

George Arnp, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Arnp of Tecumseh, had his collarbone broken while playing football.

About 4 o'clock in the morning Henry Atkinson of Cozad saw some boys making off with his buggy for a Halloween prank and after warning them to desist shot a young man named William King in the knee, the whole charge of heavy shot taking effect. The wound is a serious one, but no arrests have been made.

The Geneva relatives and friends of the members of company G, Third Nebraska volunteers, held a meeting to consider the sending of individual boxes to the boys at the front. The principal trouble will be to keep within bounds. No one who went from this county is to be forgotten.

The merchants' carnival, given under the auspices of the Martha Washington society at the opera house at Wyomere, was a most successful affair and was highly appreciated by those in attendance. Over fifty young ladies took part in the merry-making and some unique costumes were seen.

Wednesday afternoon the barn of Dr. S. N. Smart of Madison burned, with all its contents, consisting of two fine horses, a buggy, a cutter and a complete set of harness, hay and grain. The fire spread to the barn of F. H. Kaul and also completely destroyed it. Dr. Smart's loss was about \$300 and F. H. Kaul's loss about \$200.

John Taylor, employed in the construction of elevator of the Omaha Elevator and Grain company at Elkhorn, fell thirty-seven feet, alighting on his head and shoulders, and sustaining injuries that it is said will be fatal. His father was called from Valley and accompanied the injured man to the hospital at Omaha. John Taylor is 25 years old, and his home is at Loup City.

The cattle feeding business is responsible for the filing of a large number of chattel mortgages during the month of October in Dodge county. There were filed ninety-one of them, amounting to \$5,396.65, released, twenty-two, amounting to \$2,541. Sixteen chattel mortgages were recorded to the amount of \$27,273.44; released, eighteen, amounting to \$12,166.52. Of those filed over \$60,000 was on cattle for feeding. There were seven town and city mortgages filed, to the amount of \$4,754; eight were released, amounting to \$3,322.05.

Some years ago V. A. Hester, a prominent young business man, and his wife were separated and Hester has since made efforts to secure the custody of his son. Last week, learning that Mrs. Hester had left the city to visit friends, he met the boy on the streets and took him home with him. Mrs. Hester's mother, Mrs. E. F. Pontius, immediately swore out a warrant for Hester's arrest, charging him with kidnaping, whereupon Hester returned the child to his grandparents. While doing so Hester alleges that Mrs. Pontius assaulted him, and he, in turn, swore out a warrant for her arrest.

E. Sholtz, who lives nine miles southwest of Broken Bow, bought, on October 24, sixty-five head of cattle of a stranger who said he was driving them through the country, and who gave his name as Wilkinson. Wednesday last he turned the cattle over to Mr. Plumer without expense, from whose range, on the Dismal, the cattle were stolen on the 22d ult. Mr. Sholtz is out \$1,500 which he said the cattle had cost. He admits that he was swindled, but hopes to catch the thief. There were two men with the cattle, but one had nothing to say and did not even give his name.

People in and near Utica, fourteen miles west of Seward, are excited over two deaths which occurred recently in that vicinity. Mrs. Beahar, Meininger, wife of a farmer living nine miles southwest of Utica, died on October 26, under somewhat suspicious circumstances. On October 28 Fritz Dobler, a man who had been working for the Meiners, went to Utica, where he was taken ill quite suddenly. The coroner was notified and held an inquest on October 29. The jury was unable to determine the cause of death, but recommended that a post mortem examination be made. The stomach was removed and sent to Lincoln for chemical analysis. Poisoning is suspected in both cases and if the analysis of the man's stomach sustains this view arrests will probably be made.

