimous vote. Mr. Smithberger served the district with credit in the legislature two years ago.

"Almost thou persuadest me." How many men, Agrippa-like, have been almost persuaded to become members of Modern Woodmen of America. How many families today are for this reason destitute. Do not be almost pessuaded. Time, wily and treatcherous, delights to rob men of of a last opportunity to make provision for their dependents.

The man who will use formalin in milk to keep it from becoming sour ought to be ducked in Niagara and ducked hard. In a paper that comes to my table there are these lines:

"Little Willie drank some city milk
Last night just at seven—
Little Willy took his breakfast
Somewhere up in heaven. Ex.

A noted general once said that "war is hell." A gentleman friend of mine who lived a long time a bachelor says married life is war. Evidently his life has not been such as it ought to have been. He says in war the fighting does not come until after the engagement; in married life it does. What a pity.—Homestead.

W. H. Fisher started for Sheffield, Ill., yesterday morning. After he got started he found the ticket he had purchased was not in his possession. When he got to Wayne he turned back to find his ticket if he could. He failed in the attempt and left on the afternoon train for his visit. We hope his ticket will turn up and that he will have a pleasant visit.—Winside Tribune.

A fire alarm was given last Friday morning about 3 o'clock, and when the location of the fire was discovered those who turned out were disgusted. An old feed rack, full of hay, near the fair grounds had been set an fire, presumably by a tramp who had been sleeping there, and caused quite a blaze. The straw was burned out, but the rack was almost unjured.

J. F. Neidig, who lives near Madison is at Work turning out 60 acres of sugar cane into sorghum molasses. Mr. Neidig raised 45 acres of the crop on his own place. The Chronicle says the capacity of his factory is between 200 and 300 gallons per day and the output of the season about 3000 gallons, but inability to secure needed help has prevented him running to the full capacity.—Norfolk News.

The progressive nations of the world are the great food consuming nations. Good food well digested gives strength If you cannot digest what you eat, you need Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It digests what you eat. You need not diet yourself. It contains all the digestants combined with the best known tonics and reconstructives. It will even digests all classes of foods in a bottle. No other preparation will do this. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all of the stomach troubles. L. P. Orth.

Although by inspired revelations sacred and profane history, contemporaneous events, and actual observation, all men know that nothing is more fragile and uncertain than human life, yet they will put off "until a more convenient season" the duty of providing for their families. And they know, too, that if they are summoned to the judgement seat leaving this duty unpreformed, they will be toasted in hell forever after!

It is wonderful to observe the progress of rural free mail delivery. It is being everywhere established and farmers are beginning to know its value. The government is putting in these as fast as they can be established, and it will only be a few years until every farmer will have mail privileges at his own home. Unique mail boxes are furnished by the government, and are so constructed that the mail carrier can unlock with a single key all the boxes along the route. The farmer is provided with a key also that will unlock his own box only. When there is mail for the farmer a flag of a certain color indicates it, and should the box be at some distance from the the house he will know when there is mail in his box. Should there be outgoing mail for the carrier to take to the office, a flag of another color is raised to indicate it. It is a neat system, and one that recommends itself to all up-to-date farmers.—Homestead.

WAYNE COUNTY SCHOOLS.

Interesting Facts Shown by the Annual Report of County Superintendent to the State Department of Public Instruction.

The annual report of the county superintendent to the state superintendent shows that the amount of money in the hands of the district treasurers of the school districts of the county at the close of last year was $7363.15, as compared to $7856.48 a year previous. The total receipts from all different sources were $38358.61, making a total on hand to pay the running expenses of schools during the year ending July 1st, last, of $45,822.06. There was expended from this amount $6,202.25 as wages for male teachers, and $20,032.84 as wages for female teachers; also $1165 in payment for the of two new school houses and purchase of sites for same. The report shows that $2023.37 was expended for repairs and $2261.69 was paid out for fuel in the districts of the county. $328.08 was paid for reference books, maps, charts and apparatus; $1594 63 for the purchase of new text books and pupils, supplies, and $848.18 for new furniture, and for the payment of other incidental expenses too various to classify $3175.80. The sum total of all expenses for the year was $38,227.29, leaving a balance on hand of $7594.77. It might be interesting to note that the total running expenses of schools the previous year was $35,894.04, or that $2,433 25 more was spent for the year just closed as compared with the previous year.

BONDS AND DEBTS

The report also shows ten districts have outstanding bonds in the amount of $8400.00. The report of a year previous shows that 14 districts were bonded in the amount of $9986.00. During the year two districts have issued bonds, thus showing that six districts have cancelled their bonded indebtedness. Seventeen districts have other debts, the total amount of which is $1199.78, making total district indebtedness for the county of $9,599.78, including bonds.

VALUE OF DISTRICT PROPERTY.

The value of school houses in the county is $51,185.00; the value of sites is $9,525.00; value of text books is $4,388.00; value of maps, charts and other apparatus is $2,915 00; value of all other district property is $3,670.00, the total value of all district property being $71,683.00. This shows an increase in the value of district property over a year ago of $9,505.53.

SCHOOL CENSUS

The following is the census by districts of male and females of school age in the county:

DIST. No.	MALE	FEMALE	TOT'L	DIST. No.	MALE	FEMALE	TOT'L
1	9	12	21	41	16	16	32
2	15	16	31	42	22	19	31
3	11	18	29	43	15	16	31
4	12	12	24	44	31	13	44
5	31	22	60	45	17	21	38
6	28	15	43	46	9	7	16
7	27	18	45	47	14	16	30
8	21	31	52	48	16	12	28
9	52	45	97	49	17	22	39
10	26	28	54	50	12	16	28
11	17	15	32	51	11	8	19
12	11	7	18	52	56	44	100
13	28	12	40	53	17	23	40
14	22	17	39	54	9	7	16
15	24	33	57	55	38	30	68
16	11	12	23	56	12	10	22
17	450	373	823	57	17	18	35
18	13	20	33	58	10	13	32
19	21	22	43	59	14	6	20
20	13	8	21	60	18	20	38
21	18	24	42	61	16	12	28
22	12	11	23	62	18	18	36
23	30	30	60	63	20	20	40
24	19	23	42	64	6	12	18
25	20	17	37	65	17	15	32
26	17	5	22	66	10	21	31
27	20	6	26	67	17	15	32
28	24	20	44	68	10	13	23
29	13	21	34	69	19	12	31
30	35	23	58	70	15	7	22
31	17	17	34	71	11	9	20
32	15	8	23	72	14	16	30
33	22	15	37	73	12	8	20
34	22	22	44	74	15	11	26
35	12	8	20	75	15	12	27
36	8	13	21	76	21	22	43
37	20	18	38	77	20	19	48
38	28	24	52	78	23	27	50
39	67	88	155	79	15	13	28
40	20	21	41				

Total No. of School Age 3734
Total No. of Males 1975
Total No. of Females 1759

This shows a gain in the school population for the past year, of 299. The largest part of this gain was made in the town districts, their gain being 227 as against a gain in country districts of 72. Only two of the town districts however, showed any increase over the previous year, Wayne making a gain of 148, an increase of more than 20 per cent. over the previous year; Hoskins shows a gain of 15 per cent.; Winside shows a loss of 37, a decrease of nearly 20 per cent.; Carroll shows a decrease of nearly 5 per cent. The loss in the Winside district can be partly explained by the loss of territory in forming a new district, number 79. The country schools showed an average increase of nearly 3 per cent. The census also shows there to be 931 children in the county between the ages of 8 and 14, of which number only 699 attended school 12 weeks or more, and 837 females of which but 729 attended school 12 weeks or more, as is required by law. This shows that 340 children betwee the age of 8 and 14, attended school less than 12 weeds out of the year.

ENROLLMENT.

There were 1378 male children and 1292 female children between the ages of 5 and 21, enrolled in the schools during the year, and 10 pupils over 21 years of age and 8 pupils under 5 years of age enrolled during the year, making a total enrollment of 2688, an increase in the enrollment over the previous year of 682.

ATTENDANCE.

The average daily attendance of males was 841, of females 832, making a total daily attendance of 1673, an increase of 178 in average attendance over the previous year.

TEACHERS.

There were 20 qualified male teachers employed during the year at an average salary of $40.06 per month, and 97 female teachers employed at an average salary of $30.74 per month.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

There are 80 different school houses in the county, two of which were built during the past year. The reports from different districts show that but 70 districts have complied with the law requiring them to furnish text books to the pupils. Of the 79 districts during the past year 17 have had 9 months of school, 58 have had 6 months or more, and 4 have had but 3 months or more. While but 90 teachers are actually needed for the county, the report shows that 116 different teachers have taught during the year, of which number 10 were males and 106 females.

While there are many things shown in the report which are a source of encouragement, the enrollment and attendance showing a decided improvement, yet patrons should realize that the most essential requirement to secure good results in our schools is to place them in charge of teachers who are qualified and prepared for the work. The average school holds open say eight months during the year, while the average teacher in the country school is employed but six months out of the year, receiving less than $200 for her labor. Subtract, if you please, her cost of living during the six months of her employment, and then estimate what remains out of which she is expected to pay her expenses during the remainder of the year. What inducement is offered for better preparation? Is it any wonder the more teachers do not attend a Normal school that they may better fit themselves for the school room?

Some of the School Boards who employ teachers at $25.00 per month offer this excuse: "We only have a small school; most of the pupils are just starting to school; most anyone can teach it." Is the reason good? Far from it. The most important part of a child's school life is the first few years in school. Hire a weak teacher, the work will be weak. A teacher who does not understand her work as she should can do untold harm. Children have the right to the best we can give them, and if elevating the standard of the teacher elevates our schools, why attempt to escape our plain duty when we would be stronger in the righteousness of its performance.

Very truly, E. A. LUNDBURG,
County Sup't.

A LETTER FROM DAN A. SPEARS.

Roff, I. T., Sept. 26, 1900.

MR. W. H. MCNEAL, Wayne, Neb:

During a leisure hour, and having been thinking of Wayne, I have decided to write you about our country.

Roff is situated about the center of Chichasaw nation in the Indian Territory and in a very productive country, and has a great many advantages over the northern country, first; we have a better climate, second; we have a greater variety of crops than the north has. We raise corn, cotton, wheat, oats, all kinds of vegtables and are a long way ahead of Nebraska on fruit.

One feeder here last year bought 90,000 bushels of corn and fed 6000 head of cattle. This year he will feed about 8000 head, but he will depend a great deal on the cotton meal.

This place is only five months old and in that time we have 20 new business houses, 2 new banks, a $65,000 oil mill plant, two cotton gins, 3 lumber yards, a 40 room hotel, and a population of 1000 people and all of these improvements when the material had to be hauled 30 miles across the country.

The St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. are building through this place from their southern terminal at Sapulpa to Denison Texas. This line of new road will be 208 miles long, and will be used by the "Frisco" as their direct line to the gulf, in connection with the Houston & Texas R. R. from Denison to Galveston. The steel will reach here in 30 days as they are only 48 miles from here now.

You will see upon referring to the map that we are not so far west that we are out of the rain belt, but that we are directly north of Denison, Texas and in the same belt as all the good towns of Northern Texas, in fact we have had too much rain here this year for cotton, but it has made pasture better than it has been for years.

The people that populate this country are not as I thought when in the north, all Indians and desperaddes but on the other hand are a good industrious people, and you will stay in town a week and not see an indian, that is you will not know him when you see him, for the full blood indian is very scarce here, and the most of them are from 1-8th to 1-16th and 1-32 and are called by the full bloods "galvanized" indians. The full bloods only number about 5000 in the entire Indian Territory.

Hoping to hear from you, I am yours very respectively. D. A. SPEARS.

Thousands of the most stubborn and distressing cases of piles have been cured by Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment. It never fails to cure. Price 50 cts. in bottles, tubes 75c at Raymond's.

A crib in the barn is a good thing to have when one wishes to do the chores quickly. If rats abound there will be more or less loss. I believe the crib and granary or oat bin should be in the barn even if the rats do have to be fought. A good rat dog will lead them a sorry life. Cats, if of the right kind, will have a tendency to induce them to migrate. A great deal of time is wasted carrying feed from a distant granary or crib for use in the barn. Time is money, and the thing to do is to find whether there is not a greater west in the time spent in carrying the feed than there is in the loss caused by rats. Get close to the work.—Iowa Homestead.

BLOOD POISON.

Mercury AND Potash Make Wrecks, Not Cures

In some cases the external signs of Contagious Blood Poison are so slight that the victim is firmly within the grasp of the monster before the true nature of the disease is known. In other cases the blood is quickly filled with this poisonous virus and the swollen glands, mucus patches in the mouth, sores on scalp, ulcers on tongue, sore throat, eruptions on skin, copper colored splotches, and falling hair and eyebrows leave no room for doubt, as these are all unmistakable signs of Contagious Blood Poison.

Doctors still prescribe mercury and potash as the only cure for Blood Poison. These poisonous minerals never yet made a complete and permanent cure of Contagious Blood Poison. They drive the disease back into the system, cover it up for a while, but it breaks out again in worse form. These powerful minerals produce mercurial rheumatism and the most offensive sores and ulcers, causing the joints to stiffen and finger nails to drop off. **Mercury and potash make wrecks, not cures,** and those who have been dosed with these drugs are never after free from aches and pain.

