

Published every Friday and entered at the post-office in Hemingford, Nebraska, as second-class mail matter. This Herald is devoted to the interests of Hemingford and Box Butte county.

THOS. J. O'KEEFE, Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: ONE YEAR \$1.50 SIX MONTHS .75

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Democratic Ticket.



For President, WM. J. BRYAN. For Vice President, ARTHUR SEWALL.

THE COMMON PEOPLE are tired of the old, worn-out chestnut of "protection" and "free trade," having heard it harped upon all their lives. The only thing that will restore AMERICAN PROSPERITY IS THE FREE AND UNLIMITED coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1—And that's what we are going to have—and WITHOUT WAITING FOR THE CONSENT OF ANY OTHER NATION ON EARTH.

The True Condition of Affairs.

The issue of the campaign is a conflict between the money powers and the people. The ten thousand banks and trust companies under the direction of Wall and Lombard streets have practically closed their doors against their customers and demands prompt payment of everything due them. The fact that this proceeding is destroying the business of the country is not taken into consideration by the combination. They have another, and to them a more important mission to perform than to co-operate with the business community in advancing the prosperity of the country. They fear that if ordinary facilities are extended to their customers some of the money will be used by the people for campaign purpose, such as paying the expense of speakers and circulating documents. They cannot afford to have silver literature circulated or silver debates conducted if they can prevent it. They know very well that the truth is fatal to their wicked schemes. Besides they propose to increase the poverty of people and intensify the misery of the masses which the gold standard has already produced by absolutely cutting off every avenue by which money can be obtained for necessary purposes.

They think by that means the hundreds of millions which they have at command will be more effective in buying votes than it otherwise would be. They realize that there is no hope of subjugating the people of the United States and making them serfs unless they can so impoverish them that they will sell their manhood cheap. They boast of the hundreds of millions behind Hanna's campaign, and hold out without a blush enormous bribes to all who sell themselves and their country into slavery. The issue is between American manhood and the money of the world in the hands of the aristocrats, despots, and gold

gamblers of Europe and their today followers of America. If the voters of the American people are sold in November next it may be the last auction block used for the sale of human rights. When American liberty goes under the hammer to satisfy the love of power and greed for gold of the enemies of the human race, what other people and what other countries will make the effort and endure the sacrifices necessary to plant and nourish the tree of liberty for the benefit of mankind? If the institutions of American crumble before the cunning of monarchs and the fraud and treachery of the trusted servants of the people, what hope will remain for suffering humanity but tame submission to the degrading condition of the serfdom of the Dark Ages.

The political situation in New York is an enigma to some people, but we see in it only the signs of silver success. The Wall street wing of the Democracy desires to control the state convention in the interest of the gold standard. They hardly expect to secure the indorsement of McKinley outright, but they think they can insure him the electoral vote of New York state by gagging the state convention so that it cannot indorse the national Democratic policy as announced at Chicago; and they even hope to go further and indorse the McKinley platform of the gold standard. The party managers, led by Senator Hill, have refrained from the controversy thus invited. They know that the Democratic masses will choose Democratic delegates who understand and respect party usages, party laws, and party discipline. When the convention assembles, there need be no fear that it will fall short, either in the character or the enthusiasm of its Democracy. National Democratic Conventions are the highest authority in the announcement of national Democratic policies. The July convention at Chicago was regularly constituted, and no man can be found to dispute its legitimacy or the regularity of its proceedings. Had every contested seat been given to the minority, the present platform would still have been adopted by a tremendous majority. Mr. Bryan received more than two-thirds of all the votes in the convention. Whoever opposes Mr. Bryan's election is no longer a Democrat. The Democratic state convention of New York will declare in favor of his election, and the ablest Democratic leaders in the state, headed by David B. Hill, will everywhere uphold the Democratic cause and the Democratic candidates. The Democrat feather-heads, who never vote any Democratic ticket, have already joined the third party movement, which will be engineered by J. Sterling Morton and James H. Eckels. The Wall street Democrats who are so free with their advice that Bryan be defeated, are already supporting Mr. McKinley and contributing money to his election. Democrats there are in New York who have always been faithful to the party, and who will now faithfully support Bryan and Sewall, who do not agree with the majority in the Chicago convention on the question of the free coinage of silver. Such men submit to the will of the majority, always serving the right of private judgment as to the wisdom of the action of that majority, and free at another time to advocate a reversal of that decision. They will not claim the right to antagonize that decision in the present campaign. There will be no nonsense in the New York state convention. We believe that the great body of the voters of that state will enthusiastically support the platform announced at Chicago as well as the candidates there nominated, and that their voices will be heard in unmistakable tones at the Buffalo convention. Present indications,

