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HARDY'S COLUMN.

Gaul and Sticking Salvo—Prosperity and Yellow Fever—Calamity—Coal Strikers—Dingley Commended—Dollar Wheat Small Cause—Waves High and Low—Bitters Need to Fight—Colleges with Saloon Attachments—Hoppers Again—Home for the Friendless.

We have been told that we dip our pen too deep in republican gauze. If it were longer it would be dipped deeper, for we have supreme contempt for a party that turns traitor to its own declared principle every four years. And then to think that it is done at the behest of corporations, trusts and money lenders. Such a party ought to be made to feed on gauze as an every day diet.

We are also told that if we should give every tramp a farm we would have to stick them down with sticking salve to keep them on it or they would mortgage their right to live on it to the first bloated money lender that might come along. Some would stick and we would only have to save a few to make it a paying business.

We hear the declaration on the street corner and see it in republican print to the effect that we have had no prosperity for forty years only when republicans have been in power. So we have not had the yellow fever only when republicans have been in power. The party is just as much the cause of prosperity as they are of yellow fever.

The republican journals and politicians boast of Nebraska's fine crops and the quieting of the calamity howlers. All this comes from fusion rule and the incarceration of republican thieves. Then they boast of higher prices for farm products. This comes from tariff, gold standard and republican national rule, of course. Again we are told mortgages are being paid off. Yes, but how? By foreclosure almost entirely. This method of payment comes almost exclusively from the adoption of the republican and democratic gold standard. Property and labor bring only half the number of dollars is the reason.

Why not settle the coal miners strike by giving them fair wages and setting them to work. The government has just passed a law that will give the factory workers double the pay farmers get and on top of that, takes a good share of the extra pay out of what little the farmer does get. Now why not pay the difference between the mine owner and coal diggers out of the tariff receipts and set the men to work. Killing Indians costs four times as much as to feed them. So this strike is costing four times as much as it would to pay the difference.

We commend the Dingley law for its one streak of justice, that of taxing incoming trunks of American tourists, all above \$100 of goods purchased abroad. This allowing wealthy travelers to smuggle in ten or fifteen trunks of foreign brought clothing for self and friends was great injustice to those who bought at home after the tariff had been paid. It was not uncommon for incoming tourists to have twenty or thirty well filled trunks.

Of course there will be waves of prosperity and depression under the gold standard just as there was under the bimetallic, silver and gold standard, but the waves of prosperity will be only half as high and the waves of depression twice as low. As much fus is now made over dollar wheat as was once made over two and three dollar wheat. There will be no more groaning over fifty cent wheat than there used to be over dollar wheat. Every old settler knows that bread stuff, wheat, rye, corn and clothing material, wool, cotton and linen have been worth about half as much the last five years as during the harder times of 1837 and 1857, we will say nothing of war prices and the hard times of 1873. When we get down to gold standard price, gold standard wages and gold standard cor-

poration charges it will not make so much difference. But all small debtors are sure to meet financial ruin getting there while the money lenders and land holders will double their millions as compared with property.

The republicans need not make such a fuss over the uniting of three parties to form a more complete union for the advancement of reform. The republican party itself was first formed by uniting four or five separate factions. The free soilers, abolitionists, barn burner democrats, and woolly head whigs all united to form the republican party. It was nothing else than a fusion.

The price of silver and the price of all other property, and of all labor have just about stood still the last ten or fifteen years, while the price of gold compared to the property has gone up. Wheat may go up on account of failure of crops but it will never under the gold standard reach three or even two dollars. A dollar for wheat was always considered a low price. It will go back to 50 cents as soon as a good crop is grown all over the world.

Whenever a city has undertaken to run a gas plant, water works or any other public necessity it has had a steady fight on hand. Drunken and thieving mayors are elected. Every extravagance is entered into. A good well is sure to be spoiled. Poor gas is made. Anything and everything done to make the tax payers sick of the job so that a corporation can gain possession.

Wonder if a saloon with billiard and card tables will ever be attached to our State University as to some eastern colleges. Parents better look to this who send their children away to college. There are eastern colleges with saloon and gambling attachments that open and close with the opening and closing of college terms. Saloons within two blocks and gambling halls within three are altogether too near our State University.