S. S. S. acts in an entirely different manner, being a purely vegetable remedy; it forces the poison out of the system, and instead of tearing down, builds up and invigorates the general health. S. S. S. is the only antidote for this specific virus, and therefore the only cure for Contagious Blood Poison. No matter in what stage or how hopeless the case may appear, even though pronounced incurable by the doctors, S. S. S. can be relied upon to make a rapid, permanent cure. S. S. S. is not a new, untried remedy; an experience of nearly fifty years has proven it a sure and unfailing cure for this disease. It is the only purely vegetable blood medicine known.

Mr. H. L. Myers, 100 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J., says: "I was afflicted with a terrible blood disease, which was in spots at first, but afterwards spread all over my body. These soon broke out into sores, and it is easy to imagine the suffering I endured. Before I became convinced that the doctors could do me no good I had spent a hundred dollars, which was to me big money then. I then tried various patent medicines, but they did not reach the disease. When I had finished my first bottle of S. S. S. I was greatly improved, and was delighted with the result. The large red splotches on my chest began to grow paler and smaller, and before long disappeared entirely. I regained my lost weight, became stronger, and my appetite improved. I was cured entirely well, and my skin as clear as a piece of glass."

SSS

Send for our Home Treatment Book, which contains valuable information about this disease, with complete directions for self treatment. Our medical department is in charge of physicians who have made a life-time study of blood diseases. Don't hesitate to write for any information or advice wanted. We make no charge whatever for this. All correspondence is held in the most sacred confidence. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

A Letter from Judge Norris.

Manila, Aug. 7, 1900.

We are experiencing a rather unusual season here in Manila. According to precedent it should be raining, and raining very hard most of the time, instead, the rainfall has been very light, something as in the states, rains more or less in the nights, with an occasional downfall in the afternoon. There is not much new in the military world here, fighting in a small way, but nothing of any consequence to cause unusual excitement.

The most prominent event of the past few days was the so-called Peace Fiesta, a Jubilee gotten up by the prominent natives, supposed to be reconstructed. Paterno, a leading insurrecto hitherto, was one of the principal movers in the Jubilee proceeding General Pio del Pilar was also, I believe, more or less interested in the matter. I have never just understood what the object of the Fiesta was. It followed the proclamation of Amnesty recently issued by the Military Governor, and was, I was told, to celebrate the peace expected to prevail as a consequence of said proclamation. The ideas of its promoters seem to have been somewhat confused, as was their views of the political conditions following the establishment of peace in the islands.

Well grand preparations were made. The decorations were described as magnificent, I failed to see them. Among other attractions were the portraits of President McKinley and Aguinaldo adorning the same arch. Speeches were assigned and prepared. The commission were invited and as they had accepted, as a matter of course, expected at the banquet as was Gen. MacArthur, these of course being the honored guests whose presence was to give force and dignity to the occasion. Elaborate preparations had been made for the banquet, by the way the Filipinos do that sort of a thing nicely. A friend, who was one of the very few Americans present, told me that the table was resplendent, glittering as set in crystal and silver. The hour for the arrival of the distinguished guests was 7:30, the hour came but the distinguished guests failed to put in an appearance. The hour for seating the table was 8 o'clock. Eight o'clock came but the said guests did not. Finally at 9 o'clock Judge Taft and Gen. Wright came, and the festivities proceeded as merrily as could be expected under circumstances. In the meantime an order had been issued by the Provost Marshal General prohibiting any speeches. I am not advised as to how the affair ended, but infer from the account of my friend, an army officer, whose ticket was a ten dollar bill, (mex) that the conclusion was with gloom.

The idea of the reconstructed, who promoted the banquet, seems to have been the establishment of peace meant the establishment also of a Filipino Republic under the protection of the United States. It would seem that they expected nearly, or quite all that Aguinaldo claims, or that was ever insisted on by the insurgent leaders now in arms against the government, that the speeches were of a political character, tending to the end, of this sentiment the Commission and Governor General were ignorant at the time the invitations were issued and accepted them, hence the order prohibiting the speech and the non-attendance of the Government officials. Take it in all the Fiesta proved a decided fiasco.

The recent death of Capt. Lara, of the native police force created considerable comment. He was the noted figure of the Manila native police force. He was a very daring man, and hardly knew what the word fear ment. On last Saturday evening he was shot by an unknown party, the assassin being still at large. Captain Lara was instrumental in ferreting out some of the most noted criminals as well as insurrectoes. He caused the apprehension of the celebrated Gen. Pion del Pilar, who is now living in the city, having taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. I think that the influence of Pilar has proved to be much less than was hoped in the way of conciliating insurgents still in arms.

I suppose the Chinese question is the subject of interest in the states. I think that the critical time will be later, after the settlement of the question with China, and when the invading nations comes to a settlement among themselves. It may be that then will be the culmination of 150 years of European politics. What the end will be no man knows. Yours Truly.

W. F. NORRIS.

For fresh oysters call at the Corner Restaurant.

Our Fall Goods Are Here.

Don't pay more than we charge you for Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Mens' and Boys' Clothes, etc. If you do you are paying too much. We have a larger and better stock than ever in these lines and are prepared to give you the best there is for the least money.

Our stock of Groceries is always fresh, and it doesn't take as much money here as at other stores to buy them.

Furchner, Duerig & Co.

Highest Market Price for Produce.

CHACE & NEELY,

Hardware!

We have the best
Stock in the city.
Repairing a specialty.
Agents for the famous
"Quick Meal Range."
Stoves of all kinds.
Come in and buy your
winter Heater now.

Chace & Neely
Wayne, Nebraska.

ROB'T. HEFTI,

The south side Main street General Merchandise dealer, has just received

A Fine Line of Dry Goods and Gents' Furnishings

That are up to date and which he is selling at remarkably low prices. He also receives fresh groceries daily. Before trading elsewhere, call and see me.

ROBERT HEFTI,

Opposite Herald office. Highest market price paid for Produce.

'Twixt Life and Death

BY

FRANK BARRETT

CHAPTER IX.

"My dear, dear Nessa—alive and safe! You sweet, sweet girl!" exclaimed Mrs. Redmond between her kisses.

"Where am I?" asked Nessa, bewildered by these caresses, by the dim perceptions of awaking consciousness.

"Where are you?" echoed Mrs. Redmond, fiercely. "Look!"

And raising the candle from the floor, she held it in the doorway over the black pit, where it flared and fluttered in the current of air.

Nessa, resting against Mrs. Redmond's breast as she knelt beside her, looking round in wonder—at the floor, the walls, the ceiling, the open door, and the black void beyond; then suddenly recollecting past events, she shrank closer to Mrs. Redmond, with a cry of horror, and looking adjust at the opening beyond the sill.

The next moment she burst out laughing, and by an imperceptible transition fell to crying and sobbing, until, exhausted with the outburst of emotion, her head dropped back on Mrs. Redmond's arm, her eyelids dropped heavily, and her breath faded away in a long, fluttering sigh. Either she had fainted again, or was falling asleep.

"Wake, wake, dear Nessa! for heaven's sake wake!" cried Mrs. Redmond in a new agony of fear, as she remembered what Dr. Shaw had said about the possible action of chloral. No mother over her child could have shown more earnest solicitude.

When she succeeded in rousing the girl to a state of semi-consciousness, she tried what fright would do to overcome her lethargy.

Taking the candle, she held it again in the dark shaft of the tower, and purposely let it fall from her hands. The light went out instantly, leaving them in complete darkness, and a hollow ring, like the fall of a stone in a deep well, came up as the metal candlestick struck the bottom.

"That is what you have escaped," she said.

The poor girl moaned in horror, cramping her hands upon the floor, as if to save herself.

"Help me! save me!" she murmured.

"You must save yourself," said Mrs. Redmond, retreating from the open door, herself terrified by the darkness.

Nessa caught at the skirt that touched her, springing to her feet, clung convulsively to the woman's arm, as she made her way rapidly along the passage and down the stairs.

In the hall faintly lit by the light from the sitting room, Mrs. Redmond pointed to the open door.

"He went out there. I saw him. He may come back to finish the work he began. We must shut the door," she said.

Her dramatic tone and gestures, her pallid face and disordered hair, were well calculated to stimulate Nessa's alarm and overcome the effects of the narcotic. Indeed, the girl, who had never before known fear, was now wrought to such a pitch of nervous excitement that her trembling fingers were powerless to push home the bolts when the great door was slammed to.

"We are safe for the present," said Mrs. Redmond, turning the key. "Now come in here. There, sit down and be calm; we have no time to lose. We must settle what we are to do at once. He's not likely to half do his murderous work if he gets another chance to murder you."

"Murder me! who would do that?" asked Nessa, with a piteous quaver in her voice.

"Who?—my husband. Who else would?"

"Why should he?"

"To save himself from ruin. He must go to the workhouse or the jail if you live. A man would kill himself to avoid that fate; do you think he would hesitate to take the life of a girl instead, if he found a safe opportunity?"

It seemed to Nessa impossible—incredible. She had read of such things; but she could not realize that she had been destined to such a fate.

"Don't you believe me?" asked Mrs. Redmond, with sharp impatience.

"It all seems so strange," faltered Nessa.

"He came into my room and asked about you. I told him what had happened to you last night—like a fool, I repented it the moment he left me, for I know what he is. I was uneasy about it, and after lying awake an hour I slipped on my clothes and came down here to see if it were true that he had letters to write, as he told me. The lamp was here, where it stands now, but there was no sign of his having written letters, and he was gone. While I stood over there in the shadow, he passed on tip-toe through the hall and went out by the door as white as a ghost. Then I knew he had been doing wrong, and I went up to your room. You were gone, but just outside your door—toward the door in the tower—your shoe lay on the ground. At that moment I heard your cry. As you know, I found the door bolted upon you. Now have you any doubt?"

Nessa shook her head.

"He had not the courage to murder you outright; but he put you where you could not move without destroying yourself. He went away, that he might not hear your cry, intending to come back and open the door when all was over, that it might appear you had opened it and passed through in your sleep. I told him of our visit to Dr. Shaw yesterday; that would have supported the conclusion, and fired him from suspicion. He'll come back presently, when he thinks the thing is done. If you want any further proof, you can open the front door, and watch him from here go up those stairs to the passage again."

She rose as she spoke. Nessa caught her arm and held her, glancing at the window, almost expecting to see a white, sinister face looking through at her.

"No, no," she faintly articulated under her breath, "don't—don't open it!"

"Not I! He'd kill me to hide his crime—kill us both to save himself. Why shouldn't he shoot us through that window? He took his gun. Who is to save us? What is there to prevent him?"

Nessa snatched at the blind and pulled it down. Mrs. Redmond, whose dread was not all simulated, moved the lamp that their shadows might not betray them on the window.

"What shall we do?" asked Nessa. "What can we do?"

"That's it—what can we do? Two women against a fiend like that?"

"Are you going away?" Nessa faltered.

"I should think so! Why, you don't suppose I'd stop another day—to say nothing of another night—in this ghastly place with a murderer. My life's as much in danger as yours now."

"You won't leave me here?"

"If isn't likely. Do you think I'm as bad as my husband?"

"Oh, forgive me! I don't know what I say; I am quite unnerved. It was wicked to think you would abandon me—you whom I owe my life to!"

"That's all right, don't cry. We've got to think. As soon as it's light we'll wake the servant and get the trap out. We shall be safe enough then. Once outside this place I shall feel safe. But what am I to do with you? You can't go back to the school. He would find you there. You'll never be safe where he can lay hands on you."

"Where are you going?"

"Oh, I shall go to London."

"Will you let me go there, too?"

"What money have you?"

"None. But I could earn my living there, surely!"

"That's all you know about it. Who would employ you without a reference? Why, no one would take you as a servant without a character."

"But if I explained how it was I came to need a situation——"

"If you came to me with such a story I should say: This good-looking young woman has done something foolish, and run away from her friends to escape the consequences. I should ask for the name and address of your wicked stepfather, and tell you to call again to-morrow. Then I should telegraph to him under the impression that I was doing you a kindness in restoring you to your family; and when you called on me for a reply, you would be met by Mr. Redmond, who would whisk you off to Grahame Towers by the next conveyance. Why, you poor, simple child, without some sort of protection you would find yourself alone in this house with your worst enemy, and at his mercy, in less than twenty-four hours from the time you escaped. It isn't a day or a week or a month that you must keep out of his reach; you must keep out of his reach for three long years if you value your life. And you may reckon on this, every day of those three long years will be employed in getting you back—back into the grave you have slipped out of."

"What shall I do?" murmured Nessa in despair.

"Three years," said Mrs. Redmond, turning her back on Nessa, and speaking in a slow, meditative tone that encouraged the anxious girl to hope—"three years. It sounds a long while, but three years soon pass. At the end of three years we could snap our fingers at him!" She stood silent a moment, keeping the girl in feverish uncertainty of hope and fear, and then, turning abruptly on her, she said: "Nessa, if I give you three years of my life; if I abandon home, home, position—all that a woman values; if I jeopardize my own existence to preserve you from such a fate as this you have escaped from—perils that must beset you till your fortune is beyond the reach of that wretch—may I depend on your gratitude afterward?"

"Oh, if you knew me!" exclaimed the girl, clasping her hands, unable to find words for her feelings.

"But I don't know you. I know nothing about you. You look as if you were to be trusted, but when the danger is past will you feel as you feel now?"

"If you never do anything more for me than you have done to-night I must yet be always—always grateful."

"And will you be obedient to my directions?"

"Oh, yes—yes! In all things."

