SILVER AND WAGES.

Speech of Secretary Carlisle at Chicago.

He Addresses a Mass Meeting of Workingmen on the Currency Question.

Makes It Clear That Cheap Money Always Was and Always Will Be the Wage Earner's Enemy—Free Coinage Means Silver Monometallism and Reduced Purchasing Power of Wages—Such Has Been the Experience With Depreciated Silver In Chile, Japan and Mexico and With Our Depreciated Currency—Would Rob Workingmen of Billions of Dollars Deposited In Savings Banks and Building and Loan Associations and Invested In Insurance Policies.

We reprint below in full Secretary Carlisle's clear, forcible and unanswerable speech to the labor organizations of Chicago, at the Auditorium, on April 15:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN—I am here this evening in response to a communication received several months ago from a number of gentlemen connected with various labor organizations of this city inviting me to address them and their fellow workingmen upon the currency and financial questions, which were then and are still agitating the minds of our people in all parts of the country. When that communication reached me, it was not in my power to designate a time when my official duties would permit me to come here, but I promised to hold the matter under consideration and come whenever it might be possible to do so, and I now congratulate myself upon my good fortune in having at last found an opportunity to meet this great assemblage of laboring people and to discuss in their presence what I consider one of the most important economic questions that can possibly engage the attention of wage earners in this or any other country.

The Wage Earner's Interest In Good Money.

Whether the general business of the people shall be transacted with good money or bad money, whether the wages of labor shall be paid in a sound and stable currency, with full purchasing power in the markets where they are exchanged for the necessaries of life, or in a depreciated and fluctuating currency, having no fixed value and therefore bearing no permanent relation to the current prices of commodities, are questions which affect the comfort and happiness of every home and the peace and prosperity of every community. While all are deeply interested in the settlement of these questions it is unfortunately the case that all will not be equally affected by an erroneous decision upon them. The wealthy man, the man who has accumulated property or hoarded money, is always exempt from many of the most serious consequences of a financial or industrial disturbance. He has both means and credit, and, while he may be subjected to much loss and inconvenience, neither he nor his family will be pinched by hunger or compelled to go without raiment or shelter.

It is the poor man and the man of moderate means—the man who has not been fortunate enough to accumulate property or money, but who depends upon his wages or upon the products of his own labor for the means of supporting himself and his family—that always feels the first and most disastrous effects of a business or industrial depression, no matter whether it results from a depreciated and fluctuating currency or from other causes. Such a man has nothing to dispose of but his labor and nothing with which to support himself or his family but his wages or the proceeds of his own labor, and any policy that even temporarily suspends or obstructs the industrial progress of the country by diminishing the demand for the products of labor, or by impairing the capacity or disposition of capital to employ labor, must be injurious to his interests and inflict more or less suffering upon all who are dependent upon him. Labor cannot be hoarded; the idle day is gone forever; lost wages are never reimbursed, and therefore steady employment and good pay in good money are essential to the comfort and happiness of the American laborer and his wife and children, and he will be unfaithful to himself and to them if he does not insist upon the adoption and maintenance of such a policy as will most certainly preserve the value and stability of all our currency and promote the regular and profitable conduct of all our industrial enterprises. He cannot prosper when the country is in distress, when its industries are prostrated, it commerce paralyzed, its credit broken down or its social order disturbed, nor can he prosper when the fluctuations of the currency are such that he cannot certainly know the value of the dollar in which his wages are paid or estimate in advance the cost of the necessaries of life.

Whether we shall or shall not have a long period of financial, commercial and industrial disturbance in this country, and whether labor shall be deprived of permanent employment or be partially employed and inadequately paid, are questions directly and necessarily involved in the demand now seriously made by many of our fellow citizens that the United States, without the co-operation of any other government in the world, and in opposition to the established policy of every other great civilized and commercial nation, shall authorize the free and unlimited coinage of full legal tender silver at the rate of 16 to 1, notwithstanding the true market ratio between the two metals is about 31 to 1, or, in other words, that the United States alone shall declare by law that 16 ounces of silver are equal in value to 1 ounce of gold, when it is an indisputable fact everywhere recognized that in all the markets of the world, in silver standard countries as well as in gold standard countries, 16 ounces of silver are worth only about one-half as much as 1 ounce of gold and will purchase only about one-half as much of the necessaries of life.