Through the agency of a matrimonial bureau Patrick Lacy of Harrison, Neb., and Mrs. Maggie Schooley of Marion, O., aged 43 and 53 years respectively, were united in marriage at the home of the groom last week. After having enjoyed the companionship of her husband for only two days and nights and one day, Mrs. Lacy tired of the matrimonial venture and Lacy has now lost his bride, who left, together with her little daughter, for her Ohio home. Gross misrepresentation on the part of both parties in the case resulted in the marriage being of a decidedly unhappy nature, and Lacy does not regret his wife's early departure. It is stated that Lacy represented to Mrs. Schooley that he was a wealthy cattle ranchman, owning a large ranch in Sioux county, but when she arrived on the scene she discovered her intended to be a day laborer with small means. Lacy, in turn, discovered that the woman, who had claimed to have several thousand dollars in her own right, had barely enough money in her possession to purchase a ticket home, so the match was broken with but little sorrow on the part of the two interested parties.

**Bicycle Girls Looks Far Ahead.** "In about two hundred and eighty years," said the scientist, "when the world's population exceeds 5,594,000,000, the earth will be unable to furnish nourishment for her people, and they will be forced either to cannibalism or starvation." "And just think, papa," said the daughter, "what trouble there'll be for us to get through the crowds on our bicycles!"

It is sometimes better to climb over a mountain than to remove it.

**PAYING UP STOCKHOLDERS**

**EXPOSITION STOCKHOLDERS GET BACK THEIR MONEY.**

**The Exposition was Also a Financial Success—Talk of Doing It Over Again.**

Omaha, Nov. 9.—Holders of paid up stock in the exposition were registering at the Merchant's National bank to receive back 75 per cent of the amount of their subscriptions.

A refund at this rate was decided on at the meeting of the board of directors on Friday afternoon. It was decided at the same time that the secretary at once cease to receive payments on partially paid up stock and that all suits for subscription balances should be dropped.

The action of the directors was taken after a full discussion of the condition of the finances and of the rights of all parties.

Secretary Wakefield stated that the amount in the hands of the treasurer was \$355,000, and this represented the present assets of the exposition less the bills for the month of October, which would amount to about \$30,000. The amount of paid up stock was \$300,000 and of stock partially paid about \$20,000. Donations had aggregated \$162,000.

While the question as to whether those who had only partly paid their subscriptions should receive a percentage back was not definitely passed on, it was apparently the sentiment of a majority that they should receive nothing. It was determined that this question should be left for after consideration, and it was believed that enough was being left in the treasury to pay all this back, even dollar for dollar and besides satisfy any just claims of whatever sort against the exposition. The sum to be paid out to stockholders was \$225,000, and this would still leave in the treasury \$130,000.

It was generally agreed that the distribution should be made as soon as possible, for there was no objection to the suggestion that so large a sum in the treasury would be an inducement to parties with any shadow of excuse to make claims and institute litigation in the hope of getting part of the money.

Attention was called to the danger that should the action of the directors become known injunction suits might be brought Friday night or Saturday morning, and the money be tied up for an indefinite length of time. To get around this difficulty as well as possible, Mr. Murphy was selected as trustee for the stockholders of the \$225,000, and directed to pay the money out on the presentation of the certificates of stock. Mr. Kountze, as treasurer of the exposition, was authorized by voucher to at once turn the money over to Mr. Murphy. This he did Friday night, and the distribution was begun at Mr. Murphy's bank Saturday.

This was done simply to get ahead of any parties who might seek to enjoin the paying out of the money. Should they obtain an injunction against the secretary or Mr. Kountze, it would avail nothing, and it was not supposed that the selection of a trustee would become known until late Saturday by which time it was the expectation that the money would have been mostly distributed.

Secretary Wakefield stated at the meeting that there was a rush on the part of delinquents to pay up their stock since it had become plain that the corporation would be able to pay dollar for dollar. No more money will now be received.

**WOULD REFUND ALSO TO PARTLY PAID.**

Among those at the meeting who spoke in favor of refunding a proportionate share to all subscribers, whether fully paid up or not, were Mr. Kilpatrick and Mr. Brandeis. They believed that this plan would save a vast deal of annoyance on account of litigation, and would be the fairer and more equitable process in all respects. Attention was called to the fact that many a poor man had subscribed and had paid as much as he could, even to the hardship of himself and family. He had contributed to a public enterprise which had been successful and profitable. His money, what he had actually paid in, had helped to make the exposition a success, and he should, as well as those whose more profitable circumstances permitted them to pay in full.

