

# THE JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

PLATTSMOUTH, - NEBRASKA.

## OVER THE STATE.

MRS. BARNHART, of Pierce county, who attempted suicide, will recover. No additional gold finds are reported on the Wagner farm near Fort Calhoun.

A heavy wind in the vicinity of Ogalala did considerable damage to buildings.

A number of people in Omaha lost quite heavily in the recent fire at Cripple Creek, Colo.

The fire in the Commercial block at York is supposed to have been started by incendiaries.

CHARLES TRIPPEL, of Plattsmouth, has been declared insane and sent to the asylum at Lincoln.

MRS. BARNHART of Pierce county endeavored to drown herself. She and her husband had quarreled.

The editor of the Fairbury Times is out his Sunday-go-to-meeting suit at the hands of a sneak thief.

"CHUCK" MOOSTER, of Nebraska City, found guilty of rape, was given two years in the state penitentiary.

A heavy gale from the northwest did considerable damage near Phillips to corn cribs and other buildings.

FRANK FRINK of Adams county was knocked down by lightning and lay in the road half an hour unconscious.

The republican state convention for the nomination of state officers will be held in Lincoln, Wednesday, July 1st.

The state banking board has issued a charter to the German bank of Murdock. The capital stock authorized is \$5,000.

ROBERT MCCONNELL, of Omaha, for many years master mechanic of the Union Pacific railroad, died last week, aged three score and ten.

HUFFMAE & RAWLINS, near Neligh, are sowing 200 acres of alfalfa. Experience convinces them that its cultivation is a great success.

At no time since the settlement of Chase county have there been such flattering crop prospects at this time. There will be an increased acreage.

The Methodist church at Schuyler, which has been rebuilt during the last three months, was dedicated last Sunday. It is a splendid building, with ample room for every need.

JOE WEBNER, of Grand Island, who had been on a drunken debauch, made an effort at suicide by hanging while in jail. He was discovered and cut down before life was extinct.

The southwestern veterans' reunion association has decided to hold its next reunion at North Platte at the same time as the western Nebraska irrigation fair, October 13, 14 and 15.

JOAN HYNCK, a well-to-do farmer residing northwest of Pierce, accidentally shot his little girl in the abdomen with his shotgun, while taking the gun down the house to kill a hawk. The child will die.

The general merchandise store of Edward Brod of Louisville was entered by last week and about \$50 worth of goods, consisting of silk handkerchiefs, shoes, pants, jewelry, tobacco and some groceries taken.

The drug store of Dr. Charles Band at Crete was closed under chattel mortgage for \$1,200. McPike & Fox, Perego & Moore, and L. A. Ireland are the main creditors, to whom the chattel mortgage reads.

The jury at Pawnee City in the case of H. G. Brown against the city for \$1,000 damages on account of a defective sidewalk from which he sustained an injury about a year ago, brought in a verdict awarding Brown \$500 damages.

PROSPECTS for fruit and crops of all kinds in the section about Hastings have not been more promising for years than at the present time, and unless causes unforeseen arise the husbandmen will have no reason for complaint at the time of harvest.

JOHN W. BOOKWALTER of New York city, is now on his way to Nebraska to make arrangements for the establishment of a number of farming villages. He owns about 60,000 acres in this state and proposes to gather agriculturists into towns of about 500, provide a good library, theater and give them many advantages of city life.

GEORGE DEBARK of DeWitt, who was arrested several months ago on a charge of rape and who was bound over in the sum of \$2,000 for his appearance at the last term of the district court, but who jumped his bail and left for parts unknown before court convened, returned several days ago and was turned over to the sheriff by his bondsmen.

C. J. ANDERSON, a prominent stockman of Neligh, states that never at any time in the past four years has the soil been so thoroughly soaked as at present, and all of the ponds which have been dry for a couple of seasons now contain water and those which have been nearly dry have assumed their former dimensions. Not only is the surface thoroughly wet, but the subsoil is saturated affording a reserve supply of moisture for the hot weather of summer. Farmers are feeling happy and are putting in a large acreage.

