

out fever and pain, and reinvigorating the entire Female System. It removes all obstructions and creates a healthy, natural flow of all secretions.

It is the one natural cure for female troubles, because it is parts. Don't take internal remedies for Female weakness, common sense requires a direct application for immediate relief lar? and permanent cure.

"Orange Blossom" is a sure, difficult, irregular menses, leu- per. corrhœa, ulceration, tumors, sick headache, constipation, sallow complexion.

"Orange Blossom" is a pastile easily used at any time. Every lady can treat herself with it. Mailed to any address on re-

A Panorama Place, Chicago, Ill. For Sale by C. L. Cotting Red Cloud.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.









Notice to Teachers.

Notice is hereby given that I will to offer themselves as candidates for teschers of the public schools of this county, at Red Cloud on the third Saturday of each mouth.

Special examinations will be held on the Friday preceeding the 3d Sat urday of each month.

The standing desired for 2d and per cent; for first grade certificateno grade below 80 per cent., average per cent. in all branches required

D. M. HUNTER, County Supt.



Legal Notice.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a chattel mortgage, dated on the 4th day of April, 1892, and duly filed and record d in the office of the county clerk of Webster county, Nebraska, on the 5th day of April, 1892, and executed by L. A. Mason, of the county of Mills, state of Iowa, to the Farmers Exchange Bank of said Mills county. Iowa, to secure the payment of the sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars, payable six months after the date thereof, and upon which there is now due the sum of Sixteen Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars; which said mortgage, together with the note which the same secures, was thereafter, by said Farmers Exchange Bank, sold, endorsed, assigned, transferred and delivered to me, A. J. Wearin, who am now the owner and holder thereof. Default laving been made in the payment of said sum, therefore I will sell the property therein described, to-wit; One grain elevator, size about thirty feet by thirty feet, and capacity about 12,500 bushels, and situate en the right of way of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, east of the depot at Guide Rock, Webster county, Nebraska, it being the same elevator purchased by said. I. A. Mason from one J. M. Marsh. Said sale will be at public auction at said elevator at Guide Rock, Webster county, Nebraska, on the 27th day of May, 1895, at two o'clock p, m. of said day.

A. J. WEARIN.

Dated Red Cloud, Neb., May 2d, 1896.

SILVER'S

Why Free Colunge Would Render the Two Precious Metals Steady in Their Relations to Each

> ment's Hatto. (Chicago Record, May 7.)

Other at the Govern

Recently my attention was attracted te a letter from Mr. Edwin G. Phipps of Bartlett, O., addressed to the edithat paper.

Mr. Phipps asked to have explained some thing about finance. "Why is a to clear away some of the confusion gold dollar worth more than a silver of thought in relation to money. dollar?" he asked, meaning, in the applied right to the diseased light of what went before, Why is the cial issue-whether silver should or bullion worth of a gold dollar more should not be a bearer of the money than the bullion worth of a silver dol- function upon an equal footing with

signature of R. G. Horr and occupied terms value, fluctuation, demand and painless cure for falling and as much as three columns of the pa- supply, scarcity and abundance are

This Mr. Horr was one time a congressman from Michigan and after- definite meaning when applied to comward hired to the Tribune as an authority on the tariff question. In supplying republicans of the rural retained by the person using themdistricts with stock arguments for high | Money is of a different nature, and ceipt of \$1. Dr. J. A. McGill & Co. tariff Mr. Horr met with some measure of success. The few profiting directly during the period of high protection have been materially grateful to Mr. Horr, we may suppose, for the influence he exerted to maintain the system. But now, the displacement issue seriously threatens the place of it is to immediately reseek it. Mr. Horr as advisor of hayseed igno-

Many who piped to his piping while he tariff was the issue of issues are now mute or protestant over his oracular utterances respecting finances. They see, or think they do, which is of the same effect upon Mr. Horr's reputation among them, that he 1powerless to grasp the underlying truths of finance; and many are pained at seeing him on this issue distort himself to exude matter poisonous to their interests, as they believe. A SINGLE GOLD STANDARD ARGUMENT

I wonder did the conclusions aimed at by Mr. Horr in answering Mr. Phipps seem the same to others as to me? Did he purpose to instruct Mr. Phipps and other readers that the bullion price of gold and silver under ilver builion, when gold and silver have free entrance to the mints for coinage into legal-tender money, are obedient to the law of supply and demand; in other words, that parity can be attained and maintained only se long as the consumable supply of sil ver as to the supply of gold, and the demand for the one as to the demand for the other, is and continues as the menetary ratio? Morcover, would be have us believe that cost of production affected, and with supply and demand established, the bullion price examine all persons who may desire of gold and silver under a free-coinage system?