**QUESTION THEIR RIGHTS.**

Several questions were asked as to the legal points in the case, but Mr. Webster said he was not prepared to answer except off hand. His impression was, however, that the man who had not fully paid up his subscription had no legal right to any dividends, for it was a rule of the corporation that no certificates should issue until the full amount subscribed in each case was paid.

Secretary Wakefield and his clerks were busy until late Friday night sending to the stockholders notices of the distribution and the doors of the Merchant's National bank were scarcely opened yesterday when the rush for cash, which a year ago was not expected, began. For a time the attempt was made to write out and deliver checks, but the applicants soon were too many for that, and the plan of registering them simply was adopted. A few of the first comers, however, got their checks and their money. The rush has continued all day.

It was stated at the Merchant's National bank that there was no fear whatever of any litigation enjoining payment of these checks because enough money had been left in the hands of Mr. Kountze to cover all claims whatever the outcome of the litigation.

One of the attorneys who was suspected of having designs in the nature of an injunction to restrain the payment of dividends stated yesterday afternoon that he had no idea of beginning any such proceeding. He said the fund held in reserve by the exposition he regarded as ample to cover any liabilities arising from damage suits and that no other reason would warrant the bringing of a suit such as referred to.

**HOW PRIVATE VAUGHN DIED.**

**Comrades Declare He Was Cruelly Neglected.**

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 9.—In the list of soldiers dying at Manila published some time ago appeared the name of Elmer E. Vaughan, from Stanton, Neb., where his parents live while he also had a number of relatives in Omaha. He was born in Blair, Neb., July 3, 1874, and died in the army hospital at Manila September 4, 1898, being buried with military honors in Peco cemetery. When war was declared he was in San Francisco and of the Twenty-third Infantry.

Two weeks ago his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Vaughan, first heard any details of his death. A brief letter from a lieutenant of his company stated that he had been sick five days, but a letter from a comrade gave more details, which added to the sorrow of his parents and caused Mr. Vaughan to come to Omaha to meet Assistant Secretary of War McKeljohn and start an investigation. According to the letter Elmer Vaughan was sick a number of days, being a very sick man in the opinion of the others, before he was allowed to go to the hospital. He could not eat the regular rations or obtain any rest and quiet in the barracks.

One day when he applied to be sent to the hospital he was marked "duty" and that day fainted three times. On Friday he was allowed to answer sick call and so was carried on a stretcher to the doctor. When the latter saw him he rebuked the corporal for bringing him, saying that he was not sick, but given in a suit brought by William Crawford, representing the Merchants' association, against W. L. Hubbell of the Adams Express company.

**RAPIDLY PASSING AWAY.**

**Beauty of the Exposition a Thing of the Past.**

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 9.—Less than ten days of hard work have demolished what it required months to put in place and now little but the empty buildings remains where only a few days ago the exposition was in the fullness of its beauty. To walk through the now littered and forsaken avenues seems like passing through "some banquet hall deserted." The life and movement and color are gone and only the gaunt perspective of wall and colonnade remains. To those who have seen the great enterprise grow into perfection and ripen into matchless beauty the scene inspires a sentiment of regret. In the main court itself the change is east perceptible. The buildings are empty, but undisturbed, and one almost expects to see the people come crowding through the gates as they did a week ago. Nothing is missing here but the flowers, and even at this late season the turf retains its green verdure to a remarkable extent.

But once inside one of the buildings the change is impressive. The hundreds of pretty designs that converted the bare walls and galleries into the most beautiful effects have been utterly destroyed, and are succeeded by the naked ugliness of rough lumber and a vast extent of flooring that is littered with discarded refuse. The silence is oppressive and even the lightest step on the bare floors rings out with startling distinctness. One misses the noisy ensembles of the hucksters, the hum of the machinery and the audible movement of the bustling crowds. Even the few guards that remain to stalk back and forth in the deserted structures only emphasize the loneliness.