both in the city and in the interior, point to majority in the Empire State for Democratic electors pledged to Bryan and Sewall.

The Populist Convention.

Auspiciously and serenely beneath a sky unmottled by a single cloud, the representatives of the People's Independent party of the big sixth district convened in delegate convention in Crawford, one one of the most picturesquely situated and beautiful little cities in the state and nominated their candidate, declared their principles and nailed them to the mast head. The convention was held in the large and spacious opera house which was gorgeously decorated with flags, bunting and appropriate mottoes. Over the center of the stage was a large portrait of Hon. W. J. Bryan and to either side were those of Washington, the father of our country, and Abraham Lincoln, the emancipator of the colored race.

The convention was called to order at 2 o'clock by Chairman Stockholm and prayer was offered by Rev. Glassner of the M. E. church of Crawford. The call was then read by secretary A. M. Clark after which E. C. Sheldon nominated Senator Darner for temporary chairman. There was no other nomination and he was elected. He very soon appointed the various committees. The committee on organization reported in favor of making temporary organization permanent which was agreed. After this while the resolutions committee were deliberating, the committeemen from the different counties were selected. Mr. A. S. Reed of Alliance being selected from Box Butte county.

The committee on resolutions reported. The resolutions as adopted endorse the wise and economic administration of Gov. Holcomb and commended the course of Senator Allen; declared for silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and a liberal pension policy to old soldiers and favored a law that would permit any honorably discharged veteran a pension. A roll of the counties brought out as candidates Judge W. L. Green, H. G. Stewart I. N. Harbaugh, Judge Mutz, E. L. Heath, T. F. Gaunt, Senators Darner and Rhodes. After twenty-seven ballots and at 11:45 p.m., Judge W. L. Green of Kearney received the necessary number of votes to nominate him and he was declared the unanimous choice of the convention amid great enthusiasm. Judge Green is well known to many of the HERALD readers. He is an able and eloquent speaker and there is no question but what he will be our next congressman. There were 38 old soldiers in the hall. It looks as if they intended to vote as they shot.

The music by the Alliance Artisan band was pronounced by all as excellent. The citizens of Crawford deserve great praise for the kind and courteous manner in which they entertained the visitors and the HERALD in behalf of the Box Butte delegation extends her thanks.

Notice of Dissolution.

MARSLAND, Neb., Aug. 10, 1896. The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of C. H. Irion & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. C. H. Irion remaining in the business and collecting all accounts due the firm and settling all accounts contracted by the firm. C. H. IRION, EDWARD IRION.

All parties desiring to make final proof can have their papers made out at THE HERALD office, free of charge, and promptly transmitted to the land office.

If you want to subscribe for any newspaper or magazine—Republican, Democratic, Populist or Prohibitionist—call at this office; we will save you money. Everybody should take a good newspaper during the campaign, and they're so cheap, too.

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.

Dunlap cheese is the best on the market. Try it.



Closing Out Sale!

I have made up my mind to go out of business, so I will sell all my Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods at greatly reduced prices for spot cash. Produce will be taken at top prices. Your faithful servant, ... W. K. HERNCALL.



H. H. PIERCE, Livery AND Feed Stables.

We have first-class stock and double and single rigs, which we furnish at reasonable rates. Our facilities for accommodating boarder are unexcelled in the city. Give us a call.