> I extract some passages from Mr Horr's reply:

"The people who believe in maintaining a gold standard assert that the present low price of silver is owing to grade below 70 per cent., average 80 supply, and also to the much cheaper methods of mining and smelting silver, which has resulted in an ounce of er of gents. Agents. \$75 of silver is much owing to the causes just stated. * *

> dollar should consist, that amount of made. gold was then worth almost exactly the same as the amount of pure silver now is contained in each so-called objects which are desirable and which silver dellar in the country. The in- require labor to reduce to possessiontention of the law at that time was to objects consumed. objects existing make gold dellars and silver dollars of exactly the same intrinsic value, because a double standard is impossible production. Obviously, desire (de-

"The laws of this country require our financial affairs to be managed so as to keep our gold and silver at equal exchangeable value. That is what is ment by 'paity of value.' This can only be done by the government pay- lency of money is to apprehend clear- that an excessive supply is in effect a ing all its obligations in gold."

the same. . .

tive of the arguments premulgated in score of past indulgence, commands culture, has time and again lectured wide reputation for its prompt cures of support of the single gold standard; present enjoyment and insures against the country on prices. He has told and lameness. 50 cent bottles for sale by

will be freely admitted.

THE NATURE OF MONEY. I wish to answer Mr. Phipps' quesworth of a silver dollar?

At the outset I think it necessary

A clear understanding of the finangold-cannet be attained through an The reply to the letter was over the analysis of the subject in which the applied to gold and silver while unlimitedly coined. Those terms have a modities, to goods desirable for consumption, and which are destroyed or constant. with like significance the terms are not applicable to money-to gold and silver when freely minted.

Money is not desired for consumption or retention. Unlike commodity it does not expect a final purchaser, nor do successive exchanges lessen or of the tariff question by the finance increase its desirability; to part with

> Gold and silver under a free-coinage system are desirable in the same manner, to the same extent and for the same purposes that money is. The bullion is convertible at the possessor's will into equal weights of coin present demandability of money. In and hence becomes equally desirable oderative are the laws of the market with money.

of use in the arts and for ornamentation. The demand for such purposes demand, are not of it. Value it loses cannot add price to the uncoined bull ion. Why exchange more goods for bullion when less goods will obtain an equal quantity of the desired metal in the form of coin? Supplies of wheat in excess of consumption are in effect excessive supply it acquires the ima deficiency of demand, the price possibility of sufficient supply. lowers. But deficient demand for gold and silver for use in the arts, thus far, there can be no disputing a free coinage system would fluctuate when gold and silver are free to enter the proposition that the price of bull as fluctuates the price of commodities the mints, cannot lessen the price as ion, when gold and silver are freely -goods which allay the natural per- measured by the unite of value. Why minted, is the mintage price, and can odic wants of man-that gold and exchange in the market the bullion be none other. If 371.25 grains of for less goods when by having it com-COINED MONEY AND COMMODITIES.

> silver in allegiance to the law of supply and demand unto wheat, pig-iron, etc., crowd their range of vision with quantity of one is the equivalent of the service performed by the metal in the quantity of the other; 11 61 grains begone ages, and do not discern the superseding attribute of legal tender.

ernament. Later they came to be One-half is not equal to the whole. used as a medium of exchange. A man possessing goods not needed for his own immediate consumption, and price under a free-coinage system. traded them for agreed weights of the free coinage of both gold and silthe enormous increase in production, his property rights and enforcement of the demonstized metal. 3d grade certificates is the same-no which has thus largely increased the of contracts. Units of value were enacted, and fixed quantities of gold democratic paper of New York city in and silver were made to bear the unit disputing the proposition that gold of value. Then, gradually, peo. and silver under a free-coinage system man labor than it did in former years, ple ceased registering their commer- are desirable chiefly to perform the when its value was so much greater cial transactions, their debts and dues function of money said: "The truth as compared with gold than it is at in commodities such as cattle, rice, the present time. I have not the wheat, or gold and silver by weight and least doubt that the present low price reckoned in the common unit of value, the coin of the realm. Subjects were "When the amount of pure gold forced to take, in buying or selling, was fixed of which our present gold or other payment, any money lawfully

Now, that which will discharged not relax.