DON'T loaf around the corner grocery arguing with your neighbors about the best tool to use in surface cultivation, but buy a new Pivot Frame Captain Kidd Disc Cultivator, which will render it easy to dodge the crookedest corn and unnecessary to dodge the Sheriff next Fall. If you use the Captain Kidd, you will have money to pay your bills, and won't have to dodge. Write us for descriptive circulars and "What Others Say." NEBRASKA MOLINE PLOW CO., Omaha, Neb.

DURING a thunder storm the barn of Charles Maronville, about five miles southwest of Aurora, was destroyed by fire, which is supposed to have been started by a stroke of lightning. Five horses belonging to William Campbell, a young man who lives with Maronville, were burned in the barn.

DURING a horse race near Plainview Robert E. Bradshaw, a jockey, was thrown from his horse and sustained injuries from which he died. Bradshaw has been in the employ of different turf men in that vicinity for years and is well known. His home is in Liverpool, England, and his relatives there have been notified.

HENRY BOLLN, ex-city treasurer of Omaha, was on trial last week for embezzlement of something over \$100,000. The jury disagreed, nine being for conviction and three for acquittal. The case will be at once taken up by the present term of court.

JOHN TRAUSSCH, a young man of Hastings, living upon a farm near Roseland, started to go out hunting, and as he was leaving the house with his gun over his shoulder it was discharged by some unknown means and the contents struck and killed Edward Trausch, a younger brother, who was standing at the table assisting his mother to wash the breakfast dishes.

THOMAS WYMOND, a character who has been known in Nebraska City and vicinity for many years, died in a small room with scarcely a friend to care for him. At one time he was quite influential in the politics of that section and had a fair portion of this world's goods, but lost it all, and for a time was in the county infirmary. He was three times married.

GENERAL MANDERSON returned last week from Washington, where he argued the sugar bounty case before the supreme court and a decision from that tribunal will settle that question. Associated with him as attorneys for the plaintiffs were Judge Symmes of New Orleans, and Joseph H. Choate of New York, while the attorney general's department appeared for the government.

J. G. TATE, grand master workman of the A. O. U. W., through his attorney, has filed his answer to the petition of Mrs. Alice Scott, widow of the late Barrett Scott. The answer denies all the allegations set forth in the petition, except that at one time Barrett Scott was a member of the organization. The case will probably come up for trial in the district court of Holt county in September.

OWING to a mistake in printing the refunding bonds of Greeley county, recently purchased by the state board of educational lands and funds, on account of the permanent school fund, the whole issue will have to be reprinted. The county commissioners tried to correct the mistake by an interlineation, but the board declined to accept the bonds in that shape. The amount of the issue was \$36,000.

The secretary of the interior has recommended to the attorney general to dismiss the suit against the purchasers of land from the Burlington road, but to continue it as against the road, and it is thought the attorney general will act on the recommendation of the secretary. If this is done it will eliminate the 1,700 individual defendants from the case, and leave the road to settle its misunderstandings with the government alone.

JUDGE W. H. WESTOVER appointed A. J. Record of Chadron receiver of the Chadron Banking company. The report of Bank Examiner Cowdery shows that a number of persons owe the bank from \$2,000 to \$6,000 each on their unsecured notes. Mr. Cowdery figures a large loss on these, and on the total assets of \$50,000 he estimates a loss of \$35,000, leaving \$15,000 net assets. The deposits amount to \$20,000, of which there is due the county \$4,000.

E. W. HYMAN, who recently escaped from the county jail and fled to Iowa, desires the county attorney to allow him to enter a plea of guilty and take three years in the penitentiary. That official refuses to do this, as he says, he has a sure case of robbery against Hyman and can secure a sentence of five years, if not longer. Hyman held up C. V. Fisher, a St. Louis banker, a short time ago and relieved him of \$15, at the point of a wicked-looking knife.

At a meeting of the board of managers of the Nebraska Irrigation fair in North Platte it was decided to give the first annual fair at North Platte October 9 to 15, inclusive. Every member of the board was present, including E. McLemon of Cheyenne county, Matthew Daugherty and Ed Searle of Keith county and O. G. Smith of Buffalo county, and the local members. Twenty thousand copies of the premium list were ordered gotten out, and committees will be sent through the east to work up interest in the fair.

