

The Sinking Ship.

The following letter from the "National Committee on Sound Money" dated at New York was received at this office this morning. It is simply another instance of the dire extremity in which the republican party, which has the magnificent gall to style itself the sound money party, are really in. They are beginning to realize as the day of battle draws nigh that heroic measures must be adopted to stem the free silver tide which is sweeping over this country, or the party is doomed to ignominious defeat. The Post presumes that some of the gold bug sheets in Lincoln will take advantage of this "splendid opportunity" which the "sound money" committee offers, as it will enable them to fill their papers up with gold standard fallosies without the expenditure of a single cent unless it be the expressage on the stereotype plate matter and if "real hard pressed" this great "sound money" party will see that even that expense will be attended to. Behold this glittering, gilt edged gold standard offer:

COMMITTEE ON SOUND CURRENCY—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—CALVIN TOMPKINS, CHAIRMAN; L. CARROLL ROOT, SECRETARY—52 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, Sept. 10, 1896.—Dear Sir: This committee is now prepared to offer you sound currency plate matter until November. You can have a page of our regular plates every two weeks through either of the following plate associations: American Press association; International Press association; A. N. Kellogg Newspaper company; Century Press company. Should you order through the American Press association and should there be no other paper in your place using our matter, we can, if deemed advisable, give you a page every week. Enclosed is sample of our regular pages. We can also offer you plates of either of the following speeches: Of Secretary John G. Carlisle, at Chicago; of Judge George N. Aldredge, at Atlanta; of Hon. James T. McCreary, in congress, and the Hon. Carl Schurz in Chicago. Each of these speeches occupies one full page of plates in nonpareil type. They are, we believe, the best speeches yet made to put before the general reader.

The enclosed order blanks explain the terms upon which we offer these plates. We make no charge for them, but leave expressage to be paid by you. Should you desire to use these plates, and yet be unwilling or unable to pay expressage, it is possible that the republican committee or other sound money organization in your congressional district, might be willing to help you in this respect.

If your paper is a ready-print and is printed by the Western Newspaper Union, A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co., Nebraska Newspaper Union, Chicago Newspaper Union, Sioux City Printing Co., or the Northwestern Newspaper Union, you can have two or three columns of our matter inserted each week free of charge. All orders for plates should be sent direct to our office. Orders for ready-print matter can be sent to the office where your paper is printed. Yours truly, Calvin Tompkins.

Chairman of the Executive Committee. The question is simply this: If the single gold standard of the republican party is such a splendid thing and the voters of this country are so impatient to get to the polls to vote for it, why is it necessary to buy up the columns of every sheet in the country which has not the courage of its convictions nor the honor to come out and declare for what they know to be the best, most substantial and most logical financial principle—the free and unlimited coinage of silver—before the people today.

The above letter is proof positive that McKinleyism is doomed and that its advocates are grasping at every straw in an effort to save the sinking ship no matter what the cost may be, and it is with no little encouragement that the supporters of right and principle, after the hard struggle they have been making thus far this campaign observe the vast inroads that are being made in the ranks of the g. o. p.

A Little Matter of History.

To the Editor: John J. Ingalls in his speech on the Bland-Allison bill in the United States Senate, Feb. 15, 1878, said, "There is strong evidence that the destruction of the legal tender power of silver was the culmination of a scheme long entertained by the holders of the public debt of this country, devised by them for the purpose of appreciating the value of their investments, regardless of the ruin and desolation which it would bring upon the laboring and productive classes of the nation."

"If we are to have a monometallic standard I believe silver to be immeasurably preferred to gold. It is less subject to fluctuation, its production is more steady, its costs more uniform. No enduring fabric of national prosperity can be built on gold. Gold is the money of monarchs. Its tendency is to accumulate in vast masses in commercial centers, and to move from kingdom to kingdom in such volumes as to unsettle val, ues and disturb the finances of the world. It is the instrument of gamblers and speculators, and the idol of the miser and thief. No people in a great emergency ever found a faithful ally in gold."

"But silver is the money of the people. It is the money of wages and retail. Its tendency is towards diffusion and dissemination. It enters into the minute concerns of traffic, and is exchanged day by day for daily bread."

"One noticeable feature in all the arguments of the monometalists, is an elaborate effort to surround capital with some peculiar sanctity, to hedge it about with special divinity, to separate accumulations from wages, to discriminate between the dollar that was earned year-

orer but not for the capitalist.