Drawing forward, Nessa threw her arms about the woman, and pressing her burning lips upon the soft, pallid face she murmured her love and gratitude in foolish, broken sentences.

"You are a little goose!" said Mrs. Redmond, patting her shoulder plaitfully. "A little goose," she added to herself, "that shall yield me many a golden egg."

And recalling the fable she blessed her stars that she had not succeeded in killing her goose.

CHAPTER X.

"No one has received so many rewards and commendations from her Majesty's judges, magistrates and bankers as F. Griffiths." He has said so himself, and his statement has appeared daily in the newspapers without being disputed by any other private detective.

F. Griffiths was seated in his highly respectable office, writing a letter when the door opened, and a gentleman entered with a certain reluctance that characterizes the person who seeks help for the first time at a private inquiry agency.

F. Griffiths rose to his feet, and stood bolt upright behind his desk. He was a square man, with a military cut of hair and whiskers, a trace of the policeman in the redness of his neck, and a suggestion of the lawyer in the twinkling depths of his eyes. He looked capable and honest.

"Mr. Griffiths?" said the visitor.

"Yes, sir; that's me. Take a seat, sir." The visitor was a tall, elderly, gray-haired gentleman, with a shaven face, a fair skin, and blue eyes, dressed with particular neatness in a well-fitting traveling suit of gray. Griffiths would have taken him for an Englishman but for his pronunciation.

"My name is Petersen. I live in Copenhagen, and I am in great trouble," said the gentleman, giving his card with a sigh.

"People generally are in trouble when they come to see me," said F. Griffiths, cheerfully. "It's my business to get 'em out of it."

"You have a great deal of experience."

"Experience, sir! If I could show you all the cases I've got in this book," laying his hand on a thick folio with a lock and clasp before him, "you'd be surprised. There's no sort of trouble that ain't got its history here. I may say there's scarcely anything in the private inquiry line that I find it impossible to do. Now, I dare say it's something in that way you want me to do for you, sir?"

"Yes; it is that. I will tell you all."

"That's right, sir. Don't be afraid of giving me too many particulars. Look upon me as a kind of doctor, who must know all about his patient before he can do him any good."

"That is so," Petersen said, gaining confidence. "I am a widower, and I have one daughter and one son—one son, Eric. He is very dear to me, for he is a good son in all things. He is twenty-one; and we three have been traveling through Europe since the spring, because my son has come to manhood and it is well he should see something of the world and people. It was the dearest wish of his heart and of mine that we should make this journey together."

"See a bit of life like. Yes, sir."

"We have been staying in London two weeks—it is the end of our journey; and to-morrow we were to go back to our own country. I was glad, for my son has been unlike himself since he came here, and I could see he had some trouble in his heart that he dared not tell me. He has left us often to go out alone, and when with us his thoughts have been away from us."

"Altogether he's been carrying on some what sort of mysterious."

"Yes; he has carried on so. This morning when I said to him, not without fear in my heart, 'This is the last day of our holiday, Eric, to-morrow we go home,' his face became quite white, and coming to my side, he took hold of my hand, trembling very much, and said, 'Father, you must leave me here. I cannot go home,' and then he told us what has made him so strange; he has fallen in love with an English girl. My son is no longer a child; I cannot make him go back with me; yet in many ways he is so simple that I dare not leave him in this vast city alone."

"You don't feel like settling down here yourself?"

"I have my business. I must return very soon."

"You don't see your way to taking the young female?"

"I do not want my son to marry yet; he is too young. But that is nothing. If she is a good girl, and fit to be my son's wife, he shall marry her, even if she refuses to come to our country. But I must know that; I must be sure that she is good before I leave my poor boy——"

"Ah, now I'm getting into it. I see what you want, sir; you want me to find out what sort of character this young party is."

"Yes; I must know that," said the old gentleman, emphatically. "I must know if she is good or bad. If I show my son that she is not good, then I think respect for himself—respect for his sister and me—will lead him to break away from this terrible infatuation."

"Quite so, sir. You shall have a full and true account of her. All you have to do is just to tell me her name and address." Saying this, Griffiths fished out a note-book, and prepared to write in it with business-like alacrity.

"Unfortunately, I do not know the name or address," said Mr. Petersen.

"Well, I suppose we can get the information from your son."

"No. He knows no more about her than I do, except that he has seen her more often, and settled in his mind that she must be good because she is beautiful."

"But am I to understand that the young gentleman has fallen in love with the party without knowing her name or where she lives?"

"It is so. He has never spoken to her."

(To be continued.)

SOME LITERARY HERMITS.

Several Well-Known Authors Prefer a Life of Seclusion.

Genius not infrequently prefers solitude to the noise and bustle of the city of the plaudits of admiring thousands. One of the most striking instances of a literary celebrity living the life of a recluse is furnished by Mrs. Maxwell, born Miss M. E. Braddon, who absolutely shuns personal publicity. There is probably no living novelist whose personality is so closely concealed from the public as Miss Braddon. Very few people have an idea of what the talented novelist looks like, for the simple reason that she has never allowed her photograph to be reproduced.

For the greater part of the year she resides in her house at Richmond, and the only recreation she indulges in takes the form of an occasional visit to the theater or a picture gallery. But one never sees her movements chronicled in the newspapers, as is the case with many celebrities, and her name only appears occasionally, and then in connection with a forthcoming book.

Count Leo Tolstoi, the famous Russian novelist, is a remarkable example of a person of gay genius living the life of a hermit. This man resolutely refuses, for the sake of his principles, to occupy that social position to which his works have entitled to him. Instead of enjoying the delights of society in St. Petersburg, he is content to live in seclusion among the peasants of Russia, working hard at manual labor, as well as mental. He cares nothing for riches or rank, although the Tolstoi family is a wealthy and powerful one. No monk could be more severe and rigorous in his mode of living. Count Tolstoi prepares his own meals, chops the wood for his fires, digs his own potatoes, and even makes his own boots.

It is very seldom, indeed, that one hears news concerning Jules Verne, whose novels have delighted millions of boys and grown-up people, too, for the matter of that. The French novelist has always been characterized as being a most reserved man, disliking self-advertisement in any shape or form. He has never sought public recognition from the hands of his countrymen, and although French society would, so to speak, receive him with open arms, he prefers to live in seclusion with his devoted wife in a little house on the outskirts of Amiens. Jules Verne gave up traveling ten or twelve years ago, and with the exception of occasionally visiting in Paris to see his son rarely goes beyond the boundaries of his garden.

In a quaint part of London resides Dr. Samuel Smiles, now in his eighty-fifth year, whose books have been read and digested by millions. His name has been so long familiar to everybody that it will probably surprise many people to know that he is still working. In his earlier days he was known as a great traveler, but for the last twenty years his life has been spent at home with his work. He is extremely devoted to his wife, making his "cliph" his home, and enjoying his declining years in a very quiet and unostentatious manner. Dr. Smiles is rather averse to being interviewed, and it is mainly owing to this fact that one so seldom hears any news regarding the author of "Self Help."

Influence of Dress in Business Life.

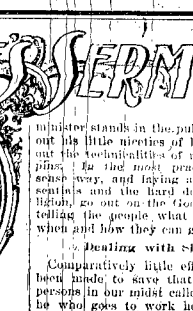
"Adequate and becoming apparel makes a stronger impression on the person it clothes than on any who observe it," writes Thomas B. Bryan. "If every business man now going about his affairs in garments which are a little below the reasonable standard of presentableness could be clothed with those which fully meet this requirement the business world would feel a sudden and unaccountable impulse of no mean proportions."—Saturday Evening Post.

Cells in Honeycomb.

There are 9,000 cells in a square foot of honeycomb.

A man's tyranny is measured only by his power to abuse.—Donn Platt.

TALMAGE'S SERMON



(Copyright, Louis Klopsch, 1900.)

In his discourse Dr. Talmage points to fields of usefulness that are not yet thoroughly cultivated and shows the need of more activity. The text is Romans xv., 20, "Lest I should build upon another man's foundation."

In laying out the plan of his missionary tour Paul *sought out* towns and cities which had not yet been preached to. He goes to Corinth, a city famous for splendor and vice, and Jerusalem, where the priesthood and the sanhedrin were ready to leap with both feet upon the Christian religion. He feels he has special work to do, and he means to do it. What was the result? The grandest life of usefulness that man ever lived. We modern Christian workers are not apt to imitate Paul. We build on other people's foundations. If we erect a church, we prefer to have it filled with families all of whom have been plots. Do we gather a Sabbath school class, we want good boys and girls, hair combed, faces washed, manners attractive. So a church in this day is apt to be built out of other churches. Some ministers spend all their time in fishing in other people's ponds, and they throw the line into that church pond, and they jerk out a Methodist and throw the line into another church pond and bring out a Presbyterian, or there is a religious row in some neighboring church, and a whole school of fish swarm off from that pond, and we take them all in with one sweep of the net. What is gained? Absolutely nothing for the cause of Christ. What strengthens an army is new recruits. While courteous to those coming from other flocks, we should build our churches not out of other churches, but out of the world, lest we build on another man's foundation.

The fact is, this is a big world. When, in our schoolboy days, we learned the diameter and circumference of this planet, we did not learn half. It is the latitude and longitude and diameter and circumference of want and woe and sin that no figures can calculate. This one spiritual contingent of wretchedness reaches across all zones, and if I were called to give its geographical boundary I would say it was bounded on the north and south and east and west by the great heart of God's sympathy and love. Oh, it is a great world! Since 6 o'clock this morning 60,800 persons have been born, and all these multiplied populations are to be reached by the gospel. In England or in our eastern American cities we are being much crowded, and an acre of ground is of great value, but in western America 500 acres is a small farm and 20,000 acres is no unusual possession. There is a vast field here and everywhere unoccupied, plenty of room more, not building on another man's foundation.

The Spirit of Evangelism.

We need as churches to stop bombarding the old ironclad sinners that have been proof against fifty years of Christian assault. Alas for the church which lacks the spirit of evangelism, spending on one chandelier enough to light 500 souls to glory, and in one carved pillar enough to have made a thousand men "pillars in the house of our God forever" and doing less good than many a log cabin meeting house with tallow candles stuck in wooden sockets and a minister who has never seen a college and does not know the difference between Greek and Choctaw. We need as churches to get into sympathy with the great outside world and let them know that none are so broken hearted or hardly bestead that they will not be welcomed. "No!" says some fastidious Christian. "I don't like to be crowded in church. Don't put any one in my pew!"

The church of God has bestowed its chief care on one acre and has raised splendid men and women in that small inclosure, but the field is the world. That means North and South America, Europe, Asia and Africa and all the islands of the sea. There are multitudes to-day who have never had any Christian worker look them in the eye and with earnestness in the accentuation say "Come," or they would long ago have been in the kingdom. My friends, religion is either a sham or a great reality. If it be a sham, let us disband our churches and Christian associations. If it be a reality, then great populations are on the wrong side of the bar of God unfitted for the ordeal. And what are we doing?

Drop Technicalities.

In order to reach the multitude of outsiders we must drop all technicalities out of our religion. When we talk to people about the hypostatic union and French encyclopedianism and Erastianism and Comptonsianism, we are impolite and as little understood as if a physician should talk to an ordinary patient about the pericardium and intercostal muscle and scorbutic symptoms. Many of us come out of the theological seminaries so loaded up that we take the first ten years to show our people how much we know and the next ten years to get our people to know as much as we know, and at the end find that neither of us knows anything as we ought to know. Here are hundreds of thousands of sinning, struggling and dying people who need to realize just one thing—that Jesus Christ came to save them and will save them now. But we got into a profound and elaborate definition of what justification is, and after all the work there are not, outside of the learned professions, 10,000 people who can tell what justification is. I will read you the definitions: "Justification is purely a forensic act, the act of a judge sitting in the forum, in which the Supreme Ruler and Judge, who is accountable to none and who alone knows the manner in which the ends of his universal government can best be obtained, reckons that which was done by the substitute in the same manner as if it had been done by those who believe in the substitute and, purely on account of this gracious method of reckoning, grants them the full remission of their sins."

Now, what is justification? I will tell you what justification is—when a sinner believes, God lets him off. One summer in Connecticut I went to a large factory, and I saw over the door written the words, "No admittance." I entered and saw over the next door, "No Admittance." Of course I entered. I got inside and found it a pin factory, and they were making pins, very serviceable, fine and useful pins. So the spirit of exclusiveness has practically written over the outside door of many a church, "No Admittance." And if the stranger enters he finds practically written over the second door, "No Admittance," and, if he goes in, over all the pew doors seems written, "No Admittance." While the minister stands in the pulpit, hammering out his little niceties of belief, pounding out the technicalities of religion, making pins, *in the most practical, common sense way*, and laying aside the nobler sentiments and the hard definitions of religion, so out on the Godgiven mission telling the people what they need and when and how they can get it.

Dealing with Skeptics.

Comparatively little effort as yet has been made to save that large class of persons in our midst called skeptics, and he who goes to work here will not be building upon another man's foundation. There is a large number of them. They are afraid of us and our churches for the reason we do not know how to treat them. One of this class met Christ. And then with what tenderness and pathos and beauty and success Christ dealt with him! "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul and with all thy mind and with all thy strength. This is the first and great commandment, and the second is like unto it—namely, thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. There is none other commandment greater than these." And the scribe said to him, "Well, master, thou hast said the truth, for there is one God, and to love him with all the heart and all the understanding and all the soul and all the strength is more than whole burnt offerings and sacrifices." And when Jesus saw that he answered discreetly he said unto him, "Thou art not far from the kingdom of God." So a skeptic was saved in one interview. But few Christian people treat the skeptic in that way. Instead of taking hold of him with the gentle hand of love, we are apt to take him with the pinchers of ecclesiasticism.