THE DEMAND DOES NOT RELAX. To fully comprehend the equiva-

ly the constant, never relaxing de- deficient demand, the price lowers.

conclusions I have drawn from them prevalences cannot all rise together er fall together. One may rise while Mr. Horr is worthy of commenda the other fa ls. The present may distion, in that, in handling the issue, regard the obligations of the past and he makes use of argum or, such as it neglect the future, but in that event is, rather than denunciation. There- it will revel today; it may deny itself in he distinguishes homself from the in penance of the past, or mindful of greater number of gold standard ad- future gratification forbear today. vocates. I instance as one of the mat E ther condition will affect the demand jority Mr. Edward Atkinson, and cate for commodities, but the demand for his article in The Record of April 26, money will be unaffected. If not wanted to liquidate the past or to provision the future it is wanted none Acts like a poultice, drawing ter of the New York Tribune and tion: Why is the bullion worth of a the less intensely for indulging the given space in the weekly edition of gold dollar more than the builtion present. And for the present to forgo it is to have either the past or the future grasp to possess it.

Cert inly there never has been a supply sufficient to relax the intensity of demand, and just as certainly there never can be. As the division of labor attends on advancing e ivilization the universality and intensity of demand will increase.

Admitted, then, that the demand for money-legal-tender money-is constant. Gold bullion and silver bullion, under a free-coinage system are money, are equivalent in equal weights with money. Therefore the demand for gold and silver bullion is

Commodities, wheat, silk, any or at of the many objects desired by man, limited in quantity and produced for and destroyed by consumption, fluctuste in value under the influence of the law of supply and demand, and of the law of substitution; a sufficient supply predicates a deficient demand, a deficient supply, an increased demand, while beyond a certain measure of sacrifice use declines and substitutes less exacting fill the want.

THE MINTAGE PRICE MUST PREVAIL It is not so with bullion under a free-coinage system. The uncoined metal has the constant and universally and supply and demand as to it Gold and silver under a free-coinage Fluctuation of value, together with system are not valued chiefly because scarcity and redundancy of supply, as as welt as difficiency and sufficiency of and in its stead a property distinct from and superior to value is acquired. Flustuation of demand is lost and universality and constancy of demand is gained; and losing the possibility of

If it be allowed that I am righ pure silver, and 23.22 grains of pure ed the coin will purchase more goods? gold are each made the bearer of the unite of value, then the price in the The persons now likening gold and market of the respective quantities of metal will be the unit of value, no more no less. In the market the gold cannot equal 371.25 grains silver. There can be no such thing as Gold and silver were first used for fifty cent dollar" under free coinage

The conclusions so far reached are evolved from an analysis of bullion not conveniently retained unimpaired. For further argument, let us suppose gold and silver if he could. In time, ver, as prior to 1873; follow it with with the advance of civilization, came demonstization of either metal, and order, protection of the individual in briefly examine the effect on the price

Recently an editor of the leading is that gold and silver perform the function of money solely because they are desirable as commodities. Threequarters of all the gold annually produced, and a large amount of the silver, are consumed for manufacturing to fulfill these purposes is what makes The price of silver fell. which constituted then and which debt is the equivalent of all them valuable, not their use as money."

It his assertion respecting the quantity of gold annually consumed than the bullion worth of a silver dolin the arts is true, is it not likewise lar? for consumption and objects of future true that the demand for such purposes is not greater than three-fourths unless the value of the two units is mand) in the abstract is constant, of the supply? Then how about the Hence the demand for money is cen- other one-fourth? Suppose gold be stant The intensity of demand con- demonstized. What will be the effect of a 25 per cent supply in excess of the prevailing demand?

and, doubtless, the correctness of the future want. These three human how the law of supply and demand is Deyo & Grice druggists.