In other parts of the grounds the dissolution is further advanced. The streets are covered with all sorts of debris, and here and there ugly vacancies indicate where pretty buildings have been torn down and carted away. A few concessionaires still remain in the international building to close out the remains of their stocks, but these are rapidly disappearing and in another day or two this will also be deserted.

**Lynching in Alabama.**

Selma, Ala., Nov. 8.—News of a lynching in Antietam county has reached here. Mrs. Strider, wife of a merchant and justice of the peace at Jones' Switch, while preparing to retire last night, discovered a negro under her bed. While screaming for help the man sprang for the door, making his escape and leaving behind a strip of iron, with which he intended to do his murderous work. A negro section man named James Williams, living near, was arrested and placed under arrest. He was tried in the county jail. Constable Queen started to private with him, and when about a mile from Jones' Switch was met by a crowd, who took the negro and swung him to a tree. The negro admitted that the iron bar and some clothing found in Mrs. Strider's room were his property.

**Occupy Cuba December 1.**

Madrid, Nov. 8.—The government has received a new dispatch from the Spanish peace commissioners at Paris. M. Patenotre, the French ambassador to Madrid and Premier Sagasta later held a long conference.

General Blanco will embark at Havana on November 15. The American occupation of Cuba will begin December 1. The United States insists that the islands shall be evacuated by the Spaniards by December 31.

A telegram from Hanoi says that the steamer has been sent to the Caroline islands with supplies and ammunition. The government attaches no importance to the nationalist movement in Catalonia and the Basque provinces.

**National Bank Quits.**

Flushing, O., Nov. 8.—The First National bank of this place has posted notices, that it would receive no more deposits, as it had decided to quit business and go into liquidation.

**Will See if He is Alive.**

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 8.—The Japanese government is taking steps to determine for a certainty whether or not the emperor of China is alive. According to advices received here the Japanese mail steamer Rio Jun Maru, Captain Yano has been dispatched to Pekin with instructions to demand a personal interview with the emperor. If refused the Japanese government will consider Kaung dead. That the reform movement may be given backing, the Japanese are going to assemble a fleet of war vessels at Pekin as soon as possible.

**STILL ANOTHER BAD WRECK**

**UNION PACIFIC FREIGHT RUNS INTO A PASSENGER.**

**One Man Killed and a Number Seriously Injured—Others Had Miraculous Escapes.**

Omaha, Nov. 8.—An extra Union Pacific freight collided with the Omaha & St. Louis passenger at the Junction in Council Bluffs shortly before 9 o'clock Saturday evening. One man was killed and two others were dangerously, perhaps fatally, injured.

The dead: W. B. HOWARD, Omaha.

The injured: Maurice Peterson, Council Bluffs, leg broken and cut about the head.

Louis Jacobson, Council Bluffs, both legs and an arm broken.

The passenger train on the Port Arthur route left the Union depot in this city at 8:30 Saturday evening, crossing the bridge and proceeding toward the transfer in Council Bluffs on the south track. As it neared the junction the freight approached at an angle from the south. The freight had the right of way and was to cross over to the north track. It was said last night that this was fully understood by the crew of the passenger train. At all events, the air brakes on the passenger were set but did not operate, and the engine with Engineer Burnley and Fireman Hughes aboard, passed the crossing directly in front of the freight, which struck the tender and shattered the baggage car into splinters.

**LEAP TO SAFETY.**

Both the fireman and engineer of the passenger leaped to the ground and were not seriously hurt. But the party of men in the baggage car were not as fortunate. William Howard, a fireman who has been twelve years in the service, who was on his way to the transfer so that he might get aboard Union Pacific No. 5, was caught in the wreckage and had his life crushed out in a twinkling. Peterson and Jacobson were near him, escaped with their lives, but without injuries of a desperate character. Bert Hotchkiss and Robert Heath, employees of the Wells-Fargo Express company, were in the baggage car on their way to work in Council Bluffs. They were in the rear portion of the car with Express Messenger Holmes. A few feet of the car at the rear end was cut away as if with an immense knife, but its structure was not disturbed. In this way all three men missed death by a few inches.