What Free Coinage Really Means.

The naked proposition is that the United States shall coin, at the public expense, for the exclusive benefit of the individuals and corporations owning the bullion, all the silver that may be presented at the mints into dollars containing 371¼ grains of pure silver, or 412½ grains of standard silver, worth intrinsically about 51 or 52 cents, deliver the coins to the depositors of the bullion and compel all the other people in the country to receive these coins at a valuation of 100 cents each in the payment of debts due them for property sold, for labor and service of all kinds, for pensions to soldiers and sailors and their widows and children, for losses sustained under policies issued by life and other insurance companies, for deposits in savings banks, trust companies, building associations and other institutions, for debts due to widows and orphans by guardians, executors and administrators of decedents, estates and other trustees, for salaries of all civil, military and naval officials and the compensation of private soldiers and seamen, and, in short, for every kind of obligation recognized by the laws of the land, except only in cases where the prudent capitalist has taken the precaution in advance to contract for payment of debts due him in gold or its equivalent.

To say nothing of the gross partiality and manifest injustice of such a policy, its immediate effect would be to contract our currency to the extent of about $620,000,000 by stopping the use of gold as money and putting a premium upon the coins of that metal equal, or nearly equal, to the difference between the intrinsic value of the silver dollar and the intrinsic value of the gold dollar. Gold coins would at once become a commodity and would be bought and sold by speculators in the market just as they were during the war, when we had a depreciated paper currency. The value of the silver dollar would fluctuate from day to day, moving up and down with the rise and fall of the commercial price of the bullion contained in it, as the Mexican dollar does now, and the premium on the gold dollar would of course fluctuate to the same extent, thus affording an opportunity to bullion brokers and speculators to buy and sell it at a profit. It would cease to be used as money, because no man would pay his debt in gold dollars or in paper redeemable in gold dollars, worth 100 cents, when the law permitted him to pay it in silver dollars, worth only 51 or 52 cents. The sudden withdrawal of $620,000,000 from the volume of currency in the country would undoubtedly produce a financial and industrial disturbance far more disastrous to the interests of labor than has ever been experienced in our history, and no man who has a particle of sympathy for working men and women and their dependent families can contemplate the possibility of such a calamity without feeling that it is his duty, whether he occupies a public or a private station, to employ every honorable means at his command to avert it.

While the sudden expulsion of $620,000,000 in gold from our stock of money would itself be sufficient to create a financial disturbance unparalleled in the history of this or any other country the situation would be very greatly aggravated by the fact that the purchasing power of all the remainder of our currency would be suddenly reduced about one-half; we should have only about two-thirds as much currency as we have now, and at the same time it would be so depreciated in value that it would require about twice as much as we have now to transact the business of the country, provided there should be any business to transact.

Double Standard a Failure.

The attempt to maintain what is called the double standard of value—that is, to attempt to keep the legal tender coins of the two metals, gold and silver, in use as money at the same time, upon a ratio of value fixed by law—has repeatedly been made by kings and parliaments in every civilized country in the world, and it has failed again and again in every one of them, and it requires no gift of prophecy to foresee that it must continue to fail so long as self interest constitutes a controlling factor in the business affairs of men.

Without trespassing upon your patience to review the monetary history of other countries in which this experiment has been made and failed it may be advantageous to refer briefly to our own experience upon this subject. When it was determined to adopt a monetary system for the United States and establish a mint, Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson, two men who differed widely upon almost every public question and whose names as founders and leaders of their respective parties will live as long as our political literature is read, agreed that in determining what should be the coinage or legal ratio between gold and silver the true relative commercial value of the two metals in the markets of the world must first be ascertained, and that this relative value, when ascertained, should be incorporated into the statute as the basis of the proposed system of coinage. Although they were party leaders, they were statesmen and patriots, and when they were called on to consider this great business question affecting all the private affairs of their fellow citizens they gave it a thorough and impartial investigation upon its merits, without regard to the effect their decision might have upon their own political fortunes or upon the political fortunes of their followers.

The "Fathers" Not Disturbed by This Delusion.