Stable Corner Box Butte Avenue and Sheridan Street.

Hemingford, - Nebraska.

Three Opinions:

"The CHICAGO RECORD is a model newspaper in every sense of the word."—Harrisburg (Pa.) Call.

"There is no paper published in America that so nearly approaches the true journalistic ideal as THE CHICAGO RECORD."—From "Newspaperdom" (New York).

"I have come to the firm conclusion, after a long test and after a wide comparison with the journals of many cities and countries, that THE CHICAGO RECORD comes as near being the ideal daily journal as we are for some time likely to find on these mortal shores."—Prof. J. T. Hatfield in The Evanston (Ill.) Index.

Sold by newsdealers everywhere and subscriptions received by all postmasters. Address THE CHICAGO RECORD, 181 Madison-st.

Final-Proof-Notices

U. S. Land Office, Alliance, Neb., July 28, 1896. Notice is hereby given that DIXON S. CUNNY, has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at Alliance, Neb., on the 5th day of Sept. 1896, on timber culture application No. 1896, for the 1/4 sec 24, 1/4 sec 25, 1/4 sec 26, 1/4 sec 27, 1/4 sec 28, 1/4 sec 29, 1/4 sec 30, 1/4 sec 31, 1/4 sec 32, 1/4 sec 33, 1/4 sec 34, 1/4 sec 35, 1/4 sec 36, 1/4 sec 37, 1/4 sec 38, 1/4 sec 39, 1/4 sec 40, 1/4 sec 41, 1/4 sec 42, 1/4 sec 43, 1/4 sec 44, 1/4 sec 45, 1/4 sec 46, 1/4 sec 47, 1/4 sec 48, 1/4 sec 49, 1/4 sec 50, 1/4 sec 51, 1/4 sec 52, 1/4 sec 53, 1/4 sec 54, 1/4 sec 55, 1/4 sec 56, 1/4 sec 57, 1/4 sec 58, 1/4 sec 59, 1/4 sec 60, 1/4 sec 61, 1/4 sec 62, 1/4 sec 63, 1/4 sec 64, 1/4 sec 65, 1/4 sec 66, 1/4 sec 67, 1/4 sec 68, 1/4 sec 69, 1/4 sec 70, 1/4 sec 71, 1/4 sec 72, 1/4 sec 73, 1/4 sec 74, 1/4 sec 75, 1/4 sec 76, 1/4 sec 77, 1/4 sec 78, 1/4 sec 79, 1/4 sec 80, 1/4 sec 81, 1/4 sec 82, 1/4 sec 83, 1/4 sec 84, 1/4 sec 85, 1/4 sec 86, 1/4 sec 87, 1/4 sec 88, 1/4 sec 89, 1/4 sec 90, 1/4 sec 91, 1/4 sec 92, 1/4 sec 93, 1/4 sec 94, 1/4 sec 95, 1/4 sec 96, 1/4 sec 97, 1/4 sec 98, 1/4 sec 99, 1/4 sec 100. He names as witnesses: Wilson L. Ashbrook, Harry A. Ashbrook, of Bell, Neb.; John P. Hazard, of Lawn, Neb.; Charles Hall, of Canton, Neb. Also JOSEPH