CHARLES K. GRABLE of Crawford, representing the Crawford Irrigation company, filed in the clerk's office a petition, covering seventy pages of typewritten matter, asking a permanent injunction restraining about fifty defendants from using the water of White river as a temporary writ was granted by County Judge Ricker. The plaintiffs claim a prior right to use the water and allege that they have expended some \$30,000 in cash in the construction of the ditch. It promises to be the biggest law suit ever tried in the county.

POLICE JUDGE THOMAS JOHNSON of Ashland committed suicide by hanging. Squire Hardin happened into the office about 3:15 o'clock in the afternoon, and just back of the room under the fire tower sat Mr. Johnson, a rope about his neck and his hand up to his face. The body was yet warm. Johnson was a Dane, about 50 years of age. He received notice some ten days ago that a mortgage on his home for \$1,400, with interest for several years, would be foreclosed to satisfy the note. This is supposed to have superinduced the suicide.

On the application of Thomas V. Jaques, a citizen of Keya Paha county, supported by the petition of a large number of other citizens of that section, Governor Hoicomb paroled from the penitentiary W. A. Chapin, who was undergoing a sentence of two years on conviction of horse stealing. The papers in the case, which consist of the petition and a letter from the county attorney of Keya Paha, reveal the fact that Chapin's case is another in which the requirements of the law have not been complied with in the trial and the sentencing of criminals in that county.

The annual report of the State Banking board has been completed. The report covers the year 1895. During that year there were 447 commercial and savings banks doing business in the state, with an aggregate authorized capital of \$9,216,525, giving an average of capital stock of \$20,842. During the past year eleven new banks were organized, and forty-six discontinued business from various causes. The latter had an aggregate capital of \$1,069,700, and total deposits of \$1,305,334.82. The sixteen insolvent banks which were placed in the hands of receivers had an aggregate capital stock of \$434,000 and deposits in the sum of \$584,665.

## SITUATION IN ARMENIA.

### STATEMENT FROM THE SURVIVORS OF THE MASSACRES.

200,000 PUT TO DEATH.

Islamism, Serfdom or Emigration the Sole Alleviations That Is Still Left to Those Who Are Yet Alive—Have Given Up All Hope of Aid From Christian Nations—Dark Outlook.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The National Armenian Relief Committee has received the following from Turkey showing the feeling of many of the survivors of the Armenian massacres: "It is now more than five months that sword, fire, famine and cold have been doing their fearful work among us. Not less than 200,000 of our people, largely men from influential and productive classes, have fallen victims to the fury of our persecutors. More than 60,000 have, under threats of instant death, professed Islamism. Thousands of our sisters and daughters have been violently carried off to the harems of the Turks and Kurds. Not less than 5,000 of our principal men, including Gregorian priests and Protestant pastors and teachers, are languishing in Turkish dungeons, arrested on utterly baseless charges and given no opportunity to vindicate themselves. A very large part of our property has been stolen or destroyed and all our business has been paralyzed, so that our property we still own is for the present largely worthless. Nor do we yet see any signs of marked improvement in our condition. It is true massacre and open plunder have been forbidden, but our Moslem neighbors are still maintaining a fiercely insulting and threatening attitude toward us as a race, and even were they constrained to abandon their bloody purposes, the fanatical fury of the Moslem people among whom we live, has been so fiercely inflamed that it is sufficient even against any feeble efforts the government might be constrained to make to complete the work of destruction. We have long since abandoned all hope of any political rights or standing in this land. The only position possible for us is that of serfs. We have cherished the hope of effective aid from Christian nations. It has failed us and we are sacrificed to political and selfish ambition. What, then, are we to do? Three possible courses of action are open to us. First, we can surrender all that our fathers have clung to during their many years of oppression and sufferings; we can abandon our faith, profess Islam and lose ourselves and our children in the mass of the Moslem masters; or, second, we can go on patiently dragging the chains of our oppressors and bearing their insults and abuses, wasting away our strength and our lives in ignoble servitude; or, third, we can seek in other lands and among liberty loving people new homes and new hopes of enterprise. Some of our people have already tried to adjust themselves to the first condition named, but even now, their wails of anguish and remorse, that are making their lives an insupportable burden, warn us that death is a thousand times to be preferred to a life so basely purchased. The second alternative is no doubt still open to us; we can repudiate all our claims and aspirations for manhood, we can surrender all hope of progress and take up again the old servile life of the past. We should so perhaps be allowed to retain our name, our traditions and our faith, but how dwarfed, cramped and corrupted. Meanwhile, other and Christian lands open hospitable doors to us and extend us sympathy and generous aid and bid us welcome to share with them the heritage of Christian liberty and civilization. Only two things we should know. First, will our sultan permit us to emigrate? If so, we should be glad if arrangements could be made by which we could secure for our future use some reasonable part of the property we have left behind us. Second, will the Christian nations who have been witnessing our sufferings grant us an asylum in their borders and give us aid in time of our distress?"