These great men were never disturbed for a moment by the delusion that congress could fix by statute the actual or relative values of gold and silver any more than it could fix by statute the actual or relative values of a pound of lead and a pound of iron. They knew that gold and silver, like all other exchangeable things, are commodities and that their value will be fixed in the markets of the world. They knew that it was entirely competent, in fact necessary, for congress to declare the ratio upon which the two metals should be coined at the mint, if they were to be coined at all, but they knew equally well that if the ratio so declared did not correspond substantially with the ratio which the commercial world had established, the coins of the two metals could not be kept in use as money at the same time, and consequently, as I have already said, they determined to ascertain the commercial ratio and to adopt it. They reached the conclusion that the true commercial ratio at that time was 15 to 1—that is, that 15 ounces of silver were equal in value to 1 ounce of gold and accordingly the act of 1792, which was our first coinage law, authorized the coinage of the two metals at that ratio.

At the ratio thus established the silver dollar contained 371¼ grains of fine silver and the gold contained 24¾ grains of fine gold, but it was soon discovered that a mistake had been made and that 371¼ grains of fine silver were not in fact equal in value to 24¾ grains of fine gold, and the consequence was that, although the difference between the value of a silver dollar and the value of a gold dollar was only about one cent and one-eighth of a cent, silver drove gold out of use and out of the country, and from that time we had silver monometallism until after the passage of the acts of 1834 and 1837.

The fact that the silver was put into the form of a coin and made legal tender the same as gold, and that both dollars were declared to be worth 100 cents each, did not increase the value of the 371¼ grains of silver to any extent whatever. The people could not be deceived by mere words printed in a statute; they soon learned that the metal contained in the silver dollar was not equal in value to the metal contained in the gold dollar and they paid silver to their creditors and hoarded the gold or sent it out of the country. Even our new and full weight silver coins would not circulate or remain in the country, because congress, by various acts, made certain foreign coins legal tender in the payment of debts, and as they were generally so worn by abrasion as to be of less weight than the new domestic coins they drove our dollars and half dollars, and to a large extent our quarters and dimes also, out of use as money. Our own coins were exported and used at their bullion value in making purchases and paying debts abroad, and Mr. Jefferson himself, who had then become president of the United States, issued an order on the first day of May, 1806, stopping the coinage of silver dollars at our mints. No more silver dollars were coined until 1836, 30 years afterward, and then only 1,000 of them were issued from the mints.

Restoration of Gold Standard In 1834.

Gold having left the country, congress, in 1834, during the administration of Andrew Jackson, determined to restore it to the circulation and, in order to accomplish that result, the legal ratio was changed from 15 to 1 to about 16 to 1—that is, the law so amended as to provide that the gold eagle, or $10 piece, should contain 232 grains of pure gold, which made the dollar consist of 23 1-5 grains, but by the act of 1837 it was changed to 23.22 grains, which now constitutes the dollar and unit of value. This was a slight overvaluation of gold in the coinage, because 23.22 grains of fine gold were not in fact worth as much in the markets as 371¼ grains of fine silver. Although the difference in value was very small, it proved sufficient to change the whole character of our metallic currency, and under this ratio gold and silver exchanged places. Silver went out of the country and gold came in, and from that time until after the passage of the act of 1878 we had practical gold monometallism, except during the period of the war, when we had no metallic money of any kind. When the great civil war began, we had no silver in circulation except the subsidiary coins authorized by the act of 1853, but we had gold and paper redeemable in gold, and it was not long before we had another practical illustration of the natural law that the inferior or less valuable legal tender currency will expel the superior or more valuable legal tender currency from circulation.

Paper Currency of War Period.

Early in 1862 congress, most unwisely, in my opinion, authorized the issue of legal tender paper to circulate as money, and the usual and inevitable result followed. Gold ceased to be used as money and the banks and the treasury having suspended specie payments, the country was flooded with a depreciated currency worth at times less than 50 cents on the dollar. Later on fractional paper currency was authorized by congress, and the effect of this was to drive out of circulation even the light-weight subsidiary coins, and for many years not a single piece of metallic money of any kind was used by the people except on the Pacific coast, where gold continued to circulate at its actual intrinsic value without regard to the fictitious value which the acts of congress attributed to the legal tender paper.