Broken Back

Just as yours will be if you continue using poor

makes wash-day as easy as any other day. Lessens the labor, makes the clothes white, and does no damage. Thousands of women say so-surely they are not all mistaken. Sold everywhere. Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company,

nexorable; how it exacted obedience from gold and silver as truly as of the products of the farm. Granted, if gold and silver be demonetized.

Will the honorable gentleman tell us the effect on the prices of our countrymen farmers' wheat should the United States annually practice 500,-000,000 bushels, against an annual consumption of only 375,000,000 bushels, with no outlet for the 125, 000,000 bushels surplus? Wheat would become a drug, would it not?

We believe the effect on the price of gold would be the same if gold was demonetized.

The world's industrial consumption of gold, according to the New York editor, is but three quarters of the production. Law, statute law, creates a constant demand for the twentyfive per cent, surplus. The Bank of England owes its charter to English iaw, and that law makes it obligatory upon the bank to purchase with its notes redeemable in coin every ounce of standard gold presented to it for sale at the equivelent in English denomi nations of \$18.92. The price thus fixed by English law rules all over the world. In no country will standard gold sell for less than \$18.92 per ounce, less carriage and insurance.

We believe the United States to be a greater country than England, We believe this country capable of doing for silver what England does for gold. The treason of some and the stupidity of many has placed us for the time in the position of the under dog, yet we believe leyally in ultimately loosening the fangs. We believe the free coinage of silver by this country will deprive the men of England of the mo nopoly of money, and force Mr. Bull to pay homage to silver as he now does to gold, in proportion as 16 is to

The task the president has set the honorable secretary of agriculture is much to big for him. Not but what we value highly the merits of the secretary. Out here We think Morton a bigger man than Cleveland, figuratively; mortal, however, we may presume, he is. And, therefore, quite unequal to ridding the farms of the country of what he technically terms heresy, financial heresy, the vulgar name being 16 to 1.

Had gold suffered demonetization to the same extent silver has, the price of gold bullion would have sensiply lessened. That conclusion is forced upon us. We believe it, we must believe it-the honorable secretary to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE EFFECT OF DEMONETIZATION.

Silver was demonetized. The annual production of silver exceeds the demand for manufacturing and artistic purposes. The mints no longer supplied an unvarying demand for the excess. Universality and constancy of demand was lost. Nothing remainand artistic purposes, and their power ed but the bare commodity demand.

Such, I take it, is the true answer to Mr. Phipps' question: Why is the bullion worth of a gold dollar more

W. G SEWARD. Red Cloud, Neb., April 30.

If King Solomon was alive he would say: "Go to the traveling man, learn his ways and be wise." Mr. C. W. Battell, a Cincinnati traveling man representing the Queen City Printing Ink Co., after We have seen as to commodities suffering intensely for two or three days with lameness of the shoulder, resulting from rheumatism, completely cured it with two applications of Chamberlains' These passages are fairly illustra- mandability of money. It settles the Mr. Merton, the secretary of agri- Pain Blam. This remedy is gaining a and lameness. 50 cent bottles for sale by

Indianapolis Journal: She- No. Mr. Blunnderre, I cannot entertain your proposal. The truth is I am engaged to marry your father. He why, the old idiot!

HEELER

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Many ladies have used our machines wenty to thirty years in their family work, and are still using the original machines we furnished them a generation ago. Many of our machines have run more than twenty years without repairs, other than needles. With proper care they never wear out, and seldom need repair. We have built sewing machines for more than forty years and have constantly improved them. We build our machines on honor, and they are recognized everywhere as the most accurately fitted and finely finished sewing machines in the world. Our latest, the "No. 9," is the result of our long experience. In competition with the leading machines of the result of our long experience. In competition with the leading machines of the world, it received the Grand Prize at the Paris Exposition of 1889, as the best, other machines receiving only complimentary medals of gold, silver and bronze. The Grand Prize the complete the complete the prize the complete The Grand Prize was what all sought for, and our machine was awarded it.

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ONENCHAQUA is a full blood registered depple gray Percheron Norman, No. 12,504, weighs about 1,600 pounds, is a fine looking, well built horse, and is six years old. He has ne superior in herse flesh, TERMS--- \$7 to Insure.

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