**AT WORK ON THE WRECK.**

A few minutes after the disaster had occurred the crews of both trains set to work with a will. Howard was dead when removed from the wreckage. Jacobson had both legs and an arm broken and was cut about the head. Peterson had a leg broken, was cut about the head and severely bruised about the body. The body of Howard was taken to Council Bluffs and placed in the undertaking establishment of W. C. Estep. Jacobson and Peterson were carried in an ambulance to the W. C. A. hospital, where they were attended by Dr. Lacey, who said that injuries, while of a dangerous character, were not necessarily fatal, and he thought that as soon as the shock to their systems had passed away that they would begin to mend rapidly.

William B. Howard lived at Twelfth and Capitol avenue in this city, with his sister, Mrs. Robert O'Neil, wife of the Union Pacific yardmaster at the shops here.

Maurice Peterson lives at 1816 South Seventh street, Council Bluffs. Louis Jacobson resides on South Eleventh street, Council Bluffs. Both men were employed in South Omaha and were on their way home.

Two coaches and a sleeper were the other cars on the passenger train. They were rather roughly shaken by the collision, but none of the passengers were injured. The engine attached to the passenger was derailed and completely overturned. No damage was done to the freight and none of her crew was hurt.

**"SAVED, BUT LOST."**

**Infanta Maria Teresa Sinks in the Ocean Near San Salvador.**

Washington, D. C., Nov. 8.—The cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa, which was sunk by the Americans while in Spanish hands off the southern coast of Cuba; which was raised by persistent efforts of Naval Constructor Hobson, and sent on its northern journey last Tuesday, is now, according to the best accounts, lying at the bottom of the ocean. The ship was abandoned November 1, thirty miles north of San Salvador, during a heavy gale. Its crew has arrived at Charleston, S. C.

A thrilling story of the loss of the cruiser Maria Teresa is given in the official report of Lieutenant Commander Harris to the secretary of the navy, received by telegraph at the navy department late this afternoon. It is dated on board the wrecking steamer Merritt, fifty miles off Charleston.

**Pavloff is Detained.**

London, Nov. 8.—A dispatch from Pekin says that a dispatch from Tien Tsin says that forty Russian sailors were rather roughly shaken by the collision, but none of the passengers were injured. The engine attached to the passenger was derailed and completely overturned. No damage was done to the freight and none of her crew was hurt.

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**AWARDS AT EXPOSITION.**

**Merit of Agricultural Exhibits Measured by the Judges.**

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 8.—The following are the official returns from the department of exhibits showing the distribution of awards for agricultural displays by counties, states and individual exhibitors at the Agricultural building, NEBRASKA.

Washington County Agricultural society, red spring wheat, honorable mention.

J. P. Anderson, Oakland, white cat's paw wheat, bronze medal.

Crete Mills, Crete, model of mills honorable mention.

Victor Colson, Oakland, early rose corn, diploma.

George Close, Herman, Alsike clover diploma.

F. F. Davitz, Cuming county, yellow corn, honorable mention.

C. E. Drake, Abilene, pyramid of grab collective forage plants, bronze.

E. D. Ellinghouse, Cuming county, mammoth white corn, honorable mention.

C. Farnham, Blair, seven-headed wheat, hullless barley, winter rye, bronze.

Felix Givens, Cuming county, three varieties corn, honorable mention.

Nels Johnson, Cuming county, fourteen named varieties potatoes, bronze.

Yellow bonanza corn, bronze.

D. J. Marsh, Tekamah, winter rye, honorable mention.

John Mills, Geneva, general exhibit silver medal.

John O. Tekamah, Kentucky blue grass, honorable mention.

John Ocklander, spring wheat, honorable mention.

Henry Picotte, Bancroft, squaw corn, honorable mention.