I will endeavor to show you hereafter what effect this depreciated currency had upon the wages of labor and upon the prices of commodities which the laborers were compelled to purchase with their wages, my purpose at the present moment being simply to prove, by our own experience, that it is impossible to retain in circulation at the same time legal tender gold and silver coins of the same denomination at any ratio which does not correspond with the actual commercial values of the two metals in the markets of the world, and that, therefore, the free and unlimited coinage of legal tender silver by the United States alone at the ratio of 16 to 1, when the true commercial ratio is about 31 to 1, would instantly contract the currency by the expulsion of all the gold now in the country.

If the overvaluation of silver to the amount of a little over 1 per cent in the coinage law of 1792 expelled gold and established silver monometallism, and if the overvaluation of gold to the extent of less than 1 per cent in the acts of 1834 and 1837 expelled silver from circulation and established gold monometallism, is not the conclusion irresistible that the free and unlimited coinage of legal tender silver at the present time, at an overvaluation of nearly 100 per cent, would at once place the country upon a monometallic silver basis? This question does not seem to me to be open to serious argument, and when it is proposed that the United States shall, in defiance of our own experience during a period of 89 years and in defiance of the experience of other nations during many centuries, authorize the free coinage of legal tender silver at such a ratio, it is the duty of the people and especially the duty of the laboring people to pause before it is too late and carefully consider whether they will determine to overthrow their existing monetary system and substitute in its place the depreciated silver monometallism of Asia and Mexico and the small states and republics of Central and South America, with their low rates of wages and their high rates of exchange.

Under the coinage act of 1792 we had silver, but no gold, and under the acts of 1834 and 1837, with free coinage of both metals, we had gold, but no silver except the token subsidiary coins after 1853, while now, with gold as the standard and limited coinage of silver, we have both gold and silver as full legal tender money in larger amounts than ever before in our history, and the coins of the two metals are kept equal in purchasing power by the credit and resources of the government, notwithstanding the difference in their intrinsic value.

Real Question—Shall We Have Silver Monometallism?

We have now about $620,000,000 in gold and $413,000,000 in full legal tender silver, besides $78,216,677 in subsidiary silver coins, which are legal tender in payments not exceeding $10, and the real question for the people to decide is whether they will continue to use the coins of both metals or adopt a monetary system which always has and always will drive one of them out of the country. I am not here, therefore, this evening to advocate the exclusive use of gold coin as money, or to oppose a conservative and safe use of silver coin as money along with gold and at a parity with gold, but I am here to insist that we shall not abandon the present legal standard of value, expel all the gold from the country and adopt silver monometallism, with free coinage of a nominal dollar worth intrinsically only 51 or 52 cents. I am here to insist that the mints of the United States, which were constructed and are maintained and operated at the expense of all the people, shall not be used for the exclusive benefit of the owners of silver bullion under a law giving them the right to have 51 or 52 cents' worth of their silver coined free of charge and stamped as a dollar and compelling you and all others to receive it from them as a dollar.

All the mints of the United States, operated to their full capacity and doing no other work, could not coin into standard silver dollars two-thirds of the annual production of silver in our own country, but, notwithstanding this, it is seriously proposed to offer free coinage to all the silver in the world at a legal valuation almost double its commercial value in the markets of the foreign countries where it is produced. The annual production of silver in the world is about $216,000,000 at our coinage rate, and the annual capacity of our mints to coin standard silver dollars is only about $40,000,000. Last year we coined $43,933,475 in gold and $9,069,480 in silver, so that if our mints were devoted exclusively to the free coinage of standard silver dollars the addition to our stock of metallic money would be about $15,000,000 less every year than it is now, and it would not be good money after it was coined. More than 15 years would elapse before we could at this rate coin enough depreciated silver dollars to supply the place of the good gold dollars expelled from the country, and in the meantime a complete revolution would have to be effected in our commercial relations with other nations and in all our domestic business affairs, including a readjustment of the wages of labor, the price of commodities, the rates of municipal, state and federal taxation, charges for transportation and every other matter involving the use of money or credit. We should descend by a single step from the highest standard of value to silver monometallism, with a contracted and at the same time depreciated currency, a financial experiment which has no precedent in the monetary interest of the world.