NO M'KINLEY FOR HIM.

A Pennsylvania Admirer of Quay Kills Himself After Illinois' Action.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 4.—When Senator Quay announced his candidacy for the presidential nomination, George Wilhelm of Beechmont, Alleghany county, organized a Quay club with the intention of taking the members to St. Louis at convention time. In other ways he indicated his opposition to McKinley. When he read in the paper yesterday of the action of the Springfield convention he went into his cellar and shot himself to death.

Congressman Quigg Leaves His Paper.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Lemuel E. Quigg, M. C., has retired from the editorship of the New York Press, his connection with the paper ceasing today. Ervin Wardman, managing editor, succeeds Mr. Quigg as editor-in-chief. It is understood that differences with Proprietor Einstein caused the retirement.

Indiana Carpenters Go Out.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 4.—Three hundred carpenters allied with the union went out on a strike to enforce a demand for an increase of wages to 2 1/4 cents per hour and a nine-hour day. As a result building operations of all kinds have come to a standstill.

Senator Hale's Summer Home Burned.

ELLSWORTH, Me., May 4.—The Pines, the summer home of United States Senator Hale, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire, which, it is thought, was incendiary this morning. The loss will probably reach \$50,000.

## SECOND SON MADE SHAH.

Trouble May Come in Persia Over the Succession—Causes of the Murder.

TIFLIS, May 4.—Immediately after the death of the Shah the heir apparent (Valiabad), Muzaffer-ed-Din, was proclaimed Shah. Russia and Great Britain recognized Muzaffer-ed-Din as heir to the Persian throne in 1858. The grand vizier will govern until the arrival of the new Shah at Teheran from Tabriz.

LONDON, May 2.—A dispatch from Teheran to the Times regarding the situation in Persia incident upon the assassination of the Shah says: "Much discontent has existed for some time through the dearth of provisions, partly caused by the excessive issue of copper coins. Considerable alarm prevails here and Prince Naib-es-Sultaneh, third son of the late Shah, has retired to his palace at the request of the government. The assassin's name is Mollah Reza, and he is supposed to be from Babec.

An article in the Times on the late Shah calls to mind that at the beginning of his reign he put to death by thousands the members of the Babi sect, whose crusade against public and private corruption in Persia was so popular as to become a menace to the government.

"The chief apprehensions that now arise," says the Times, "are lest the new Shah's eldest brother, Zill-es-Sultan, should attempt to dispute the accession (the late Shah is succeeded by his second son and not the eldest son). Zill-es-Sultan is governor of Ispahan and was for a long time the virtual ruler of Southern Persia till the late Shah, in 1890, greatly reduced his power and disbanded his regiments." George N. Curzon, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, who is an acknowledged authority on Persia, considers Muzaffer-ed-Din Mirza Valiabad, the new Shah, a man of great intelligence, but he has been secluded all his life so as to have no knowledge of the duties incumbent upon him as ruler of Persia.

## SMITH AND LELAND.

The Former Says the Latter Lies and Knows It—Famous Kansans at Cuts.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 4.—Replying to Cyrus Leland's statement that "Farmer" A. W. Smith had, in February, 1894, offered to get out of E. N. Morrill's way for governor if the latter would pay him \$3,500 cash for the expense of his campaign for governor in 1892, Smith telegraphs the following denial:

"McPHERSON, May 2.—Mr. Leland's statement is a willful and malicious falsehood. I never, at any time, or under any circumstances, offered to get out of the campaign against Morrill for a money consideration, neither did I authorize anyone to make such a proposition for me. In conclusion, I want to reiterate and emphasize that Mr. Leland lies and knows he lies.