"The odious cast about repudiation and dishonor, is a knavish device to intimidate a people who have always respected their obligations. The London Times recently said, "It could in no sense be called repudiation if silver were made the sole standard of the United States tomorrow."

"The people know that their distress is chiefly due to the efforts of those who own the debts and money of the nation to enhance its value. The people are arranging themselves one side or the other of a portentous contest. On one side is capital, formidably entrenched in privilege, arrogant from continual triumph, conservative, tenacious of old theories, demanding new concessions, enriched by domestic levy and foreign commerce and struggling to adjust all values to its own standard. On the other is labor asking for employment, striving to develop domestic industries, battling with the forces of nature and subduing the wild crisis. Our demands for relief, for justice, have been met with indifference or disdain."

"The producers of the work want a market in which the value of their products will not be consumed by the cost of transportation over railroads that pool their earnings and combine to keep their old rates at a point where the carrier grows rich and the farmer poor. It is not the east against the west. It is the east against the west and south combined. It is the corn and wheat and beef and cotton of the country against its bonds and gold; its productive industry against its monopolies. It is those who own the public debt against those who are to pay it. The alliance of the west and south upon all matters affecting their material welfare hereafter is inevitable. Their interests are identical. With the removal of the causes of political discussions that have long separated them they must coalesce and be united, then they will be invincible. Unfriendly legislation has imposed intolerable burdens upon their energies, invidious discriminations have been made against their products, injurious tariffs have repressed their industries. Then I reflect upon the burdens they have borne, the wrongs they have suffered, I am astonished at this moderation."

All the above is found in volume 7, part 2, page 1052-3-4-5, Congressional Record. H. C. PALMER.

WILL REMAIN AT HOME.

McKinley Dares Not Meet Mr. Bryan in Debate.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 12.—Chairman Hanna was asked yesterday what would be done about the petition now circulating among organized labor requesting Messrs. McKinley and Bryan to meet in this city in joint debate. Mr. Hanna said: "Mr. McKinley is not going to take the stump. The democrats would undoubtedly like very much to see him chasing over the country in a wild scramble for votes, as Mr. Bryan has insisted upon doing. Mr. McKinley will continue to conduct himself as a man who appreciates the dignity and importance of the position he seeks. He will not lead himself to any catch penny scheme for the sake of satisfying the curious or making himself talked about. I have heard this subject discussed, and I think I know what I am talking about when I say Mr. McKinley will continue to address the people who visit him at Canton."

GORMAN TAKES CHARGE

Of the Bryan Campaign in the State of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 12.—United States Senator Gorman yesterday took charge of the Bryan campaign in Maryland and was the central figure at the meeting of the state central committee and the state campaign committee at the Carrollton hotel. Every county and legislative district was represented and a considerable number of prominent democrats who were not members, were on hand by special invitation of the chairman. The candidates for presidential electors were also there.

Verbal reports were made from all of the counties and members of the conference expressed themselves as particularly pleased at the prospect for carrying the state. Senator Gorman said he had no doubt whatever but that Maryland would be found in line on November 3 for the regular democratic nominees for president and vice-president. He promised to do all in his power to aid in bringing about the desired result.

WELCOME AT NEBRASKA CITY.

Silver Candidate for President Speaks for Twenty Minutes.

Nebraska City, Neb., Sept. 12.—With but twenty-four hours' notice, the Bryan club of this city held the grandest rally ever held in this city, last night. A parade headed by the Nebraska City band and followed by 500 men, all voters, with torches, marched up Central avenue to the court house, and 1000 people crowded into the court room, while over 3,000 were turned away. Hon. George E. Hibner, of Lincoln, and H. M. Boydston of this city talked to the crowd.

Over 1,000 people stood on the outside of the court house and shouted for a speech. Hon. John V. Morgan and George W. Tompkins spoke to them from the court house steps.

After the speaking, which lasted until 10:45, the crowd again formed into an immense parade and marched to the Missouri Pacific depot to greet W. J. Bryan on his trip south.

Eight thousand were at the depot when the train arrived, which was at 11:30. Mr. Bryan spoke from a stand near the depot for twenty minutes, and that heard him cheered

THIEVISH ARABS.

NATURAL BORN ROBBERS OF THE HOLY LAND.

A Curious Custom Which Sometimes Saves the Victim From Their Rapacity—An American's Experience.