You would not be so rough on that man if you knew how he lost his faith in Christianity. I have known men skeptical from the fact that they grew up in houses where religion was overdone. Sunday was the most awful day of the week. They had religion driven into them with a big hammer. They were surfeited with prayer meetings. They were stuffed and choked with catechisms. They were often told that they were the worst boys the parents ever knew, because they liked to ride down hill better than to read Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." Whenever father and mother talked of religion, they drew down the corners of their mouth and rolled up their eyes. If any one thing will send a boy or girl to ruin sooner than another, that is it. If I had such a father and mother I fear I should have been an infidel.

Unfaithful Christians.

Others were tripped up to skepticism from being grievously wronged by some man who professed to be a Christian. They had a partner in business who turned out to be a first-class scoundrel, though a professed Christian. Of course, their rejection of religion on such grounds was unphilosophical and unwise. I am told that many of the United States army desert every year, and there are many court martials every year. Is that anything against the United States government that swops them in? And if a soldier of Christ deserts, is that anything against the Christianity which he swore to support and defend? How do you judge of the currency of a country? By a counterfeit bill? Now, you must have patience with those who have been swindled by religious pretenders. Live in the presence of others a frank, honest, earnest Christian life, that they may be attracted to the same Saviour upon whom your hopes depend.

Some Reasons for Existing.

Remember, skepticism always has some reason, good or bad, for existing. Goethe's irreligion started when the news came to Germany of the earthquake at Lisbon, Nov. 1, 1755. That 60,000 people should have perished in that earthquake and in the after rising of the Pagus river so stirred his sympathies that he threw up his belief in the goodness of God.

Others have gone into skepticism from a natural persistence in asking the reason why. They have been fearfully stabbed of the fatal interrogation point. There are so many things they cannot get explained. They cannot understand the Trinity or how God can be sovereign and yet man a free agent. Neither can I. They say, "I don't understand why a good God should let sin come into the world." Neither do I. You say, "Why was that child started in life with such disadvantages, while others have all physical and mental equipment?" I cannot tell. They go out of church on Easter morning and say, "That doctrine of the resurrection confounded me." So it is to me a mystery beyond unravelment. I understand all the processes by which men get into the dark. I know them all. I have traveled with burning feet that blistered way. The first word that children learn to utter is generally papa or mamma. I think the first word I ever uttered was "Why?" I know what it is to have a hundred midnights pour their darkness into one hour.

Such men are not to be scoffed at, but helped. Turn your back upon a drowning man when you have the rope with which to pull him ashore, and let that woman in the third story of a house perish in the flames when you have a ladder with which to help her out and help her down, rather than turn your back scoffingly on a skeptic, whose soul is in more peril than the bodies of those other endangered ones can be. Oh, skepticism is a dark land. There are men who would give a thousand worlds, if they possessed them, to get back to the placid faith of their fathers and mothers, and it is our place to help them, and we may help them, never through their heads, but always through their hearts. These skeptics, when brought to Jesus, will be mightily effective, far more so than those who never examined the evidences of Christianity. Thomas Chalmers was once a skeptic, Robert Hall a skeptic, Robert Newton a skeptic, Christmas Evans a skeptic. But when once with strong hand they took hold of the chariot of the gospel they rolled it on with what momentum!

Again, there is a field of usefulness but little touched, occupied by those who are astray in their habits. All northern nations, like those of North America and England and Scotland—that is, in the colder climates—are devastated by alcoholism. They take the fire to keep up the warmth. In southern countries, like Arabia and Spain, the blood is so warm they are not tempted to fiery liquids. The great Roman armies never drank anything stronger than water tinged with vinegar, but under our northern climate the temptation to heathenish stimulants is most mighty, and millions succumb. When a man's habits go wrong, the church drops him, the social circle drops him, good influences drop him, we all drop him. Of all the men who get off the track but few ever get on again. Near my summer residence there is a life saving station on the beach. There are all the ropes and rockets, the boats, the machinery for getting people off shipwrecks. One summer I saw there fifteen or twenty men who were breakfasting after having just escaped with their lives and nothing more. Up and down our coasts are built these useful structures, and the mariners know it, and they feel that if they are driven into the breakers there will be apt from shore to come a rescue.

The Church as a Lifeboat.

The churches of God ought to be so many life saving stations, not so much to help those who are in smooth waters, but those who have been shipwrecked. Come, let us run out the lifeboats! And who will man them? We do not preach enough to such men; we have not enough faith in their release. Alas, if when they come to hear us we are laboriously trying to show the difference between sublapsarianism and supralapsarianism, while they have a hundred vipers of remorse and despair coiling around and biting their immortal spirits. The church is not chiefly for goodish sort of men, whose proclivities are all right and who could get to heaven praying and singing in their own homes. If it is on the beach to help the drowning. Those bad cases are *the cases that God likes to take hold of*. He can save a big sinner as well as a small sinner, and when a man calls earnestly to God for help he will go out to deliver such a one. If it were necessary, God would come down from the sky, followed by all the artillery of heaven and a million angels with drawn swords. Get one hundred such redeemed men in your churches and nothing could stand before them, for such men are generally warm hearted and enthusiastic. No formal prayers then. No heartless singing then. No cold conventionalisms then.

Destitute children of the street offer a field of work comparatively unoccupied. The uncared-for children are in the majority in most of our cities. When they grow up, if unreformed, they will outvote your children, and they will govern your children. The whisky ring will hatch out other whisky rings, and grog shops will kill with their horrid stench public sobriety unless the church of God rises up with outstretched arms and infolds this dying population in her bosom. Public schools cannot do it. Art cannot do it. Blackwells Island cannot do it. Almshouses cannot do it. Jails cannot do it. Church of God, wake up to your magnificent mission! You can do it! Get somewhere, somehow to work!

The Prussian cavalry mount by putting their right foot into the stirrup, while the American cavalry mount by putting their left foot into the stirrup. I do not care how you mount your war chariot if you only get into this battle for God and get there soon, right stirrup or left stirrup or no stirrup at all. The unoccupied fields are all around us, and why should we build on another man's foundation? I have heard of what was called the "thundering legion." It was in 170, a part of the Roman army to which some Christians belonged, and their prayers, it was said, were answered by thunder and lightning and hail and tempest, which overthrew an invading army and saved the empire. And I would to God that our churches might be so mighty in prayer and work that they would become a thundering legion before which the forces of sin might be routed and the gates of hell might tremble. Launch the gospel ship for another voyage. Heave away now, lads! Shake out the reefs in the foretopsail! Come, O heavenly wind, and fill the canvas! Jesus aboard will assure our safety. Jesus on the sea will beckon us forward. Jesus on the shore will welcome us into harbor.

SHORT SERMONS.

Progress.—Our cities have marks of progress on every hand. Our commerce is more wonderful than it ever was, and throughout the land you hear the voices of men and women telling you that these are the best days—days full of hope; days in which the race may be perfectly proud of itself, and yet in these days the message comes to us "evil days."—Rev. John M. Gaston, Presbyterian, Pittsburg, Pa.

Influence.—The same agencies that have a strong influence in our personal life also rule in society. It is not the noisy reformer, the busy philanthropist going from place to place, the ranter from the platform, who most benefits the community. Is it not the mother carefully tending and guarding her children, the woman preserving the sacredness of the home?—Rev. Father Yorke, R. C., San Francisco, Cal.

The Higher Life.—The things which we see are beautiful. They charm us, and we are fascinated and attracted by them. But they will not last. If we took upon these forms and flowers, and forget the divine reality behind them, Easter is nothing to us. Unless we pass through the resurrection morn, unless we are lifted out of ourselves into a higher life, Easter means nothing.—Rev. Charles A. Shalto, Boston, Mass.

Christianity for Sinners.—A man trained in the ideals of the great old Roman philosophy, gave, as he thought, the deepest thrust to the apostles when he said that the Christian seems to put a premium upon one being a sinner, and the more outrageously the individual character dropped beneath the standard of social respectability the more the person was considered by the Christian, for to be a sinner was to gain a passport to their favor.—Rev. Dr. Brown, Methodist, New Orleans, La.

FROM MANY SOURCES.

Australia is the greatest in the way of jewels with her opals, to-day outdoing even Hungary and Mexico in those lovely stones.

Nutmegs are slight stimulants, and when administered in warm water they make a gentle nervous sedative and a fair stomachic.

Sanitary authorities in Boston have called on the barbers for the sterilization of mugs, brushes and razors and the use of a clean towel for each customer.

In the Crimean war 95,615 lives were sacrificed, and at Borodino, when the French and Russians fought, many thousands of men were left dead on the battlefield.

Russia is a country extremely rich in horses, the number of which has been estimated at 20,000,000, of which 1,000,000 are saddle horses fit for the purposes of war.

Ten million dollars annually is expended in London for umbrellas. The people there are accustomed to carry them whether it is raining or not, and in all sorts of weather.

The total number of women over 18 years old employed in the factories and workshops of the British Islands is about 500,000, of whom 11 per cent belong to trades unions.

He who commits injustice is ever made more wretched than he who suffers it.—Plato.

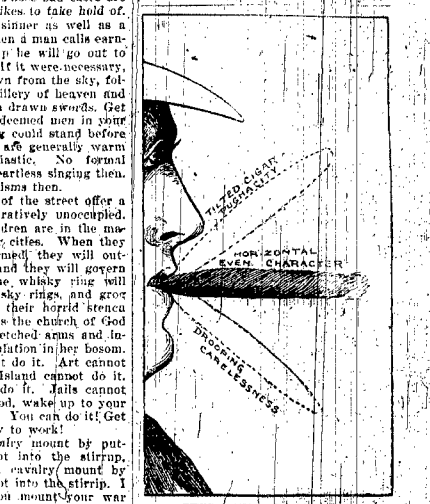
JUDGE HIM BY HIS CIGAR.

Character of Men Revealed by the Way They Smoke.

Would you study a man's character? Watch him smoke a cigar. Bismarck, when he wished to gauge the intellect of an opposing diplomat, would play a game of chess with him. But Bismarck was a pipe-smoker and did not comprehend the niceties of the handling of a Havana.

American public men, from President McKinley down, are mostly cigar smokers. They are probably unconscious of the extent to which they reveal their characters when they indulge in the weed.

Take the angle at which a man holds a cigar between his teeth. That means a great deal, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. If the cigar points upward the smoker is of a pugnacious, quarrel-



THREE INFALLIBLE SIGNS.

lent disposition, not very sensitive, intent on having his own way and not considerate of other people's feelings.

Richard Croker smokes a cigar in this fashion. So does Thomas Sharkey. So, in a modified degree, do Mark Hanna and J. Pierpont Morgan.

A cigar held at right angles to the face denotes in the smoker firmness of character and a well-balanced mind. President McKinley is a horizontal smoker. So is Senator Davis of Minnesota.

When the cigar droops somewhat between the lips it may denote weakness of character or the careless, happy-go-lucky temperament of the artist. Francis Wilson and the Earl of Yarmouth alike carry their cigars in this listless fashion.

Then there is much to be learned from the way the cigar is held in the fingers between puffs. If the smoker holds it only a short distance from his lips he is a man of quick, nervous temperament. Senator Platt is an example of this habit. Others are Croker, J. Pierpont Morgan and Senator Tillman.

Then there are three gradations in the tension of the arm and hand behind the cigar. (1) The arm may be rigid and the cigar strongly gripped, indicating great activity and fighting power. (2) The arm may be relaxed gracefully while the fingers retain a firm hold of the cigar, indicating a calm, judicial temperament. (3) The arm may droop and the fingers retain but a languid hold on the cigar, indicating weakness or habitual indifference.

Chinese Pagodas.

From the point of view of artistic and essentially Oriental design the pagods possesses the most interest. These singular constructions, at least one of which nearly every city possesses, fairly dot the surface of the country. Their purpose appears to be two-fold—either as monuments commemorating the virtues or the munificence of some departed benefactor, or as agents of "fengshui" (literally "wind and water"), the spirit genius of good and evil, which, if properly propitiated, will ward off pestilence and famine and permit only prosperity and happiness to visit the neighborhood.

These very curious towers are of great antiquity, Chinese records authenticating their origin at least as far back as the early part of the Christian era. In size they vary from the little ones, which are nothing more than roadside shrines to what was once the most beautiful and largest—the celebrated porcelain pagoda of Nanking, destroyed in the Taiping rebellion. This extraordinary structure had a height of 261 feet, was built of masonry and covered with glazed tiles of many colors, and was a monument to native skill in erection as well as to artistic sense in design. Unfortunately, most of the large pagodas are being allowed to crumble to decay, although some are tended and give hope of standing for other generations to admire. The prominent ones vary in height from 100 to 200 feet, are usually octagonal in plan, with straight but tapering sides, and always are composed of an odd number of stories.—Engineering Magazine.

An Iron Mountain in Mexico.