A. W. SMITH.

Governor Morrill, when asked about Leland's statement, said: "I cannot now recall that Mr. Leland came to me with such a proposition from Mr. Smith either during the Newton campaign, or afterwards. I have no doubt, however, that Mr. Leland submitted the proposition to me as he says. He is a truthful man and not given to extravagant talk, and what he says may be depended upon. I may have gotten his statement to me confused with a proposition submitted to me directly by one of Mr. Smith's friends. It is not necessary to disclose the name of this friend. It is enough to say that he came to my room in the Depot hotel at Newton saying that he was authorized to make the proposition that if I would pay Smith's campaign expenses of 1892, amounting to \$3,500, Smith would get out of my way and support me for the nomination for Governor. I adhere to the time-honored principle. At that time I did not think Smith was in it. I believed my nomination was assured. Therefore I gave the proposition no thought, and it passed out of my mind."

Reed Men Sore at Proctor.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Reed men here claim that Senator Proctor was entrusted with their campaign in Vermont and assured them that McKinley's sentiments would be kept well to the rear. Then he took to Vermont one of McKinley's most ardent champions—Senator Thurston of Nebraska—and seems to have been in constant communication with Mark Hanna. Before even the bulletin of the action of the convention had been sent broadcast over the country, Mark Hanna had been informed by Senator Proctor of the condition of things in Vermont.

Capitalists to Aid Cripple Creek.

DENVER, Colo., May 4.—Arrangements are being made for a big mass meeting of business men in Cripple Creek next Tuesday. It is expected that D. H. Moffat, Eben Smith, W. S. Stratton, N. J. Jackson, Irving Howbert and other capitalists will be present and will aid liberally in rebuilding. W. S. Stratton is reported to have said that he will furnish \$1,000,000 to the responsible business men of Cripple Creek who wish to rebuild in the burned district.

American Horses in Germany.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—United States Consul Keenan at Bremen has reported to the state department that the importation of American horses into Germany is considerable, but that it is hampered by the underhand methods of local horse dealers. Last year 10,000 American horses were shipped to Germany, but all were rigidly inspected on account of charges of unhealthfulness.

College Students Strike.

DELAWARE, Ohio, May 4.—Last night at chapel time, 1,000 students of Ohio Wesleyan university went on a strike. The strike is attributed to the action of the faculty in imposing such stringent conditions upon the contemplated Western tour of the glee club as to make the trip almost impossible.

Girls to Wait on British Statesmen.

LONDON, May 4.—Among the reforms of the new kitchen committee of the house of commons will be the substitution of waitresses for waiters.

## THE STRAIGHT GOODS.

ANOTHER SET OF DELEGATES TO CHICAGO.

Cleveland and Sound Money Democrats of Nebraska Hold Their State Convention—Sixteen Delegates to Represent the Administration Followers, Part of Them Being Selected by Acclamation—Silverites Roasted to a Brown.

Cleveland and Sound Money Delegates-at-Large—

TORRIST CASTOR, Lancaster, WILLIAM A. PAXTON, Douglas, DAN W. CO. K. GAGE, CHARLES G. RYAN, Hall

Alternates-at-Large—MILTON M. DOOLITTLE, Lincoln, GEORGE W. WEST, Holt, JAMES M. SHANE, Douglas, JAMES C. CRAWFORD, Cuming.

LINCOLN, April 30.—Euclid Martin, chairman of the state committee, called the administration democratic state convention together at noon yesterday. Secretary J. B. Sheehan read the call. Six hundred delegates were in their seats when the chairman rapped the convention to order.

Following the reading of the call Chairman Martin named W. D. McHugh of Douglas county as temporary chairman and C. M. Hubner of Otoe county, temporary secretary. Later on this was made permanent as a committee on credentials R. S. Bibb, Jerry Farrell, H. E. Phelps, Samuel Wallace and J. P. Rea.