The little destructive grasshopper has been flying southward the week past whenever the wind has been blowing from the north, but a sufficient number have stopped over to busy the hens and chickens. They are now depositing their eggs so look out for the new crop next spring. The little ones are fully as destructive as old ones.

The Home for the Friendless ladies have had another bout in the courts and as with the republicans came out ahead. Judge Holmes decided there was a contract or partnership entered into between the state and society and that one party could not override and ignore the vested rights of the other party. The Home for the Friendless society had been organized and incorporated several years and had been at work through auxiliaries in several counties throughout the state before any aid had been asked or received from the state. In 1881 help from the state was asked to buy a lot and build a home. Five thousand dollars was appropriated. The ladies added between two and three thousand more; the land was bought, the home erected and all turned over to the society to be used in caring for homeless children and women. For five or six years all the inmates were supported by voluntary subscription gathered up by the society. After 1887 the state furnished a part of the expense money by annual appropriations. Why politicians should banker so after that institution we cannot see. It has been run in every respect better than any institution run by the men. The men have had big salaries while the women have received not one cent. All they do is for sweet charity. We have had legislating enough for party and for places, we hope after this we may have more legislation for the people.

President Kruger Dying.
LONDON, Sept. 23.—On September 14 President Paul Kruger of the South African republic was examined by two leading physicians, who diagnosed his malady as Bright's disease in a very advanced stage. One of the physicians informed President Kruger that he would probably not live more than eighteen months. The president, however, perseveres in his resolution to seek re-election.

SAVINGS BANKS IN GERMANY.

Their Plan of Operation and Their Popularity With the Masses
BERLIN, Sept. 1.—In Germany the savings bank system is managed by the municipal governments, instead of the national authorities, as in England, France, Belgium, Italy and other European countries. The system dates back for nearly a century, and, with the exception of some unimportant details, is uniform throughout the empire. German thrift is proverbial. There are no other people in the world who can do without luxuries and things that they do not actually need with so great a degree of contentment. From the cradle the children are taught economy. It is as much a matter of education as the catechism. In some of the schools the children are instructed to gather during their day hours, and on their way to and from their homes, all such apparently valueless objects as old bottles, tin cans, refuse metals, etc., which are sold to the junkshops and the proceeds deposited to the credit of the child in the nearest savings bank. The same spirit that inspires this economy has caused the number of depositors in the savings banks of the empire to exceed the number of households. It is often the case that every child and every servant in a family has his own account at the bank, which, when it amounts to a certain sum, is withdrawn for permanent investment.

The usual rate of interest paid by the municipal savings banks in Germany is 3 per cent and, although their management is entrusted to the municipalities, the banking inspectors of the general government exercise a supervision over them. There is usually a general office, with a director in chief at the city hall, whose principal duty is to receive remittances from branch offices that are established in every ward. These funds he invests in government bonds or in securities of equal value. The latitude of investment is much greater than is allowed the postal savings bank authorities in England and France. The funds may be invested in gilt edged real estate mortgages, and even in the erection of buildings, but before this is done the proposition must be submitted to the committee, which is composed of practical financiers, bankers, merchants and manufacturers and men who are in the habit of handling money, acts as a sort of board of directors for the system.

In Berlin there are seventy-nine branch offices with 483,000 depositors out of a population of 1,800,000, and the total deposits are a little more than \$40,000,000. In Dresden the savings bank show a still larger utility in proportion to the population. Although the number of people in Dresden is only about one-fifth as many as in Berlin there are half as many depositors in the savings banks and the deposits exceed \$22,000,000. In some of the other cities the proportion is much larger. In the town of Aix-la-Chapelle, for example, with only 119,489 population, there are over 106,000 depositors, with credits of more than \$20,000,000. In Altoona, a city of 149,000 people, there are over 130,000 depositors, with nearly \$20,000,000 to their credit.

This illustrates the extent and the value of the service; but there is a great deal of complaint from the agrarians that no provision is made by the government for receiving the savings of the farming population, and an agitation has been going on for several years in favor of a transfer of the municipal system to the postal authorities and the adoption of something like the French system. The Kolnische Zeitung of a recent date contained an interesting article on this subject in which the advantages of such a transfer were set forth at length and the necessity of making provision for the farmers as well as the mechanics in the cities and larger towns was demonstrated in forcible language. "It cannot be denied," the writer says "that hundreds of thousands of people in the empire would gladly lay by a part of their wages every month if they were not prevented by insufficient opportunities. An imperial post savings system would be of the greatest advantage, particularly to the agricultural classes, for there is a postoffice within convenient reach of every farmer, the postal system is everywhere trusted and would not only furnish a convenient opportunity for deposits but an easy method of payment."