El Correo de Sonora of Mexico says that an engineer employed by an American company, who recently visited the Cerro del Mercado in Durango, says that the iron in sight on this mountain is sufficient to furnish all the smelters of England with ore for a period of 330 years. The iron which may be obtained without excavating one inch exceeds 100,000,000 tons, and the value of the ore that may be taken out runs up to the astounding figure of 9,000,000,000 pesos, at the price of this product when the investigation was made. The newspaper cited asserts that the German engineer, Frederick Weidner, who has made a more careful study of the wealth of the Cerro del Mercado than any one else, avers that it contains 1,848,004,200 cubic feet of metal, which is sufficient to supply the smelters now in existence or which may come into existence for centuries to come. Mexican engineers agree that the iron mountain referred to is the greatest in the world, and are of the opinion that there are similar masses of iron in the country, which will be discovered little by little.

A Very Bad Combine

is that of

A Very Bad Sprain

and

A Very Black Bruise

It often happens, but just as often

St. Jacobs Oil

makes a clean, sure, prompt cure of both.

The Folly of Extravagance.

"Before I agree to undertake your defense," said the eminent criminal lawyer who had been called in, "you will have to be perfectly frank with me and tell me the whole truth. Did you embezzle the £20,000 you are accused of having taken?" "Yes, sir," replied the accused man. "I'll not attempt to conceal the fact from you. I stole every penny of it."

"How much of it have you left?"

"It's all gone but about £10."

"Young man," said the eminent lawyer, pitching on his gloves, "you'd better plead guilty and throw yourself on the mercy of the court."

"I'll do it if you say so, sir. What are you going to charge me for the advice?"

"Ten pounds."—London King.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS.

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

Fish as a brain food is no more important than beef or pork and is not so strengthening to the body.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

There are 2,300 church bell ringers in the diocese of Oxford. This is the largest number in any English diocese. Exeter comes second and Devon third.

Carter's Ink is the

best ink that can be made. It costs you no more than poor stuff not fit to write with.

Librarians say that people who read novels and nothing but novels are about 70 per cent. of readers in the public book institutions.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a constitutional cure. Price 75 cents.

Gov. Roosevelt detests jewelry of all kinds, and never wears any, except a plain gold seal ring on which his family arms are engraved.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The real good man always feels that he could be amazingly wicked if he wanted to.

Besides, New Scales of all varieties, the Chicago Scale Co. have a number of Second-hand Wagon or Stock Scales in perfect order, which they will sell low for Cash. Send for their "Bargain List."

A statue of Gordon is to be erected in the public garden at Khartum.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Maple street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Temperance in everything is requisite for happiness.—Hayden.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES are fast to sunlight, washing and rubbing.

Old Scotch Plows.

In Scotland in very ancient times the eight-oxen plow was probably in general use, for the old land measures, as davoch and such like, were founded thereon. Last century, in Aberdeenshire, the ten or twelve oxen plow was, however, more common, but all such plows finally disappeared about the time of Waterloo.

Earth's Hottest Region.

The hottest region on the earth is on the southwestern coast of Persia, where Persia borders the gulf of the same name. For forty consecutive days in July and August the thermometer has not fallen lower than 100 degrees, night or day, and often mounted as high as 128 degrees.

Back-Ache?

If you have Backache you have Kidney Disease. If you neglect Backache it will develop into something worse—Bright's Disease or Diabetes. There is no use rubbing and doctoring your back. Cure the kidneys. There is only one kidney medicine but it cures Backache every time—

Dodd's Kidney Pills.

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

Science AND Invention

The insect Vedalia cardinalis, introduced to California to feed on scale insects, has succeeded so well in its work that there is nothing left for food—and they are now in danger of disappearing through starvation.

The earth within the Arctic circle supports a considerable population, but the Antarctic circle is without trace of human life. Upon eight million square miles surrounding the south pole, the foot of man has never trodden.

In the islands near Singapore a new industry has been developed, that of producing pure gutta-percha from the leaves of the gutta-percha tree. The leaves are ground up and pounded in boiling water. Dry leaves contain as much as 12 per cent of sap.

Two of the largest Ruhmkorff coils ever made have been ordered in this country for a foreign government, and will give an electric spark forty-five inches in length, expending energy amounting to three or four-horse power, and having a potential of half a million volts.

It is said that the nut trees of the world alone could, if necessity arose, provide food all the year round for a total population three times greater than the present. It has been pointed out to the Washington Department of Agriculture that Brazil nuts around Para grow in such profusion that thousands of tons of them are wasted every year; with cocoanuts it is the same in many centers.

Every sufferer from nerves knows that a gloomy day affects him unfavorably, while the first ray of sunshine makes him gay again. It has been suggested that the green of vegetation, the blue of the sky and the blue-green of the ocean may thus have a powerful influence in calming the spirits. Parville, however, cautions his readers against too sweeping conclusions. All that we can say is that colors certainly appear to affect the organism, and that the subject will bear further investigation.

In winter months tornadoes occur only in the Gulf States, but in summer they occur in the North, in Nebraska, South Dakota, Iowa and Minnesota. The average is twenty-five a year. They are simple examples of vortex motion. A mass of air rotating at a low level runs into a vortex, and a tube is projected downward. The velocity of the lower end of the tube may reach two hundred miles an hour, and it is the partial vacuum caused by the whirl and the sudden inrush of the outside air that causes the disastrous explosive effects.

The black sands containing gold which are spread along the shores of Norton Sound, near Cape Nome, Alaska, are said to differ from similar sands found on the coast of California and elsewhere, because they show no indication of having been transported by streams of water. The flakes and nuggets of gold that have been found at Cape Nome are not water-worn, but sharp and angular in outline. A widely accepted theory is that they have been transplanted from a great distance by glaciers, their original source being yet undiscovered.

The report of United States Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright for 1899 on "Hand and Machine Labor" sets forth some very interesting facts. Aided by machinery, 4,500,000 men turn out a product which would require the labor of nearly 40,000,000 men if produced by hand. In America the advantage derived from machinery is about twice as great as in Europe, so that the actual population of the United States is equal in productive power to 150,000,000 Europeans. With labor-saving machinery, one generation of men can do the work of four or five generations of hand workers.

SOME EXTRAORDINARY BATTING

How a Baseball Game Was Won by Fierce Operations with the Stick.

"When I was playing right field for the Hurtling Lilacs," said the man with the sandy whiskers to the man with the sun-burned neck, "I was considered an exceptionally strong hitter. But all records made by me, or by any one else that ever pretended to do things with the stick of hickory, were cast in the shade by the performance of a tall young man of the name of Plunk McGuggenheimer, who played one day with the Lilacs. I had seriously hurt my thumb while running bases, and Plunk was engaged to take my place.

"The day he covered right for us we went against the Whistling Thistles. We were very anxious to win, as we had won forty-nine games and had lost none, and we wanted to have fifty games to our credit with a clean record.

"The game began, and the Whistling Thistles went to bat first. They had three men on bases, when the batter knocked a line ball toward third. Those on bases thought that it was good for a hit, and started to run, but our third baseman jumped into the air and caught the ball. He touched third base, thereby retiring the runner, who had started for the plate. Then he ran toward second and met the runner and touched him out. He had made a triple play unassisted.

"The umpire had called two strikes on the first man up for our side when the opposing twirler made a tremendously wild pitch, the ball going about four feet over the catcher's head. Our batter had the presence of mind to strike at it, and he easily made first before the catcher could recover the ball. The second man let the ball hit him, and the third singled, thereby filling the bases. Then McGuggenheimer came up to bat, and we noticed that his club was re-enforced with steel bands.

"The first ball pitched, Plunk hit out, and, to the consternation of the Thistles, it could not be found. While they were chasing wildly around looking for it all of our runners scored. Just as Plunk was crossing the plate the first baseman discovered the ball. McGuggenheimer had driven it out with such force that it had penetrated the canvas of the first base and had lodged inside the bag. It was so firmly imbedded in the sandbag that it took five minutes to extract it.

"The second time Plunk came to bat he drove the ball eight inches into the ground, just in front of the plate. The pitcher and catcher dug frantically, but before they could exhume the ball Plunk had scored. Every ball he hit he banged to pieces, and seven new ones were used in the course of the game.

"The Whistling Thistles were so nervous after that that every time McGuggenheimer batted they threw themselves on the ground to escape. Jury. And they were so generally upset that we easily defeated them by the score of 49 to 7.

"At the end of the game McGuggenheimer had driven the ball into the ground three times, and had knocked four boards off the center-field fence."

SOLID BRICKS OF YELLOW.

Gold Cubes as They Reach the Mint Need Not Be Avoided.

A paragraph in the New York letter of the Ledger stated that there had been received at one of the banks a lump of gold from British Columbia weighing 7,897 ounces, in shape of a cone, 13 inches high and 24 inches in circumference at the base, and valued at $135,275. At the United States mint in this city it was stated yesterday to a Ledger reporter that it was unusual to ship gold in such large masses. It must have been cooled in a crucible, which was broken from it. Judging from its shape. No such masses had ever been received at the mint.

The usual form of gold bricks is that of an ordinary brick, the very largest being valued at about $20,000 and weighing about 1,500 ounces. That such bricks are not easily handled was easily demonstrated by the reporter, who was allowed to lift from a truck a brick from the Denver assay office, 8x4x3¾ inches in size. It was just the size of a building brick, only three-quarters of an inch thicker, but it weighed ninety pounds and was valued at $21,000. Though small, it could not easily have been gotten away with.

Very little gold as it comes from the mines is received at the mint. A few small lots brought by the early Klondike miners as all that has been seen from Alaska. The dust, or flakes, is taken to the nearest assay office, probably at Seattle, and there sold to the Government, which purchases all that is offered. It usually contains more or less silver or copper or both metals. It may be refined at the assay office, but is usually refined at the mint. Many bricks shown to the reporter looked like silver, the proportion of one-third of that metal giving them that appearance. Some small bricks, worth about $5,000 apiece, were shown which had been refined to 998 parts in 1,000, practically pure gold. These were for a prominent watch case manufactory for use in its business. Chemically pure gold is made only for testing purposes.—Philadelphia Ledger.

HEROIC CURE FOR AN ITCH.

Semi-Comic Experience of a Man Held Up by a Road Agent.

Whatever differences of opinion may exist in regard to other subjects, those who have been held up by highwaymen are unanimous in the sentiment that no matter how few the holders up or how many they held up, each and every man said that the robber's weapon was pointed directly and solely at him. Years ago in California a traveler was on a stage coach that a pair of bandits went through. The fourteen passengers were all made to get out and stand in a row, with their hands high over their heads. One burly ruffian stood guard over them with a double-barreled shotgun, while the other engaged in the pleasing task of relieving them of their valuables and spare cash. This particular traveler was nearest the man with the shotgun.

While the ceremonies were in progress his nose began to itch and instinctively he started to lower one hand to scratch it. "Hands up, there!" came the stern order, and his hand went automatically back into place. But that itching redoubled and again he essayed the relieveful scratch. "Say, what's the matter with you, anyhow?" demanded the highwayman. "Are you wishing to become a lead mine?" "My nose itches so I can't stand it any longer!" tearfully explained the sufferer. "I simply have got to scratch it." "No, you hain't," ungrammatically corrected the knight of the road, "'cause I'll do it for you." And with that he proceeded to scratch the offending nasal organ with the muzzle of his shotgun. You can wager your shoes that that particular nose stopped itching with great abruptness.—Troy Press.

Stealing His Thunder.

The indignant looking passenger was about to speak, but the conductor headed him off by exclaiming in a loud tone of irritation:

"This is the slowest train I was ever on. What's the use of having a schedule if we don't pay any attention to it? The drinking water tastes as if it hadn't been off the kitchen range ten minutes. The car doesn't look as if it had been swept for a month, and it is full of idiots who insist on opening the windows when we go through tunnels, so that the cinders can blow it."

The passenger caught his breath and then exclaimed: "I was just about to say that this whole affair is an outrage."

"I know it. But you're lucky. You can travel a few miles and then get off and be happy. But I've got to stay on this train for hours every day of my life."—Washington Star.

M. Deibler.

M. Deibler, the French executioner, has accumulated a fortune of 500,000 francs by his skill in working the guillotine. At an execution in Paris, some time back, he had his little son with him, from which it is supposed that he intends him to follow the same profession.

Cossacks Despise Trade.

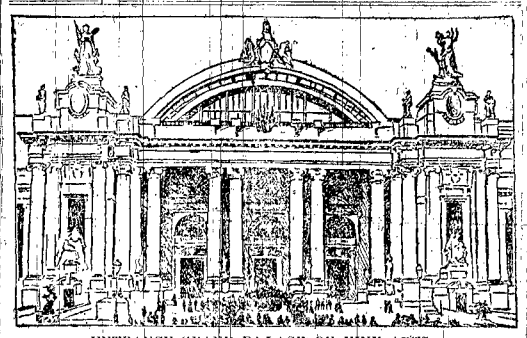
The Cossacks rarely become merchants. Though they maintain 60,000 fighting men, and can muster 128,000 in an emergency, there are but 440 of their own people engaged in business.

Outspeeds a Horse.

Ostriches are not the only swift-running animals that can outstrip the speed of a horse. There is a land crab in Cuba that can rival the ostrich, and go much faster than a horse.