S. DICKINSON, of Canton, Neb., who made H. E. No. 1399 for the 1/4 sec 1, 1/4 sec 2, 1/4 sec 3, 1/4 sec 4, 1/4 sec 5, 1/4 sec 6, 1/4 sec 7, 1/4 sec 8, 1/4 sec 9, 1/4 sec 10, 1/4 sec 11, 1/4 sec 12, 1/4 sec 13, 1/4 sec 14, 1/4 sec 15, 1/4 sec 16, 1/4 sec 17, 1/4 sec 18, 1/4 sec 19, 1/4 sec 20, 1/4 sec 21, 1/4 sec 22, 1/4 sec 23, 1/4 sec 24, 1/4 sec 25, 1/4 sec 26, 1/4 sec 27, 1/4 sec 28, 1/4 sec 29, 1/4 sec 30, 1/4 sec 31, 1/4 sec 32, 1/4 sec 33, 1/4 sec 34, 1/4 sec 35, 1/4 sec 36, 1/4 sec 37, 1/4 sec 38, 1/4 sec 39, 1/4 sec 40, 1/4 sec 41, 1/4 sec 42, 1/4 sec 43, 1/4 sec 44, 1/4 sec 45, 1/4 sec 46, 1/4 sec 47, 1/4 sec 48, 1/4 sec 49, 1/4 sec 50, 1/4 sec 51, 1/4 sec 52, 1/4 sec 53, 1/4 sec 54, 1/4 sec 55, 1/4 sec 56, 1/4 sec 57, 1/4 sec 58, 1/4 sec 59, 1/4 sec 60, 1/4 sec 61, 1/4 sec 62, 1/4 sec 63, 1/4 sec 64, 1/4 sec 65, 1/4 sec 66, 1/4 sec 67, 1/4 sec 68, 1/4 sec 69, 1/4 sec 70, 1/4 sec 71, 1/4 sec 72, 1/4 sec 73, 1/4 sec 74, 1/4 sec 75, 1/4 sec 76, 1/4 sec 77, 1/4 sec 78, 1/4 sec 79, 1/4 sec 80, 1/4 sec 81, 1/4 sec 82, 1/4 sec 83, 1/4 sec 84, 1/4 sec 85, 1/4 sec 86, 1/4 sec 87, 1/4 sec 88, 1/4 sec 89, 1/4 sec 90, 1/4 sec 91, 1/4 sec 92, 1/4 sec 93, 1/4 sec 94, 1/4 sec 95, 1/4 sec 96, 1/4 sec 97, 1/4 sec 98, 1/4 sec 99, 1/4 sec 100. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Wilson L. Ashbrook, Harry A. Ashbrook, of Bell, Neb.; John P. Hazard, of Lawn, Neb.; Charles Hall, of Canton, Neb. Also JOSEPH S. DICKINSON, of Canton, Neb., who made H. E. No. 1399 for the 1/4 sec 1, 1/4 sec 2, 1/4 sec 3, 1/4 sec 4, 1/4 sec 5, 1/4 sec 6, 1/4 sec 7, 1/4 sec 8, 1/4 sec 9, 1/4 sec 10, 1/4 sec 11, 1/4 sec 12, 1/4 sec 13, 1/4 sec 14, 1/4 sec 15, 1/4 sec 16, 1/4 sec 17, 1/4 sec 18, 1/4 sec 19, 1/4 sec 20, 1/4 sec 21, 1/4 sec 22, 1/4 sec 23, 1/4 sec 24, 1/4 sec 25, 1/4 sec 26, 1/4 sec 27, 1/4 sec 28, 1/4 sec 29, 1/4 sec 30, 1/4 sec 31, 1/4 sec 32, 1/4 sec 33, 1/4 sec 34, 1/4 sec 35, 1/4 sec 36, 1/4 sec 37, 1/4 sec 38, 1/4 sec 39, 1/4 sec 40, 1/4 sec 41, 1/4 sec 42, 1/4 sec 43, 1/4 sec 44, 1/4 sec 45, 1/4 sec 46, 1/4 sec 47, 1/4 sec 48, 1/4 sec 49, 1/4 sec 50, 1/4 sec 51, 1/4 sec 52, 1/4 sec 53, 1/4 sec 54, 