Frank Peterson, Bancroft, group animal heads covered with seeds, straws, collective seeds, bronze, silver.

M. H. Smith & Son, Washington county, general exhibit, silver.

Thos. Johnson & Griffith, potatoes, honorable mention.

Anton Tostia, corn, honorable mention.

John W. Watson, corn, honorable mention.

H. Wortman, corn, honorable mention.

**RAILWAY EXHIBITS.**

Frement, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railway company, model ticket office gold medal.

Burlington & Missouri River railway, beautiful pictorial display in strains gold medal.

Colon Belt route, display of products of territory, gold medal.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway, splendid agricultural display, gold medal.

Northern Pacific railway, railroad car containing exhibit, bronze.

**AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITS.**

Bingham county, Idaho, bronze.

**IN DEFENSE OF THE PEOPLE.**

**WAYS AND MEANS**

To the Friends of Our Cause—Through the action of the National Democratic committee, the undersigned have been appointed a committee on ways and means to begin work, now, for the campaign of 1900, and desire to issue the following address upon the work we have undertaken:

Money to meet expenses is as necessary in securing justice for the people in the trials of great political issues before the jury of the whole people as it is necessary in the case of a litigant securing a fair impartial hearing before a court and jury. In the latter instance a suitor without money is unable to employ counsel of ability, take needed depositions, and make other legitimate preparations requiring the expenditure of money; and when thus situated, if opposed by a wealthy adversary, he frequently fails in securing justice by being unable to fairly and fully present his case to the court and jury.

And while this is true of the individual in a court of justice, on a much larger scale it is true of a great body of people contending for the cause of truth and liberty. Money must be raised to pay the necessary expenses, or our cause will meet with an adverse verdict in 1900.

The forces opposing us have four active national committees, to whom money is supplied by those profiting by national legislation and corrupt administration of affairs. One of these committees is the so-called democratic Gold Standard Committee, at the head of which is Mr. George F. Peabody, a New York banker. Another is the Indianapolis Committee, the outgrowth of the Indianapolis gold standard commercial convention, at the head of which is H. H. Hanna, who is insidiously working through commercial bodies, seeking to frighten them into compliance with the behests of the money power. The third is the bankers' organization at 52 Williams street, New York, that is supplying free of expense to all willing newspapers misleading arguments in favor of the gold standard; and the fourth is the national republican committee, of which Mark Hanna is chairman, and to whom the trusts, monopolies and other combinations are furnishing the money for corrupting the minds of the people and debauching the nation.

If we are to combat the evil influences at work the necessary money must be raised to defray the necessary expense thereof. We appeal to the people—the great common people—who have no interest in special legislation and whose rights and that of the common welfare are to be protected. All money collected will be paid to the national treasurer of the committee, to be appointed by us in a short time. No money will be paid out except as appropriated by the committee in session deliberating upon its expenditure. We have appointed Mr. W. H. Harvey as the general manager of the work of the committee.

The plan adopted and approved by the committee is to secure a subscription from as many persons as possible to pay one dollar per month for each month from now till October, 1900. Thus a person subscribing to the fund of the ways and means committee in October, 1899, will agree to pay one dollar per month for twenty-five months, or in all, \$25. One subscribing in November following will agree to pay one dollar each month for twenty-four months, with the last payment due October 1, 1900. A subscription in December, 1899, means twenty-three payments, the last October 1, 1900, and so on. The number of payments depends on the month and year in which the subscription is made and all ending on the first day of October, 1900. Where one is willing and able to pay more than \$1 per month the subscription will be accepted for such increased amount as the subscriber is willing to make. Where one is not able, in his judgment, to subscribe one dollar per month, he will be expected to get one or more to associate themselves with him jointly in the subscription for the one dollar per month. It is the opinion of the committee that it is only in this way that the money needed can be raised—that it must come from the people whose rights and interests are to be protected.