As committee on resolutions he named T. J. Mahoney, N. S. Harwood, George P. Marvin, J. C. Crawford, Lee M. Spradlin, J. I. Leese and D. P. Roof.

Committee on permanent organization: Milton Doolittle, Robert Patrick and Albert Watkins.

The committee on credentials reported that every county in the state, with the exception of Stanton, was represented by a full delegation on the floor of this house.

The convention then proceeded to the election of candidates for delegates-at-large to the Chicago convention, the result being as given above, the first four by acclamation.

Following is the list of district delegates elected, together with their alternates:

First District—N. S. Harwood, Lancaster county; alternate, D. S. Gould, Cass county; D. P. Roof, Otoe; alternate, A. W. Biffin, Johnson county.

Second District—T. J. Mahoney, Douglas county; alternate, George Parks, Douglas; Euclid Martin, Douglas; alternate, George W. Shields, Douglas.

Third District—Fred Vaughan, Dodge county; alternate, Frank Jouvenat, Boone county; Frank A. Deaborn, Wayne; alternate, E. B. Wilbur, Dakota county.

Fourth District—O. H. Scott, Thayer county; alternate, J. C. Hartigan; R. E. Dumpy, Seward county; alternate, A. D. Ritchie, Butler county.

Fifth District—George P. Kingsley, Kearney; alternate, J. G. Glasser, Clay county; H. G. Keeler, Webster county; alternate, M. L. Meade, Perkins county.

Sixth District—J. I. Leese, Dawes county; alternate, O. F. Biglin, Holt county; J. J. McIntosh, Cheyenne county; alternate, A. G. Holt, Brown county.

The democrats of Nebraska, in convention assembled, pledge anew our fealty to the principles of the democratic party. We repel alike the impudent assumptions of republican plutocratic paternalism and the vagaries of populist and socialistic paternalism. We denounce as dishonest the claims of the republican party to be returned to power on account of financial disturbance, produced by republican legislation, and as equally dangerous the clamor of populists and their allies for a more extensive application for the same pernicious legislation. We adhere to the time-honored principles of the party, as enunciated by Jefferson and expounded by Jackson, Tilden and Cleveland.

We believe with Thomas Jefferson that the market value of bullion regulates the value of the coin, and not its coin value, we accept the teaching of economic science, that under free coinage the cheaper money will always drive out the better money, leaving nothing but the poorer in circulation, and that under the unvarying law the adoption of free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 would expel from circulation all the gold and paper money redeemable in gold, and leave the country on a silver basis, with a poorer currency and much less of it.

We believe that common honesty and a just regard for the rights of our creditors, as well as the rights of the wage earners, require us to use all honorable means to prevent the insertion of a free coinage plank in the national platform.

We adhere to our previous declarations on this subject, and declare ourselves unequivocally and unreservedly for the metallic money, as the standard unit, the bullion and mint value of which are approximately the same, and the purchasing power of which, regardless of government mintage, is the least fluctuating in all the markets of the world. We insist on this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers, laborers and property-owning debtors, the most defenseless victims of unstable and fluctuating currency.

We deny the right of congress to levy taxes for any other purpose than the maintenance of the government, and demand a fair trial for the Wilson tariff law, under which business and industry have been recovering from the paralytic stroke of McKinleyism.

We are in favor of the retirement of the forced loans of the United States government made in the exigencies of war, and of the government going out of the banking business at the earliest practicable moment, and the establishment of our currency and banking upon some basis that will give stability to our paper money and security to depositors.

The theory of noninterference on the part of European governments on this continent, announced by President Monroe, more than half a century ago, has taken a firm hold of the American people, and we heartily endorse and approve the course of President Cleveland and Secretary Olney in their firm and unflinching adherence to this great principle.