VIEWS OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The Grand Palais des Beaux Arts is the great triumph of the Paris Exhibition. It is a magnificent pile constructed of marble, and covering an area of 32,000 square metres. The fine entrance consists of three great arches. A peristyle of Ionic columns runs the length of the building. The mural decorations on the outer walls add much richness



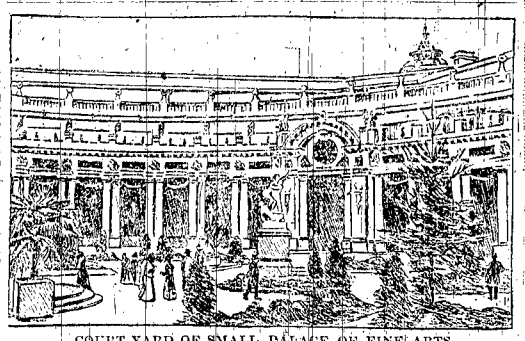
ENTRANCE GRAND PALACE OF FINE ARTS.

to its aspect. Within are stored an immense collection of paintings and works of sculpture by all the leading artists of the world. At the close of the exhibition this palace will become a national museum of art.

The graceful architecture of the Petit Palais is planned to harmonize with

IN THE SWISS VILLAGE.

that of the Grand Palais. The main entrance is under a beautiful portico, surmounted by a dome. A row of Ionic columns support the cornices. The court yard is laid out like a garden, with ornamental trees, shrubs, flower beds and statuary. Within there is a most interesting retrospective exhibition of French art objects in gold, silver, ivory, bronze, enamel, glass, iron and jewelry; also rugs, tapestries and furniture.



COURT YARD OF SMALL PALACE OF FINE ARTS.

The Swiss village is not a part of the exposition, properly speaking, being just outside the grounds; but few visitors fail to spend at least half a day in its picturesque and realistic precincts. The illustration shows a cliffside settlement, the buildings in which are exact reproductions of real dwellings in Switzerland.

GIRL CARRIES THE MAIL.

Former Brooklyn Resident Has a Route in Far Away Arizona.

Miss Sarah M. Burks is probably the only woman mail carrier in the West, and her route is one of the most desolate conceivable. From St. John's, to

POST WOMAN IN THE DESERT.

Jimtown, Ariz., she travels twice a week, covering a distance of 208 miles, as the towns are fifty-two miles apart. The intervening country is practically a wilderness, the settlers being few and far between.

It would be difficult to imagine a more uninviting region than that traversed by Miss Burks. What tiny streams are found there are poisoned with alkali. Navajo Indians and occasionally an Apache are somewhat plentiful, but white men seldom go there and then only to get the gold, silver and copper. Nothing in the way of vegetation can grow there. It is simply a region of rich minerals deposited in titanic volcanic action ages ago.

Along the western border of this desolate, unsunny wilderness Miss Burks rides twice a week. Generally she is alone and if she has a companion he is likely to be a miner, a commercial traveler or, mayhap, a lawyer who has rented a horse from Miss Burks' father, and she is to collect payment and to see to the care of the horse. She is always armed with shooting irons and when a child she was the crack shot of the mining camp at Harqua Hala. Her hat is a wide straw. She wears short skirts of blue serge, a corduroy or canvas jacket, leather leggings and heavy shoes. A belt and holster, in which a pistol rests, is always about her waist when she is on her horse. Then she has another revolver and a lot of cartridges in her saddle bags.

When chaffed by a visitor about the probable usefulness of this martial display she drew a gun as quickly and as deftly as a professional shooting man could do it and put all six bullets into a playing card posted thirty paces away. "I've never had any occasion to use it in earnest," she said as she carefully wiped out the barrel and refilled the chambers, "but I always feel safer with it."

Hongkong.

In spite of all the precautions that have been taken, the perfect sanitation of the city, the fine natural drainage, the cleanliness of the streets, Hong Kong is one of the most unhealthful spots on the globe. With its tropical heat, the lofty peaks that half encircle it catch the clouds that the rapid evaporation creates, and they are squeezed like a sponge, the floods of rain pouring down in streaming torrents.

The houses are ill-ventilated, though built as well as they could be, with perforated ceilings, through which the air circulates, admitted from openings pierced in the outer walls. The floors are brilliantly waxed, carpets, owing to the great dampness, being dispensed with. The great difficulty is to secure light and proper ventilation. The streets are very narrow. In the gardens, while plants flourish luxuriantly, there is no grass, but the ground is green with moss, just as it grows in damp, shady places in cooler climates.

English women who come out with complexions of cream and roses grow thin and sallow. The Hongkong complexion is a startling grayish green, and the old resident has with his pallor dark bluish circles under the eyes.

Have an Antipathy to Soap.

Some few years ago an unfortunate discovery for a time menaced the tranquility and almost the existence of some of the geysers in Yellowstone Park. The story goes that an adventurous Chinaman once essayed to use the bowl of one of the geysers for the purpose of washing clothes, the temperature of the water appealing to his oriental mind. Everything went well until he began to use soap, when suddenly a violent eruption seized the apparently innocent geyser, hurling clothes and all into the air. The experiment was tried on other geysers with similar results, and for a time it was considered a great blessing, as, when large tourist parties arrived, it was a great convenience to bring on a special display by "soaping the geyser," as it was called; while before the advent of the Chinaman and his soap, some of the most beautiful geysers often remained stubbornly inactive for days and often weeks and months.

After a time, however, it was discovered that this soaping was slowly but surely harming the geyser action, "tiring them out," in fact, and thereupon the government put a stop to the use of soap in the park in connection with the geysers.—Truth.

Had an Object.

"After I had watched a colored man fishing in a South Carolina brickyard pond for forty minutes without pulling up his hook," said the traveler, "I asked him if he thought there were any fish there to be caught."

"'No, sah, I reckon not,' he replied.

"'But you seem to be fishing.'

"'Yes, sah.'

"'But perhaps you are not fishing for fish?'

"I waited ten minutes for him to explain, but as he did not I finally asked him what particular object he had in view.

"'De object, sah,' he repeated without taking his eyes off the pond or moving the pole—de object of my fishin' fur fish whar dere hain't any is to let de ole woman see dat I hain't got no time to pick up de hoe and work in de truck patch!"—Washington Post.

American Ice-Cream Freezers.

Ice-cream freezers of American manufacture are sold all over the world, wherever ice, either natural or artificial, is used. The ice cream eaten in Calcutta or in Melbourne, or in any other city or country, European included, would be more than likely to have been made in an American freezer.

One Third of a Second.

Experiment proves that it takes over one-third of a second for the eyelid to open and close.

GOT CREDIT FOR WHAT SHE DID NOT SEEK.

Embarrassing Position of an Absent-minded Boston Woman.

Here is a queer true story about some umbrellas. A lady who lives a summer boarding house on the seashore near Boston went down the other day to look the house over and find out what must be renovated. She found numerous umbrellas left by former boarders, and tying them together she took the bundle to Boston, to have them repaired. She popped in at Filene's and laid the bundle on the floor at her feet at the counter. When she had made her purchase she forgot her umbrellas, and absent-mindedly picked up an umbrella lying on the counter, thinking it was hers, or not thinking at all, and walked off.

Then the owner of the umbrella, a woman standing near, seized her and said very sharply: "Give me back my umbrella!" Of course she apologized, feeling much ashamed, and went on, forgetting in her flurry her own bundle of umbrellas. The next day, on her way to Cambridge, she went to Filene's and readily recovered her first package of umbrellas, which had been kept for her. On the car to Cambridge she noticed a lady eyeing her very closely. Presently this lady leaned forward and said to her, with elegant emphasis:

"You seem to have been more fortunate to-day."

It was the lady whose umbrella she had taken the day before.

Food for the Entire.

Only a housekeeper has any idea of the tremendous mass of imperial that is not consumed, but is wasted daily in preparing the meals. It is a fact that a man eats seven times his weight in food in a single year. If he were to live on compressed food he would find that he consumed only one and one-half times his weight, so great is the difference between the food of the past and the food of the future.

That is compressed so well that even the aroma is preserved in the little ball that stands for a capful. You can drink a glass of mineral water by swallowing a little pill, and, quickly enough, it will quench your thirst better than the original. It is now said that a man can swallow a cake of mineral water the size of a visiting card, and require no more liquid for the whole day.

The compression of meat has been accomplished to perfection, so that you can have a slice of roast beef in the shape of a pill or a thin wafer of extract. This compressed prepared food will be of great value to the working man, who will merely slip a dozenge of eggs in his pocket instead of carrying a tin pail full of all kinds of things that are a most wheelbarrow load to carry them. It must be cheaper than the food of the present, for it will be prepared in large quantities, and there will be no waste. All parts of the ox, for instance, are equally nourishing, and the whole will be as valuable for this food as the tenderloin.

It is impossible to think of all the problems that this food may aid in solving. But of one thing we may be certain, that it will be of inestimable value to the explorer and to the traveler. Polar expeditions will be greatly simplified, for a man can easily haul on a sled all the food he will want for a year in this compressed form.—New York Sun.

State Colony of Insane.

A bill which will go into effect in Massachusetts Jan. 1, 1901, provides for the purchase of from 1,500 to 2,500 acres in some tract, at a cost of not more than $25,000 and the expenditure of not more than $50,000 is to be permitted for the erection of buildings for the dwellings of the insane. Thus there will be a state colony of the insane. Living in small numbers in separate cottages. It is expected that the able-bodied insane will be set to work on land as they are able to do, and this will be better for them than being kept in comparative idleness.

Silk Equalizes Temperature.

It is known to everybody that silk is electrified by friction. Acting upon the suggestion thus furnished a French savant, M. Henry, has made experiments which show that the electrification of the air inclosed in a tissue of silk produces a circulation of its particles which tends to equalize the temperature. A similar effect is observable in wool, and hence the superiority of silk and wool for garments intended to protect the body against vicissitudes of climate.

An Expert Judge.

Mrs. Farmer—I kin tell yew right now, before yew open yewr mouth, thet yew won't git nuthin' to eat here.

Weary Willie—Tanks, mum; a tousand tanks! I kin tell by your voice wot kind uv pie crust your pies must have.—Judge.

Of Increased Attractiveness.

"So you really admire me, Adele?"

"Arthur, you are one man in a million."

"Oh, Adele; now that the census report is out you ought to say 'one man in two millions.'"—Indianapolis Journal.

SEND NO MONEY

Cut out & return this ad and we will send you this high grade, high arm, $19 ornamental guaranteed Sewing Machine by freight, C. O. D., subject to examination. If you find it perfectly satisfactory—equal to the highest grade sewing machine sold everywhere at $50 to $60, pay freight agent. Our Special Offer Price, $11.25 and freight charges. Use the machine three months, and if dissatisfied in any way we will return your money. Comes complete with leaves, screwdriver, bobbins, needles, gauge, oil can and instruction book. Beautiful solid oak drawer, drop head cabinet. Latest improvement. Easiest running, best working sewing machine ever offered. BEST WARRANTED. RECEIVED HEADQ'RS. Write for free sewing Machine Catalogue. Address SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO

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are everywhere.

Every woman knows some woman friend who has been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. What does this friend say about it?

Read the letters from women being published in this paper. If you are ailing, don't try experiments. Rely on the reliable.

Mrs. Pinkham's great medicine has stood without a peer for thirty years.

Puzzled women write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice which she gives without charge. The advice is confidential and accurate. It has helped a million women. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

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The real worth of our $3.00 and $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $4.00 to $5.00. We make the largest makers and retailers of $3.00 and $3.50 shoes in the world. We make and sell more $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturers in the U. S. Established in 1876.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU

Why do you pay $4 to $5 for shoes when you can buy W. L. Douglas shoes for $3 and $3.50 which are just as good.

THE REASON why W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes sell from one other maker is because THEY ARE THE BEST FOR MEN.

THE BEST $3.50 SHOE. Made of the best imported and American leathers. The workmanship is unrivalled. The style is equal to $4 and $5 shoes of other makes. They fit like custom made shoes. They will outwear two pairs of other makes of the same price, that have no equals when they are first purchased. We recommend them to your friends that they may receive the value that makes them THE BEST $3.00 SHOE.

Your dealer should keep them; if he does not we can supply you. Take no substitute! Take no shoes by mail. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Our shoes will reach you anywhere. Catalogue free. W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKER

The Best Saddle Coat.

Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for Tower's Fish Brand Pommel Slicker. It is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

THE CLEANSING AND HEALING CURE FOR CATARRH is Ely's Cream Balm. Easy and pleasant to use. Contains no injurious drugs. It is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at once. It Opens and Cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

CATARRH Ely's Cream Balm Cures Cold in Head Hay Fever. Ely Bros. New York. COLD IN HEAD

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S. C. N. U. No. 40-1900

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Coats on the Gallstone.

The gallstone is onion-coated, and the layers vary in color from yellow to hard ivory, indicating that they were not all deposited under the same conditions, and proving conclusively that the gallstone was not made in one operation; that is, the stone must have been maintained in the atmosphere for some time before it grew to its full size.

Elephant's Sense of Smell.

An elephant is possessed of such a delicate sense of smell that it can scent a human being at a distance of 1,000 yards.

The Mill that Grinds

PERKINS

The Perkins' Power Mill pays for itself each year in the cutting and grinding of feed. It is the only mill that does its work satisfactorily. It is constructed of steel and iron of the best quality and is almost indestructible. Write for Free Book on Mills. We make Mills of various sizes and to meet all conditions, but

WE MAKE ONLY THE BEST.

Our Direct Motion and Triple Gear Mills are not to be compared with other makes, either in STEEL or WOOD, for durability or strength.

Perkins' Wind Mill Co., MISHAWAKA, INDIANA.