Fortunately when changes have heretofore been made in the circulation by the substitution of the coins of one metal for the coins of the other, the difference in their value has been very small and the process of substitution has been gradual and created no great financial disturbance. Under the act of 1792 the difference in value between the coins and the legal ratio was only a little over 1 per cent, and yet, within less than one year after the enactment of that statute, congress was compelled to re-enforce our stock of money by making certain foreign coins legal tender in the payment of debts, and on the same day of the passage of the act of 1834, which put the country on a gold basis by undervaluing silver about 1 per cent, congress passed another statute making the gold coins of Great Britain, Portugal, Brazil, France, Mexico and Colombia legal tender by weight in the payment of debts, thus providing as far as possible against a contraction of the currency on account of the expulsion of silver from the circulation. During the war, when gold was leaving the country, legal tender treasury notes were rapidly issued, under authority of congress, to take its place, and instead of a contraction of the currency we had an expansion. After the war, when it was determined to change the character of our currency again by the resumption of specie payments, the law was enacted four years in advance of the time when it was to take effect in order that ample opportunity might be afforded to adjust the business of the people to the altered conditions. Now, however, all the conservative and prudential considerations that have usually controlled in the settlement of great financial questions seem to be utterly disregarded, and we are confronted by an organized and aggressive movement to destroy by a single blow the measures of value upon which all existing contracts are based and thus subvert the very foundations of our monetary system, without allowing a single day to prepare for the change.

In the general confusion and disorder resulting from such a radical measure what will be the condition of the American laborer? Will he be benefited or injured by reducing the value of the money in which his wages are paid and at the same time increasing the prices of the commodities for which his wages are expended?

Effect on the Wageworkers.

After struggling for more than a quarter of a century, through labor organizations and otherwise, to secure a rate of wages which would make the proceeds of a day's work equal to the cost of a day's subsistence for the workingman and his family, you are asked by the advocates of free coinage to join them in destroying one-half of the purchasing power of the money in which you are paid and impose upon yourselves the task of doubling the nominal amount of your wages hereafter—that is, to struggle for another quarter of a century, or perhaps longer, to raise your wages in a depreciated currency to a point which will enable you to purchase with them as much of the necessaries of life as you can purchase now—and if, after years of contention, privation and industrial disorder, you should at last succeed in so adjusting wages that they would procure at the higher prices

(Concluded next week.)

Eye Openers.

A new lot of shoes just received by W. K. Herncall.

Wildy's received a new line of clothing.

Wildy has received his first large invoice of spring goods and clothing.

New line of carpets at Herncall's.

Ask your grocer for Ankora coffee and get a silver spoon free —Wildy.

8 lbs. of broken Java coffee at Wildy's for $1.

20 pounds of large California prunes at Wildy's for $1.

Easter glassware novelties at WILDY'S.

20 lbs dried apples for $1.00 at Wildy's.

PADS! PADS! Call and get your sweat pads of H. R. Green. Brown backs at 35 cts each.

Final--Proof--Notices

HON. J. W. WEHN, JR., Register.
HON. F. M. BROOME, Receiver.

Parties having notices in this column are requested to read the same carefully and report to this office for correction any errors that may exist. This will prevent possible delay in making proof.

U. S. Land Office, Alliance, Neb., May 6, 1896. Notice is hereby given that ENOCH C. HARPER, of Ponca City, Oklahoma, has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register or Receiver at his office in Alliance Neb., on the 15th day of June 1896, on timber culture application No. 346, for the s w ¼ sec 35, tp 29 n, r 50 w.

He names as witnesses: John W. Pierce, of Hemingford, Neb., J. C. Wood, Peter [illegible], of Marsland, Neb., John D. Johns, of Hemingford, Neb.
J. W. WEHN, JR., Register.