WRITING from Tripoli, Syria, to the Baltimore Sun, a correspondent says: During the last month I have ridden on horseback more than 400 miles through Palestine and Syria on my way to Asia Minor. On this long tour, with the aid of an excellent dragoman, I have not only been enabled to visit the principal cities and towns of these historically interesting countries of which I have written, but I have had occasion to study the habits and customs of the wild Bedouin tribes that live their unsettled lives in these valleys and along these mountain slopes. On the western side of the Jordan River there are many of these roving bodies of men, women and children, divided into different family tribes, but on the eastern side of the river there are only a few tribes, much larger than the others and very much wilder.

Each tribe has a sheik or prince, who is final authority on all questions, and often has the power of life and death. This office is hereditary, as a rule. When an election is necessary it is done by vocal declaration, must in all cases be unanimous, and must be endorsed by the Government at Constantinople.

The head of each tribe is legally required to pay to the Sultan one Turkish pound (nearly five dollars) for each man who is able to go to war, which amount, paid yearly, rids these men from military duty under the Government. Certain districts of country are allowed these tribes where their tents and herds are usually found, but frequently they roam in other parts of the land, carrying on their independent raids until they are driven into their own regions by Turkish guns. Their tents are generally made of the hair of goats, ingeniously woven, and their food consists nearly altogether of bread made into thin wafers, looking very much like sheets of sand paper, butter made from the goat and buffalo cow, and fish, which abound in all the streams.

The Bedouins are native-born robbers, and it is always unsafe for any one to pass through their country unguarded. A few months ago a party was visiting the Jordan and Dead Sea with the usual guard; but four of the number separated from the others, and in less than two hours they were seized, robbed of their horses, money and clothing. A most pitiable set they were, I am told, when they reached their tents after night.

Mr. Rolla Floyd, who is the only American dragoman in Palestine and Syria, entertained me for several days by a recital of some of his early experiences during a thirty years' stay in the country. Not long since, while accompanying a number of ladies and gentlemen through the desert, in the neighborhood of ancient Shechem, a noise was heard in the hills near by; and on turning, he found they were being surrounded by forty or fifty Bedouins, headed by their sheik. Of course, there was great terror among the party, and for a while Mr. Floyd was stricken with fear. But a fortunate thought occurred to the dragoman. It is a custom among these wild tribes to befriend any one who is in trouble if he reaches the sheik, and, seizing his belt, exclaims: "I am your guest."

While demands were being made upon Mr. Floyd and those under his protection and the robbers were in the act of carrying out their desire, he rushed forward and, taking a strong grip upon the belt of the sheik, exclaimed, in Arabic: "These are all your guests." This acted like magic. The robbery was ordered off; the sheik drew his sword and in the most pompous manner announced to his men that the party was under his protection and guidance, and, leading the way, he guided them for hours through the desert.

When I was suddenly approached by a band of these barbarians at 10 o'clock at night, in the wild country east of the Jordan, by the moonlight, I saw there was no belt to seize. As all of them were clothed in single and undorned garments, I resorted to another device, which proved just as effective, though not so dignified, and which put me quite a distance from them in a very short time.

Mr. Carey, whose life-long residence in Palestine and Syria furnishes him with a fund of information on this subject that is possessed by few, gave me an account of a personal episode with the Bedouins which illustrates their exceeding kind-heartedness after they have robbed you of everything that they can lay their hands on.

Mr. Carey left his home in Nabulus on a missionary tour among the mountains once owned by the tribe of Reuben, east of the Jordan River. After crossing the stream he had not gone many miles when he was surrounded by a score of these men, who, lifting him off his beast, stripped him of his clothing, and, while he sat on a cool rock near by and watched the performance, they examined carefully all of the garments, ripping opening the linings of his coat, and after they had taken everything, even his pocket knife, they tossed him his clothing and politely informed him that he could go his way.

As it was now late in the evening, he told them that he could not continue his journey after dark without losing his way, and requested that they would take care of him until the next morning. They immediately and

on his donkey, led the way through the valley to the place of their encampment, cooked him food, listened most attentively while he told them Bible stories, tucked him in bed, and started him on his journey next day with everything that he had when he met them except his money and other things in his traveling bag that they could possibly use.

It seems that the belt trick is not known among the inhabitants of Reuben's ancient province. I had occasion to visit one of their encampments, but it is impossible for me to picture adequately their mode of living. Each family of the general tribe occupies a small tent of one room, which is the sleeping, cooking and working apartment. The floor is the bare ground, which, in a few cases, may be partly covered by bits of dirty goat hair cloth. The eating is done in front of the tents, where the family sits in a semi-circle, using their palms as plates and fingers as forks. A peculiarly distasteful butter, churned from the milk of the goat and buffalo cow, is their chief means of support, and as a rule, they reside in one locality not more than two months. They claim a direct descent from Abraham, who was, they insist, a wealthy sheik of a large tribe.