We deny the claim of a small faction

who recently assembled to hold a convention in the name of the democracy of this state, and pretended to delegates to the democratic national convention, because they have repudiated the national democratic party and its platform; they have insisted on the withdrawal of democratic tickets in the interest of a populist party; they have refused to join in the nomination of democrats for office, but instead have endorsed and supported populist candidates, who accept one of the teachings of democracy; they have sought and held office by appointment from a populist governor as a reward for treachery to the democrats; they have been repudiated by a two-thirds vote of the democrats of the state; they have, by public utterance, in their recent convention, declared that if the national democratic convention refused to accept their peculiar stripe of array, they will not abide by its judgment, and have sought to pave the way for their entrance to the populist national convention in St. Louis by the adoption of the most extreme of the many hair-brained theories of that party.

We believe in the government founded by the fathers of this republic, and in the constitution, which, for more than a century has been the admiration of the civilized world, and we repudiate the theories of populists and so-called democrats, allied with populists, who would destroy that constitution for the socialistic experiment of the initiative and referendum.

We deprecate and denounce the inflammatory language used by a certain class of politicians and public speakers in recent days in their efforts to stir up strife and array one section of the country against another, and one class of people against the other. We live under one constitution and one flag, and we are, and of right should be, one people.

The democracy of Nebraska declares that it recognizes in governmental, commercial and financial affairs no east, no west, no north, no south; that the interdependence of the states claims the closest identity of interests without regard to section or locality, and that all teachings to the contrary, by whomsoever disseminated, are false and pernicious.

We believe that every American citizen, duly qualified, has the right to vote and hold office regardless of his religious belief or affiliations, and we condemn social organizations based upon a different theory as inimical to our free institutions.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Scales are now made of such a nice adjustment that they will weigh anything, to the smallest hair plucked from the eyebrow. In fact, they will weigh a pencil mark.

Sir John Lubbock describes an ant that can support a weight three thousand times heavier than itself, equal in proportion to a man holding 210 tons by his teeth.

Thunder is sometimes one great crash, because the lightning cloud is near the earth and as all the vibrations of the air (on which the sound depends) reach the ear at the same time.

The air is clear at Arequipa, Peru. From the observatory at that place, 5050 feet above the sea, a black spot, one inch in diameter, placed on a white disc, has been seen on Mount Chachani, a distance of eleven miles, through a thirteen inch telescope.

Geological specimens brought home recently from the Antarctic region by a Norwegian explorer has been analyzed, and found to contain microlite granules with garnets and tourmaline and schists. As these have never been found in an ocean island, the conclusion is that a continent exists around the South pole.

A few drops of benzoin placed on a cotton and put in or around a tooth that aching will almost invariably stop the pain.

Raisins can be easily seeded if put in hot water and allowed to stand fifteen minutes before beginning to seed.

Clear, black coffee, diluted with water and containing a little ammonia, will clean and restore black clothes.

A treatment that may be relied on for removing spots of iron rust from white fabrics is the following: Pour boiling water into a bowl, stretch the cloth that is spotted over it, and drop on the spot of rust a drop of hydrochloric or muriatic acid. Leave it there half a minute, then dip the place in hot water. Wash out thoroughly afterwards in water softened with ammonia. Soap must not be used, as the acid will decompose it and leave a grease spot on the cloth.

USEFUL ITEMS.

Books with clasps or raised sides damage those near them on the shelves.

To Remove Iron Mould.—Apply first a solution of sulphuretted potash, and afterward one of oxalic acid. The sulphuretted potash on the iron.

To Polish Old Book Bindings.—Thoroughly clean the leather by rubbing with a piece of flannel; if the leather is broken fill up the holes with a little paste, beat up the yolk of an egg, and rub it well over the covers with a piece of sponge; polish it by passing a hot iron over.

To Loosen Glass Stoppers.—Apply salad oil to the mouth of the decanter by means of a feather; the bottle should then be placed about one-half yard from the fire. When warm the stopper should be gently struck on all sides, and attempts should be made to move it. If it still remains fast, apply more oil. A few sharp taps on the stopper, all the way round, with a key is also very effectual.

Senator Smith of New Jersey says the Democrats of that state will instruct for a third term for Cleveland.

A big consignment of bicycles has been shipped to Cuba for use by the insurgents in the war.

The Cuban junta has chartered seven vessels American ports to run between New York and Cuba.

Quan Yick Nam, a Chinaman born in this country, has made application for appointment on the New York police force. His prospects are good. He is hated by the highlanders.