Land Office at Alliance, Neb., April 27, 1896. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Robert Lucas U. S. C. C. Commissioner at Hay Springs, on June 8, 1896, viz:

BRIGGS H. WRIGHT,

of Hay Springs, Neb., who made H. E. No. 2844 for the S ½ N E ¼, N W ¼ N E ¼ & S ½ N W ¼ sec. 11 tp 29 n rg 47 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: William Albright, Hans Kemp, James Clemens, Ellis Garner, all of Hay Springs, Neb. Also

WILLIAM H. ALBRIGHT,

of Hay Springs, Neb., who made H E No. 2955, for the W ½ N W ¼ & W ½ S W ¼ sec. 11, tp 29 n, rg 47 w.

He names the following Witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Briggs H. Wright, Hans Kemp, James Clemens, Ellis Garner, all of Hay Springs, Neb.
J. W. WEHN, Jr., Register.

Land Office at Alliance, Neb., April 15, 1896. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Alliance, Neb., on May 25th, 1896, viz:

SOPHIA REESE,

of Box Butte, Neb., who made H E No. 2964 for the S ½ NW ¼ & S ½ NE ¼ sec 8, tp 28 n, r 47 w.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: W. A. Clark, Z. T. Cunningham, Simon Bollinger, James McCabe, all of Box Butte, Neb.
J. W. WEHN, JR., Register.

Land Office at Alliance, Neb., April 8, 1896. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register or Receiver at Alliance, Neb., on May 18, 1896, viz:

JOHN SULLENBERGER,

of Marsland, Neb., who made H E 3299 for the S E ¼ sec 28, tp 29 n, rg 51 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James Dickey, S. J. Wootton, E. T. Gregg, Martin McPhee, all of Marsland, Neb. Also

JOHN M. TROUT,

of Hemingford, Neb., who made timber culture application No. 258 on the 10th day of December 1886, for s w ¼ sec 12, tp 27, rg 53, hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described and place on 16th day of May 1896, [illegible] following witnesses: Henry Rohder, Elmer E. Ford, William T. Proctor, George W. See, all of Lawn, Neb.
J. W. WEHN, JR., Register.

U. S. Land Office, Alliance, Neb., May 12, 1896. Complaint having been entered at this office by Edward T. Gregg against Karel Klein for abandoning his homestead entry No. [illegible], dated June 18, 1889, upon the S E ¼, sec 4, tp 28 n, r 51 w., in Box Butte county, Nebraska, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 22nd day of June 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

Contestant will please procure publication of this notice to be made in some newspaper published nearest the land described, for a period of thirty days prior to date of hearing.
J. W. WEHN, JR., Register.

After consultation with President Cleveland, Secretary Olney notified the Spanish authorities that the men captured on the recent fillibuster expidition to Cuba who claim to be American citizens, and who have been sentenced to death by a Spanish court in Cuba, must not be executed before this government has fully investigated their claims to citizenship, and their guilt.

C. J. Wildy wants some chickens.

New dry goods and shoes, right up to date, just received at Wildys.

Look at those five cents prints at Wildy's.

OLD PAPERS 5cts a dozen, at THE HERALD office.

The undersigned will take cattle to herd for the season of 1896, at Fosket's ranch. Terms, $1, for season, from May 1st to Oct. 15th.
E. D. PIPER.

Having purchased of J. M. Trout his Shire stallion, "SAXON KING" and his French coach stallion, QUINAULT, I will stand them during the season at my farm, six miles west and two north of Hemingford. Terms, $5 to insure. These stallions are too well known to need further description.
A. S. ENYEART.

BOX BUTTE.

(Rec'd too late for last week.)

Miss Scott visited friends over Sunday.

Mrs. N. P. Nason visited Mrs. Libby at Hemingford this week.

C. L. Snedeker leaves soon to look up a location in Arkansas.

The young people will have a "Surprise Dance" at Mr. Nason's Friday evening.

Luman Nelson visited friends over Sunday, he had just returned from Montana, and is bound for Colorado.

Literary closed last Friday eve. A large and appreciative audience was present and the program was a decided success.

Matthew Cowlin went to Omaha one day last week and returned with his daughter Mrs. C. A. Benedict. C. A. and family will leave Box Butte for a home farther west.

Wm. Nye had the misfortune to lose his barn in which were six calves, by fire, last Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Nye were in Alliance at the time of the conflagration. The fire started by sparks from the kitchen flue.

Kaffir corn for sale at Wildys—Best cereal for this country.

I will buy your county warrants.
H. R. GREEN.