1/4 sec 55, 1/4 sec 56, 1/4 sec 57, 1/4 sec 58, 1/4 sec 59, 1/4 sec 60, 1/4 sec 61, 1/4 sec 62, 1/4 sec 63, 1/4 sec 64, 1/4 sec 65, 1/4 sec 66, 1/4 sec 67, 1/4 sec 68, 1/4 sec 69, 1/4 sec 70, 1/4 sec 71, 1/4 sec 72, 1/4 sec 73, 1/4 sec 74, 1/4 sec 75, 1/4 sec 76, 1/4 sec 77, 1/4 sec 78, 1/4 sec 79, 1/4 sec 80, 1/4 sec 81, 1/4 sec 82, 1/4 sec 83, 1/4 sec 84, 1/4 sec 85, 1/4 sec 86, 1/4 sec 87, 1/4 sec 88, 1/4 sec 89, 1/4 sec 90, 1/4 sec 91, 1/4 sec 92, 1/4 sec 93, 1/4 sec 94, 1/4 sec 95, 1/4 sec 96, 1/4 sec 97, 1/4 sec 98, 1/4 sec 99, 1/4 sec 100. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Frank Caha, Henry Winton, Albert Kraups, of Lawn, Neb.; Frank Krajciok, of Alliance, Neb. Also FRANK ZILA, of Lawn, Neb., who made H. E. No. 923 for the 1/4 sec 1, 1/4 sec 2, 1/4 sec 3, 1/4 sec 4, 1/4 sec 5, 1/4 sec 6, 1/4 sec 7, 1/4 sec 8, 1/4 sec 9, 1/4 sec 10, 1/4 sec 11, 1/4 sec 12, 1/4 sec 13, 1/4 sec 14, 1/4 sec 15, 1/4 sec 16, 1/4 sec 17, 1/4 sec 18, 1/4 sec 19, 1/4 sec 20, 1/4 sec 21, 1/4 sec 22, 1/4 sec 23, 1/4 sec 24, 1/4 sec 25, 1/4 sec 26, 1/4 sec 27, 1/4 sec 28, 1/4 sec 29, 1/4 sec 30, 1/4 sec 31, 1/4 sec 32, 1/4 sec 33, 1/4 sec 34, 1/4 sec 35, 1/4 sec 36, 1/4 sec 37, 1/4 sec 38, 1/4 sec 39, 1/4 sec 40, 1/4 sec 41, 1/4 sec 42, 1/4 sec 43, 1/4 sec 44, 1/4 sec 45, 1/4 sec 46, 1/4 sec 47, 1/4 sec 48, 1/4 sec 49, 1/4 sec 50, 1/4 sec 51, 1/4 sec 52, 1/4 sec 53, 1/4 sec 54, 1/4 sec 55, 1/4 sec 56, 1/4 sec 57, 1/4 sec 58, 1/4 sec 59, 1/4 sec 60, 1/4 sec 61, 1/4 sec 62, 1/4 sec 63, 1/4 sec 64, 1/4 sec 65, 1/4 sec 66, 1/4 sec 67, 1/4 sec 68, 1/4 sec 69, 1/4 sec 70, 1/4 sec 71, 1/4 sec 72, 1/4 sec 73, 1/4 sec 74, 1/4 sec 75, 1/4 sec 76, 1/4 sec 77, 1/4 sec 78, 1/4 sec 79, 1/4 sec 80, 1/4 sec 81, 1/4 sec 82, 1/4 sec 83, 1/4 sec 84, 1/4 sec 85, 1/4 sec 86, 1/4 sec 87, 1/4 sec 88, 1/4 sec 89, 1/4 sec 90, 1/4 sec 91, 1/4 sec 92, 1/4 sec 93, 1/4 sec 94, 1/4 sec 95, 1/4 sec 96, 1/4 sec 97, 1/4 sec 98, 1/4 sec 99, 1/4 sec 100. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Frank Caha, Henry Winton, Albert Kraups, of Lawn, Neb.; Frank Krajciok, of Alliance, Neb. Also J. W. WEISS, JR., Register.