A Petrified Man.

Fourteen years ago Dr. William Davidson, of Jackson County, died and was buried in the usual way. Last March his wife also died. A grave was prepared by the side of her lamented husband, but it soon filled with water, so much so that it was decided to bury at another place not far off, which was done. On last Tuesday relatives and friends decided to remove the remains of the doctor to the side of his wife. His grave was uncovered, at the bottom of which a large running stream of water was found passing in at the head and through and out at the foot of the grave. The coffin and all other wooden material which had been used in putting him away, except the bottom plank of the coffin, had decayed and turned to earth again. But to the astonishment of every one present, Dr. Davidson lay before them in full life size, in form except both arms were gone and his mouth a little enlarged. On examination it was found that he was petrified and had become solid rock instead of flesh and blood.

C. N. Wheeler, of Coville, and County Surveyor of Putnam County, was present at Dr. McCain's last Friday, the old homestead of Dr. Davidson, to which place the petrified body of the doctor had been removed, and made a critical examination of the body. He says the socks on the feet were plainly visible and the gloves which he had worn were crossed upon his breast and had turned to solid rock. Those present who handled the body informed him that the body was a solid rock. The body had been put into a new coffin and a winding sheet drawn around it.

Crowds of people were flocking to Dr. McCain's to view the body, as the doctor was a well known physician of that part of Jackson County, and is well remembered by many of our citizens.

Preparations to re-inter the body last Saturday had been completed and it was buried. It took nine persons to carry the body, and it was estimated by those who carried it that it would weigh 500 pounds.

John Whitson, who knew the doctor well in his life time, says he recognized his features without any trouble.

The phenomenon has created a profound sensation all over this section as no such occurrence has ever been brought to light so far as remembered.—Coville (Tenn.) Press.

The English Breakfast.

The English breakfast, which always figures so attractively in the modern novel, is apt to be trying to American guests. The method followed in one country house is a fair sample. The guests strayed in at will.

Tea and coffee were kept hot over spirit lamps, and boiled eggs and toast were brought as ordered. On the sideboard were cold beef, ham and game pie; and the gentlemen served themselves and any lady who asked for meats. Toasts came in a rack never very hot, and muffins, buttered and toasted in the oven, sometimes appeared. Orange marmalade completed the menu. Only the most modern English houses have well-made ranges, slow, old-fashioned stoves making all forms of cooking difficult. Hot bread, pancakes and other innumerable forms of crushed wheat and oats are almost unknown except in the vegetarian restaurants, and the American must reconcile himself to this, as well as to the confusion of each rising to help himself, which John Bull chooses to consider simplicity and informality. The result of this conviction is often great clumsiness, but many English fashions are both clumsy and inconvenient. So far as menu is concerned the American has distinctly the advantage, and the advocates of the light continental breakfast can quarrel equally with both.—Milwaukee Journal.

The "Tree of Life."

The Guaranoes are to be found all over the delta of the Orinoco. They eat little and wear less. Many authorities claim that they subsist on the moriche palm tree alone. Whether this be true or not, the tree in question is without doubt an indispensable factor in the problem of life. Not only does it furnish a safe elevation for a home, but gives a nutritious sago, or meal, from which bread is made, a tree fifteen years old yielding six hundred pounds of this meal. In addition, the juice furnishes a kind of wine, and out of the fiber is made cord, rope, hammocks and a rude species of cloth. This tree, owing to the many and various purposes it serves, was called by the early missionaries the "Tree of Life."—Century.



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J. S. KIRKPATRICK Attorney at Law, Lincoln, Neb.

LEGAL NOTICE. To William A. Baugh, Non-resident Defendant: You are hereby notified that on the 20th day August, 1896, Little L. Baugh filed a petition against you in the District court of Lancaster County, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which are to obtain a divorce from you on the ground that you have willfully and maliciously failed to support her, although it is your duty to do so, and that you have been guilty of extreme cruelty toward her without any cause, and that you have committed adultery with one Nellie Mason in Appleton City, Missouri, and with other women, whose names are unknown to this plaintiff, in the same city. The plaintiff prays judgment for the custody of the two children and for a divorce. You are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 22nd day of September, 1896. JNO. S. KIRKPATRICK, Attorney for Plaintiff.