A Boon for the Happy Home.

A Mighty Art Sensation.

A new and novel era in Miniature. A better, different method of preserving the likeness and features of those dear to us; a rare beautifier of homes; a builder of happiness. A glowing, gratifying tribute to art. The loftiest local event of years, for the families of this city. A tremendous trade triumph for The Racket. The whole city is anxious to get a beautiful and imperishable portrait of those they love. Come and see the Artistic Triumphs. They are yours with a purchase of $15.00, or over.

The Racket.

A GUARANTEE: The fact that the Medallions are made by the famous Columbia Portrait Co., of Chicago, is sufficient guarantee that the work will be first-class and perfectly satisfactory.

Hundreds of yards of Carpet are being sold every day from our Carpet Room. Every yard at actual cost while they last. Harrington & Robbins. Next to post office.

Delinquent Tax Sale.

Treasurer's Office, Wayne, Wayne County, Nebraska, October 1, 1900.—Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the revenue laws of the State of Nebraska, I, Fred Volpp, Treasurer of Wayne County, State of Nebraska, will on Monday, the 5th day of November, 1900, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., offer at public sale and sell at the Treasurer's office in the court house in Wayne, in said county, all the following described real estate, situated in said Wayne county, for amount due thereon, as herein stated, for the year 1899, together with all expenses for advertising, interest, costs and fees, that by law have, or may have accrued at the time of payment. The taxes thereon for any part of said described real estate not having been paid, I will adjourn the sale from day to day until all said real estate has been offered.

FRED VOLPP.

Township 25, Range 1.

	Sec.	Acres.	Amt.
nw¼ se¼	3	40	$6 50
sw¼ "	3	40	7 45
ne¼ sw¼	9	40	4 30
nw¼ "	9	40	4 33
sw¼ "	9	40	4 35
se¼ "	9	40	4 30
ne¼ ne¼	17	40	4 46
nw¼ "	17	40	4 47
sw¼ "	17	40	5 18
se¼ "	17	40	5 19
ne¼ nw¼	19	40	4 46
nw¼ "	19	40	4 43
sw¼ "	19	40	4 42
se¼ "	19	40	4 47
ne¼ se¼	30	40	5 90
se¼ "	30	40	5 91

Township 25, Range 2.

	Sec.	Acres.	Amt.
ne¼ se¼	10	40	$6 08
nw¼ "	10	40	6 08
sw¼ "	10	40	6 08
se¼ "	10	40	6 08
sw¼ nw¼	11	40	6 08
se¼ "	11	40	6 08
ne¼ sw¼	11	40	6 08
se¼ "	11	40	6 08
ne¼ nw¼	23	40	6 24
se¼ "	23	40	6 40
ne¼ se¼	24	40	6 24
nw¼ "	24	40	6 24
sw¼ "	24	40	6 24
se¼ "	24	40	6 24

Township 25, Range 3.

	Sec.	Acres.	Amt.
ne¼ sw¼	14	40	$6 28
nw¼ "	14	40	6 28
sw¼ "	14	40	6 28
se¼ "	14	40	6 28
sw¼ se¼	14	40	6 26
se¼ "	14	40	6 26
ne¼ ne¼	19	40	4 64
nw¼ "	19	40	4 63
sw¼ "	19	40	4 64
se¼ "	19	40	4 65
ne¼ nw¼	19	39.45	4 65
nw¼ "	19	39.28	4 65
sw¼ "	19	40	4 66
se¼ "	19	40	4 66
ne¼ sw¼	29	40	3 36
nw¼ "	29	40	3 36
sw¼ "	29	40	3 36
se¼ "	29	40	3 36
ne¼ se¼	31	40	3 36
nw¼ "	31	39.12	3 33
sw¼ "	31	40	3 35

Township 25, Range 4.

	Sec.	Acres.	Amt.
ne¼ nw¼	10	40	$5 08
nw¼ "	10	40	5 08
ne¼ sw¼	14	40	7 17
nw¼ "	14	40	7 18
sw¼ "	14	40	7 17
se¼ "	14	40	7 18
ne¼ ne¼	15	40	5 07
nw¼ "	15	40	5 08
sw¼ "	15	40	5 07
se¼ "	15	40	5 08
ne¼ nw¼	15	40	5 07
nw¼ "	15	40	5 08
sw¼ "	15	40	5 08
se¼ "	15	40	5 08
ne¼ ne¼	17	40	5 08
nw¼ "	17	40	5 07
sw¼ "	17	40	5 08
se¼ "	17	40	5 07
ne¼ ne¼	22	40	5 23
nw¼ "	22	40	5 23
sw¼ "	22	40	5 22
se¼ "	22	40	5 23
ne¼ se¼	24	40	7 17
se¼ "	24	40	7 18
ne¼ sw¼	30	40	5 07
se¼ "	30	40	5 08
ne¼ sw¼	31	40	5 08
nw¼ "	31	38.09	4 78
sw¼ "	31	38.44	4 80
se¼ "	31	40	5 08

Township 25, Range 5.

	Sec.	Acres.	Amt.
ne¼ se¼	9	40	5 92
se¼ "	9	40	5 95
ne¼ nw¼	21	40	5 58
nw¼ "	21	40	5 90
sw¼ "	21	40	5 58
se¼ "	21	40	5 59

Township 26, Range 1.

	Sec.	Acres	Amt.
ne qr nw qr	1	40.19	$6 20
nw qr	1	40.26	5 78
sw qr	1	40	5 78
se qr	1	40	5 75
nw qr nw qr	2	40	4 61
sw qr	2	40	4 96
ne qr se qr	5	40	5 88
nw qr	5	40	5 31
sw qr	5	40	5 33
se qr	5	40	5 70
ne qr se qr	11	40	4 63
nw qr	11	40	4 61
sw qr	11	40	4 63
se qr	11	40	4 61
ne qr nw qr	13	40	4 63
nw qr	13	40	4 61
sw qr	13	40	4 63
se qr	13	40	4 61
ne qr ne qr	24	40	4 65
nw qr	24	40	4 63
sw qr	24	40	4 63
se qr	24	40	4 35
ne qr nw qr	34	40	6 30
nw qr	34	40	6 30
sw qr	34	40	6 30
se qr	34	40	6 30
se qr se qr	14	40	4 95
sw qr	14	40	4 61

Township 26, Range 2.

	Sec.	Acres	Amt.
sw qr sw qr	7	27.56	$5 45
se qr	7	40	5 89
ne qr se qr	7	40	5 90
nw qr	7	40	5 89
sw qr	7	40	5 90
se qr	7	40	5 89
nw qr se qr	8	40	5 74
sw qr	8	40	5 73
se qr	8	40	5 76
ne qr sw qr	9	40	5 89
nw qr	9	40	5 90
sw qr	9	40	5 89
se qr	9	40	5 90
ne qr ne qr	12	40	5 70
sw qr	12	40	5 70
nw qr se qr	12	40	5 71
sw qr	12	40	5 70
ne qr se qr	29	40	5 13
nw qr	29	40	5 14
sw qr	29	40	5 13
se qr	29	40	5 14

Township 26, Range 4.

	Sec.	Acres	Amt.
sw qr nw qr	9	40	$7 20
se qr	9	40	7 20
nw qr ne qr	13	40	7 89
sw qr sw qr	15	40	6 84
se qr	15	40	6 85
pt of nw qr ne qr	18	5	6 60
" " " "	18	15	11 16
" nw qr ne qr	18	4	1 21
ne qr ne qr	20	40	7 22
nw qr	20	40	7 23
sw qr	20	40	7 22
se qr	20	40	7 23
ne qr ne qr	22	40	7 85
nw qr	22	40	7 67
sw qr	22	40	7 85
se qr	22	40	7 67
ne qr ne qr	28	40	5 21
nw qr	28	39.50	5 19
sw qr	28	39.50	5 17
se qr	28	40	5 21
pt of ne qr se qr	31	10	1 16
nw qr	31	37.63	4 38
sw qr	31	39.40	4 58
pt of se qr sw qr	31	40	1 16

Township 25, Range 5.

	Sec.	Acres	Amt.
nw qr nw qr	19	38.79	$6 43
sw qr	19	38.99	6 44

Township 27, Range 1.

	Sec.	Acres	Amt.
ne qr ne qr	4	40.78	$4 61
nw qr	4	38	4 38
sw qr	4	39	4 63
se qr	4	36	5 28
ne qr se qr	4	40	4 63
nw qr	4	40	4 61
sw qr	4	40	4 63
se qr	4	40	5 24
ne qr se qr	5	40.12	6 49
nw qr	5	30.31	5 08
sw qr	5	30.60	5 07
se qr	5	40	7 36
ne qr nw qr	7	40	6 48
nw qr	7	40	6 43
sw qr	7	40	6 45
se qr	7	40	6 48
ne qr nw qr	7	40	6 45
nw qr	7	31.42	5 75
sw qr	7	31.81	5 05
se qr	7	40	6 43
ne qr ne qr	8	40	4 62
nw qr	8	40	4 63
sw qr	8	40	4 62
se qr	8	40	4 63
ne qr nw qr	10	40	4 61
nw qr	10	40	4 63
sw qr	10	40	4 61
se qr	10	40	4 63
ne qr ne qr	11	40	5 76
nw qr	11	40	5 04
sw qr	11	40	5 04
se qr	11	40	5 04
ne qr nw qr	12	40	5 76
se qr	12	40	5 05
ne qr nw qr	22	40	7 52
se qr	22	40	6 87
ne qr nw qr	24	40	5 73
nw qr	24	40	5 75
sw qr	24	40	5 73
se qr	24	40	5 76
ne qr se qr	24	40	5 73
nw qr	24	40	5 75
sw qr	24	40	5 73
se qr	24	40	5 76
ne qr se qr	25	40	6 56
se qr	25	40	5 73
ne qr ne qr	26	40	5 73
nw qr se qr	26	40	5 75
ne qr	26	40	6 56

Township 27, Range 2.

	Sec.	Acres	Amt.
ne qr ne qr	20	40	$5 21
nw qr	20	40	5 23
sw qr	20	40	5 21
se qr	20	40	5 23
sw qr nw qr	20	40	5 21
se qr	20	40	5 23
ne qr se qr	20	40	5 20
nw qr	20	40	5 22
sw qr	20	40	5 20
se qr	20	40	5 22
ne qr nw qr	21	40	5 51
nw qr	21	40.80	5 65
sw qr	21	40.65	5 50
se qr	21	40	5 53

Township 27, Range 3.

	Sec.	Acres	Amt.
ne qr sw qr	3	40	$6 56
nw qr	3	40	7 04
sw qr	3	40	6 96
se qr	3	40	6 58
sw qr se qr	3	40	6 56
se qr	3	40	7 05
ne qr nw qr	9	40	6 56
nw qr	9	40	6 58
sw qr	9	40	6 56
se qr	9	40	6 56
ne qr nw qr	11	40	4 10
nw qr sw qr	11	40	4 10
nw qr	11	40	4 10
sw qr	11	40	4 10
se qr	11	40	4 10
ne qr ne qr	22	40	4 64
nw qr	22	40	4 62
sw qr	22	40	4 64
se qr	22	40	4 65
ne qr se qr	22	40	4 64
nw qr	22	40	4 62
sw qr	22	40	4 64
se qr	22	40	4 65
ne qr nw qr	30	40	7 36
nw qr	30	40	7 38
sw qr	30	40	7 36
se qr	30	40	7 38
ne qr se qr	32	40	7 73
nw qr	32	40	7 36
sw qr	32	40	7 38
se qr	32	40	7 73
ne qr sw qr	32	40	7 36
nw qr	32	40	7 38
sw qr	32	40	7 36
se qr	32	40	7 73