JEWISH COLONIES.

Prosperous Condition of the Settlers in the Holy Land. The present condition of the various Jewish colonies established in the holy land through the benevolence of societies and private individuals belonging to the Jewish faith in Europe is described in the latest report of the British consul at Jerusalem, says the London Times. It appears that, although not altogether self-supporting, they are increasing in size, are ably managed and give occupation to numerous Jewish immigrant families who would otherwise be destitute. The apparent disinclination of the race to adopt agriculture has hitherto been a hindrance to the establishment and extension of these colonies unless encouraged by external support, but Mr. Dickman thinks that time and proper training will do much to remove this inherent prejudice. The work is carried out in these colonies in accordance with the latest improvements adopted in Europe, so that they have become model farms to the surrounding peasantry, and will no doubt in course of years produce a beneficial effect on the rural population of Palestine. Rich-on-le-Sion, which is the largest colony in Palestine, is occupied almost exclusively with the cultivation of the vine and the making of wine. Large wine vaults have lately been introduced, and are being cultivated in the colony. The wine made is of very fair quality, but a superior quality will be produced as more attention is devoted to its manufacture. A steam factory for making casks, for driving machinery for irrigation and for the manufacture of ice and of glass bottles is now in working order in connection with the manufacture of wine. In the other colonies, such as Ekron and Petah-Tekwah, more attention is given to the cultivation of fruit trees of various kinds and the growing of crops, and large tracts of land which were formerly either marshes or waste have been reclaimed and are now productive. A fair training in agriculture is afforded to Jewish youths by the agricultural schools near Jaffa, called Mikveh Israel, where a considerable number of pupils are boarded free of expense and are instructed in all the elementary branches of education. Farther north, on the slopes of Carmel, in an elevated and healthy location, the large Jewish colony of Zammarrin is located. Of late years it has become populous and flourishing, and provides a means of livelihood to many of the Jews who have settled in the vicinity of Safed and Tiberias. Other Jewish colonies have been established in Palestine, but those here mentioned have been the most successful.

CHESS ON TRAINS.

A Simple and Convenient Little Contrivance for the Game. Chess is the latest game the commuter has levied upon to beguile the hours spent upon the train morning and evening, which he tells his friends are but fifteen-minute trips, says the New York Journal. At first glance it would appear that a chessboard and chessmen would be difficult to manipulate aboard even so slowly moving trains as the average commutation vehicles. But Yankee ingenuity has brought out a simple and convenient little contrivance that does away with the necessity for a double seat. Two people may sit side by side and play without attracting any more attention than if reading a book. The commuter's chessboard when folded looks like a thin memorandum book about six inches long and three inches wide. It may be easily carried in the pocket. It consists of one stiff pasteboard side covered with thin Russia leather and a leather flap which when opened discloses a miniature chessboard, marked out with strips of thin leather so sewed as to leave slits over each square. The strips across both top and bottom serve to hold the men when not in use or when removed in play. The chessmen are flat strips of celluloid about half an inch long and one-fourth of an inch wide. These celluloid strips fit into the slits above the squares and are easily moved. The board is held upright in the hand, so that both players may study it.

Finds in Athens.

The work of restoring the Stadion in marble has been resumed, and the temporary seats constructed for the olympic games are being removed. It appears that M. Averoff is prepared to furnish the large sum requisite for complete restoration. The arena will be excavated, and it is expected that many valuable remnants of the ancient structure will be brought to light. The excavations which are being carried out in Melos by the British School of Archaeology have resulted in some interesting discoveries. Among these are a drafted life-size statue of a priest of Dionysus, of which the head and left hand are missing, and the colossal statue, perhaps of Apollo, of which the head and limbs are missing, but a portion of the right leg and foot has been recovered. Four draped torques of the Roman period have also been found, one probably being the statue of Agrippina. A Roman mosaic floor has been laid bare, and some thirty inscriptions have been discovered, most of them being in the peculiar Melian character.—Correspondence of the Boston Times.

Danish Flag Ordered from a Church

At the funeral of Theodore Langer in the Danish church in Sanburg recently the association marched into the edifice carrying the Danish flag. The pastor, before the service started, ordered the flag taken out and the command was obeyed.—Troy Press.

Merely a Supposition.

Hiland—"Homewood is always alluding to his great trouble. What sort of trouble is it?" Halket—"I think it must be stomach trouble. He is always trying to drown it."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.