The offices of the committee have been opened at room 1044, Unity building, Chicago, where a complete set of books will be kept showing the names of all subscribers with their postoffice address by counties and states, and the condition of each account will at all times appear upon these books. In no instance will solicitors be authorized to receive money. Anyone soliciting subscriptions will receive no money from the subscriber, but will forward the subscription papers to the national office. The national office will notify the subscriber of the receipt of his subscription and will forward blanks covering the details of our cause everywhere that subscriptions to this fund for human liberty are expected, and, on the whole, a sum sufficient may thus be raised to properly present our cause to the American people—which means success, for a just cause is doubly strong. To those who appreciate what hangs upon the impending struggle, the payment of the one dollar each month will assume an importance equal to that of love for home and children. The fund thus collected may decide for or against our own fate and that of countless millions to come after us.

The selfish system of greed that has mothered the gold standard, special privileges and monopoly, is destroying the opportunities for the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness! It is confiscating our homes and reducing the people to tenantry! It is quarantining among us the agents of English money lenders who are coming into the possession of the title to our lands and the business industries of the nation. It is destroying the man character and lowering the standard of morals and religion! It respects neither sex nor age! The babe in the mother's arms, the aged and feeble, the boy just budding into manhood are, all alike, through poverty existing or threatened, the victims of its rapacity! Honor and patriotism, a decent self-respect and love of country demands its overthrow! Our future and that of posterity is involved! Our cause appeals to the manhood and womanhood of America!

The wage-earner, the clerk, the merchant, the professional man and the farmer can all give the assistance to the committee asked. One dollar per month, or about three cents per day, is in the reach of each, and the wives and sons and daughters who understand the vital importance of our cause will, we believe, assist the husband and father in saving up the dollar each month that is to go into this fund for the cause of humanity. It will provide the money necessary for the advocacy of their cause. It will come from the many, who by their exalted example will place political leaders under obligations to the people and the voice of the latter will become more potent in shaping the affairs of state. It will be a revolution of the people culminating in the struggle of 1900!

A blank subscription form will be found herewith. We ask that each reader fill up the blanks and send it at once to W. H. HARVEY, GENERAL MANAGER, room 1044, Unity building, CHICAGO, ILL.

JAMES K. JONES, Chairman National Democratic Committee. WM. J. STONE, Ex-Governor of Missouri. JOHN E. ALTHEA, Ex-Governor of Illinois. WM. V. ALLEN, Senator from Nebraska. HENRY M. TELLER, Senator from Colorado.

**PAY NO MONEY TO SOLICITORS. ALL MONEY IS PAYABLE TO THE TREASURER OF THE COMMITTEE ONLY.**

For the purpose of promoting the cause of bimetalism and of carrying on the necessary work to overthrow the un-American and corrupt gold standard domination of this country, and in consideration of the fact that others are making similar subscriptions for this purpose, I hereby agree to pay to the Ways and Means Committee, composed of Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas; ex-Governor Wm. J. Stone of Missouri; ex-Governor John P. Altgeld of Illinois; Senator Wm. V. Allen of Nebraska, and Senator Henry M. Teller of Colorado, and their successors, the following sums, to wit: One dollar for the present month, and one dollar on the first day of each succeeding month to and including the first day of October, A. D. 1900, in all payments of one dollar each. This money to constitute a special fund to be paid out only on the approval and order of said committee.

Date..... County.....(Signature) Postoffice..... State..... Street No..... Politics.....

Miss Otella Cromwell, a daughter of a professor in the Howard university at Washington, who is a member of the Freshman class of Smith's college, Massachusetts, is the first colored girl to enter that institution. She stands high in scholarship and expects to cover a four years' course in two years.

Mrs. Charlotte C. Gray, who has just finished a course in Arabic and Hebrew at the University of Chicago, is the first woman to receive a D. B. degree.

How rapidly steamship values decline is illustrated in the difficulty of the government in getting \$50,000 for the prize steamer Adula, which is but nine years old, and which cost \$150,000 in Scotland, where she was launched.

A Kentucky druggist has been sued for \$10,000 damages for selling poison to a young man who made use of it to commit suicide. The suit is brought by the administrator of the suicide's estate.