ORIGINAL TOWN OF WAYNE.			
Lt.	Blk.	Amt.	
1, 2, 3,	2	$25.00	
s½10, 11	3	9.16	
17	4	6.72	
18	4	7.32	
e½ 1, 2, 3,	7	9.14	
e½ 1, 4, 5, 6	9	7.92	
w½ 14, 5, 6	9	8.54	
e½ 7, 8, 9	9	3.66	
5, 6	11	15.24	
s½ 7, 8	11	15.86	
n½ 8, all 9	11	14.64	
5	13	35.39	
1, 2, 3	14	16.48	
4, 5, 6	15	3.04	
8, 9, 10	15	2.78	
3	20	42.70	
s½5, all 6	21	9.76	
7	21	21.33	
8	21	19.81	
14	21	19.81	
11	21	22.89	
15	21	21.34	
e20 feet of w80 feet of 17, 18	21	21.36	
e½ 1, 2, 3	22	10.98	
4	22	5.48	
7, 8	22	16.78	
9	22	7.32	
12	22	9.15	
7	24	10.04	
8	24	9.76	
9	24	10.96	
4	25	1.21	
9	25	5.80	
w½ 1, 2, 3	26	7.61	
8	26	2.74	
1, 2	27	8.55	
6	27	1.21	
3	28	4.88	
part of 5	28	7.95	
CRAWFORD & BROWN'S ADDITION:			
Lt.	Blk.	Amt.	
4, 5, 6	4	14.83	
1, 2, 3	5	33.55	
1, 2, 3	6	8.53	
7, 8, 9	6	24.40	
10	6	13.20	
2	8	6.10	
7	9	9.15	
e¼ 4	11	61	
Out Lots, C. & B's Addition.			
Lt.		Amt.	
75 feet	1	9.14	
	2	10.06	
n½	7	15.24	
n½	8	4.28	
e½	9	4.26	
e½	10	4.29	
	11	6.71	
n½	12	3.67	
LAKE'S ADD.			
Lt.	Blk.	Amt.	
1, 2, 3	1	$ 2.72	
1, 2, 3	3	14.33	
1, 2	4	6.71	
12	4	6.10	
s½7 and 8	5	7.93	
9, 10	6	7.61	
3	7	5.48	
2	8	4.57	
NORTH ADD.			
Lt	Blk.	Amt.	
3	4	$ 1.53	
5	4	1.53	
6	4	1.52	
3	5	1.82	
4	5	1.84	
7	6	8.54	
2	7	7.60	
3	7	7.62	
e½7, 8, 9	7	5.51	
9-10 1, 2, 3	12	30.18	
7	12	2.44	
9	12	2.44	
TAILOR & WACHOB'S ADD.			
Lt.	Blk.	Amt.	
w 50 feet 1		$18.29	
" 3		1.22	
10		5.20	
12		4.88	
n 100 ft.	20	2.74	
	22	4.26	
	24	7.32	
n 100 ft. 27		4.88	
TAYLOR'S ADD.			
Lt.	Blk.	Amt.	
8		$18.18	
10		5.04	
SKEEN'S ADD.			
Lt.	Blk.	Amt.	
4		$ .92	
5		91	
6		93	
13		90	
14		93	
part of 15		92	
BRITTON & BRESSLER'S ADDITION			
Lt.	Blk.	Amt.	
1	1	$ 2.94	
2	1	1.95	
3	1	1.95	
4	1	2.24	
1	2	1.11	
2	2	1.13	
8	2	1.11	
2	2	1.13	
1	3	1.11	
2	3	1.13	
3	3	1.11	
4	3	1.13	
5	3	1.11	
6	3	1.13	
7	3	1.11	
1	4	1.94	
3	4	1.96	
4	4	1.39	
2	5	1.67	
3	5	1.68	
4	5	1.40	
1	6	1.39	
2	6	1.39	
3	6	1.40	
4	6	1.39	
e½ 1	7	1.39	
n½ 2	8	1.39	
e½ 2	8	1.39	
s50 ft 3	8	7.84	
2	9	1.95	
s½ 3	9	1.40	
2	10	1.95	
1	11	1.95	
2	11	1.95	
3	11	1.95	
Out Lots to B. & B. Addition:			
1		$ 5.08	
2		5.06	
3		2.50	
4		2.52	
SKEEN & SEWELL'S ADD.			
3	1	$ 5.48	
4	1	93	
5	1	90	
6	1	92	
7, 8, 9	1	6.10	
5	2	1.51	
EAST ADDITION TO WAYNE:			
Lt.	Blk.	Amt.	
3, 4, 5	1	$ 7.56	
3, 4, 5	5	2.50	
6, 7, 8	5	2.81	
12	5	3.92	
1, 2, 3	6	2.52	
12	6	7.56	
COLLEGE HILL, 1st ADD. WAYNE:			
7	1	$ 28	
8	1	30	
9	1	42	
10	1	28	
11	1	27	
12	1	30	
4	2	30	
5	2	27	
6	2	28	
7	3	28	
1, 2, 3	5	84	
4, 5, 6	5	84	
9	5	23	
11	5	28	
12	5	28	
5	6	27	
		90	

ORIGINAL TOWN			
	6	3	45
CARROLL:			
Lt.	Blk.	Amt.	
4	1	$ 45	
1	2	4.19	
2	2	45	
3	2	44	
4	2	45	
5	2	45	
6	2	45	
10	3	44	
11	3	45	
12	3	45	
1	5	45	
2	5	45	
3	5	45	
1	6	3.02	
2	6	45	
3	6	45	
8	7	2.80	
10	8	6.16	
12	8	7.00	
17	8	56	
w 50 ft 18	8	11.20	
e 50 ft. 18	8	8.40	
3	9	56	
5	9	56	
8	9	4.61	
9	9	56	
10	9	56	
12	9	3.04	
13	9	3.02	
14	9	82	
18	9	2.28	
CARROLL, 1 ADD			
Lt.	Blk.	Amt.	
1	1	$ 45	
2	1	45	
3	1	45	
13	1	45	
14	1	45	
5	3	45	
4	4	45	
5	4	45	
2	5	45	
3	5	45	
4	5	45	
5	5	44	
6	5	45	
10	6	45	
11	6	45	
12	6	1.68	
HOSKINS:			
Lt.	Blk.	Amt.	
1	1	$ 2.16	
2	1	09	
3	3	3.30	
8	3	15	
10	3	15	
11	3	1.34	
17	4	15	
5	5	12	
7	5	1.15	
8	7	66	
9	7	16	
10	7	16	
11	7	1.29	
12	7	1.32	
18	7	98	
3	9	1.32	
4	9	16	
5	9	16	
11	11	10	
1	11	09	
9	11	10	
1	14	07	
2	14	07	
3	14	1.25	

HOSKINS.

Melvin Case went to Norfolk on Monday.

Mrs. Chas. Green went to Norfolk on Tuesday.

Shannon sold 110 feeders, last Friday, to a man near Winside.

Frank Phillips went to Elgin last Monday to work in a hardware store.

Emmet Wilson and Charles Ohlen were doing business at Norfolk Tuesday.

There as a good sized delegation going to Norfolk from here to hear Gov. Roosevelt today.

We would like to have W. J. Bryan's answer to the open letter written to him through last week's State Journal.

The school children will give an entertainment at the school house on Friday evening, Oct 12. Among amusements there will be a box supper.

The Republican primary caucus of Hoskins precinct will be held at Hoskins on next Friday evening to nominate precinct officers and to transact any other business that may lawfully come before it and also to organize a McKinley club. Good speakers will be in attendance. All are invited to come.

Monday forenoon, while the passengers were waiting for the ten o'clock train, the wind blew a heavy transom sash from above the door of the waiting room, it striking the floor with a crash, scattering the broken glass in all directions and came near striking two ladies that were in the room but fortunately no one was hurt.

Henry Ranadell had the misfortune to have the thumb of his right hand badly mashed and the bone broke in two places by getting it in the geering of an engine of a threshing machine of Simon Strates' on last Monday. He went to Norfolk on Monday to get the damage repaired. Dr. Kissen fixed him up in good shape.

Everything is mooving along in this valley in good shape. Our school is progressing in fine style under the guidance of Miss Claybaugh, our business men are busy, our elevator is running to its full capacity, mechanics are busy, and in fact, everything seems to partake in the tidal wave of prosperity that is sweeping over our land except the Bryan league which, we are told, started out last week with six members.

CARROLL.

Fine fall weather.

Hurrah for Smithberger.

Matt Jones spent Sunday in Omaha.

Cass Belford was in Sioux City Tuesday.

Mrs. Geo. Scotts sale takes place today.

C. H. Wolf visited Sioux City Wednesday.

Dr. Love went to Wayne Wednesday morning.

Dr. Phillips and wife were Carnival passengers this morning.

Mr. Cronk and family expect to leave for Illinois Friday.

H. R. Manning and bride arrived from Omah Tuesday evening.

Rev. Skym attended the Baptist association at Creighton last week.

Geo. Yaryan and wife returned from their Iowa visit Tuesday night.

David B. Henderson of Iowa, speaks in Wayne next Tuesday evening.

John Harris' brother of Illinois is visiting John and family this week.

Mr. Samuel Jones of Omaha, is visiting his father, Rev S. Jones this week.

J. R. Manning shipped two cars of hogs Wednesday.

Where is our rough rider club. It's time we were organizing.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Geo Baily, Sunday, Sept. 30, a girl.

Miss Ella and Mary Williams left for Denver, Colo., Tuesday where they expect to make their future home.

Quite a number of Carrollites went to Norfolk today to see and hear the next vice president of the United States.

Roy Johnson has sold his photograph building to Jap Will. Roy has moved his photographing outfit to Winside where he will go into the business again.

Bismark's Iron Nerve.

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will, tremendous energy are not found where stomach, liver kidneys and bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring use Dr. King's New Life Pills. Only 25c at Raymond's.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers are prompt, palable, pleasant, powerful, little pills. L. P. Orth.

THE EVIL SPIRIT

Often seems to possess those who drink evil spirits. That is only natural. Now if you wish to be possessed by a good spirit—and most people do—drink only good spirits. No brand of Rye could be purer, better or more wholesome than our Old Homestead, Bourbon and Planet Whiskies. Try a bottle. It contains more spiritual consolation than one would expect inanimate glass to be capable of. In the opinion of choice spirits they are the choicest spirits distilled.

Budwizer, Lemps, Schlitz, Pilsoner,

THE CHOICE OF THE TRADE TRADE MARK PLANET LOUISVILLE, KY. WHISKEY

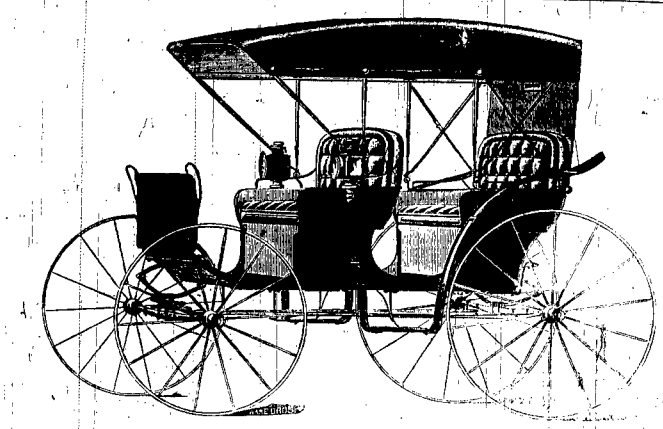
Pabst and Blue Ribbon Bottled Beer

For Family and Table Use.

I keep constantly on hand the finest line of Wines that can be obtained. You get only the best when you buy wines of me. I also handle the choicest and best brands of cigars made. Prices on all goods reasonable.

Telephone 43

O. D. FRANKS.



Marshalltown Buggies, Lacross Wagons, X-Ray Sulky and XX-Ray Gang Plows are the Best. Look at them.

E. P. OLMSTED,

Hardware and Implements. - - Wayne, Nebraska.

SHERMAN.

Miss Lizzie Weber and Mis Jeffres Spent Sunday at Norfolk.

Mr. S. D. Jones is visiting his sister, Mrs Evan Jenkens.

Mr. Finn and Miss. Harding Jones spent Sunday at Edwards.

Dr. Brown of Randolph, was in our neighborhood Monday.

Mr. Fred Weber was in Wayne Tuesday.

Corn husking has commenced in the neighborhood, but the average is not as good as expected.

John Weber of Boyd county is visiting with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Fred Weber.

Mr. William Reese left for Ohio last week, for what purpose de do not know.

The McKinley and Roosevelt club will be represented at Norfolk

Mrs William Rolston left for the Sioux City hospital last Tuesday afternoon.

We noticed in the last issue of the Wayne Democrat that the Carroll correspondent said that the remains of the republicans were going to organize a McKinley club. I would like the correspondent to tell what is the matter with the glee club they had four years ago. They are wearing McKinley and Roosevelt badges and are going to support the ticket all the way through this year.

Agents Wanted.

We want a live, active representative in your territory at once to engage in a very profitable business. General and local agents wanted. From $5.00 to $10.00 a day. Advancement rapid. Good references required. Those out of employment or wishing to better themselves address, Department K, Corner Perkins and Union Sts., Akron Ohio.

Dr. J. C. Clark, Eye Specialist, will be in Wayne October 29th, at Pave Hotel.

ROBERT H. JONES,

County Surveyor.

Is fully prepared to do all kinds of work in the surveying line.

Address Box 96, - Carroll, Neb.

Probate Notice to Creditors.

Sept. 12-4w.

In the County Court of Wayne County, Nebraska.

In the matter of the Estate of Charles A. Johnson, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that the creditors of the said deceased will meet the Executrix of said estate, before me, County Judge of Wayne county, Nebraska, at the County Court Room in said county, on the 6th day of October, 1900, on the 20th day of December, 1900, and on the 3rd day of March, 1901, at 2 o'clock p. m. of each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance. Six months are allowed for creditors to present their claims and one year for the Executrix to settle said estate, from the 3rd day of September, 1900. This notice will be published in the Wayne Herald for four weeks successively prior to the 6th day of October, 1900.

(SEAL) Witness my hand and seal of said court, this 10th day of September, A. D., 1900.

E. HUNTER, County Judge.

SMELL IT.

THELMA

The New Perfume,

A 75 cent quality 50 cents an ounce at

RAYMOND'S DRUGSTORE

Wayne, Nebraska.

SMELL IT. SMELL IT. SMELL IT.

ARE YOU AWARE THAT?

The season is approaching when you will be obliged to lay aside your summer wearing apparel and put on clothes of a heavier grade. And are you aware that the best place in town to get you fall and winter suit is at the

Tailoring Establishment of E. C. Tweed.

Our samples of Fall and Winter Clothing are the very best and latest patterns turned out by eastern and foreign manufacturers, and we can make you up a stylish and guaranteed first-class suit for a mere trifle more than you must pay for store clothes. Call early and get our prices.

Under Wayne National Bank. Wayne, Nebraska.

E. C. TWEED.

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Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patent taken out through us receive *special notice*, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

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