The late Emperor Frederick was a great believer in the postal savings banks system, and if he had lived it is probable that it would have been adopted in Germany long ago.—Special Correspondence to Chicago Record.

The Wheat Situation.

The government crop report for September, sent out by Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson, shows why the price of wheat has gone up.

Secretary Wilson says: "With an annual average European production of over 1,428,000,000 bushels during the six years from 1891 to 1896, inclusive, we exported an average of 166,373,872 bushels a year. This year the European crop, according to Broomhall's Corn Trade News, will, in round numbers amount to 1,329,000,000 Winchester bushels or 98,000,000 bushels less than the average of the six years in question. If we make the comparison with the figures for 1897 given by Beerholm, the deficiency in the European crop is still greater, amounting to about 113,000,000 bushels. To make up this deficiency little help is to be expected from India, Argentina, or Australia for months to come, and in so far as Europe will have to import a larger quantity than usual she will have to draw it mainly from North America, and especially from the United States, the Canadian contribution being relatively small. Official returns for Ontario and Manitoba give for these two provinces an aggregate of 51,042,253 bushels. If the Argentina crop shall escape the ravages of locusts it seems likely to turn out unusually well, and from January 1898, when the bulk of the harvest will be got in in Argentina, that country may have more or less wheat to export, as the latest mail advices represent the crop as being in fine condition and the weather highly favorable. There are, however, many chances of serious damage during the next three or four months. The latest accounts from Australia indicate that the drought from which that country has suffered for the last two or three seasons has been broken and that the wheat crop is giving good promise

throughout most of the Australian colonies; but the area was narrowed by droughts at seeding time and as stocks must be low, it is not likely that even with a full yield the crop will be one out of which any great amount can be spared for exportation. The present high prices would ordinarily tend to encourage the sowing of an increased breadth in India should the weather be favorable, this fall; but any inclination on the part of the poorer cultivators to take advantage of such favorable conditions will be in a great measure thwarted by the impoverished conditions in which they have been left by the famine in the greater part of the wheat-growing districts. Many of them lack the draft cattle necessary for the tillage of even the usual breadth of land, and will, moreover, be unable to buy the necessary seed wherewith to sow it. Public and private charity will aid them to some extent, but it is probable on the whole, that the area will be below the average rather than above it, and that, even should the crop to be harvested next spring be one of abundant yield, the aggregate out turn will be somewhat short.

But leaving out of view the fact that the burden of supply for Europe will fall more largely than usual upon the United States, it is evident that there would in any case, be a demand for a larger surplus than is to be expected out of this year's crop. If to our average annual export for the six fiscal years 1892-1897 we add a European shortage of 99,000,000 bushels we get a total of 295,373,872 bushels, and in so far as we fall short of supplying that quantity, Europe, as compared with an average year, must suffer a scarcity in her bread supply, except in so far as she can avert it by drawing on the stocks that may remain out of previous crops. The world's reserves have, however, been reduced in consequence of the short wheat crop of last year, and a deficiency in some of the other important food crops will not tend to relieve the demand for wheat."

The secretary of agriculture should have added to his report a report as to the condition of the rye crop. A very large shortage exists in the usual supply of rye which in those countries that are in a habit of using rye bread very greatly increases the demand for wheat. The rye shortage is estimated at 325,000,000 bushels. There is also a very great shortage in the European potato crop, probably reaching a total of 1,000,000,000 bushels. This explanation of the rise in price of wheat, coming as it does from a member of the cabinet of the present administration ought to be sufficient explanation to satisfy the most radical of republicans.

EUROPEAN CROP SHORTAGE.

Wheat Rye and Potatoes Far Below the Average

An extensive inquiry into European crop conditions conducted by a syndicate of agricultural papers indicates that the food crop situation is very grave. Estimates of the needs of imports in Europe, including England, range all the way from 300,000,000 to 400,000,000 bushels. The impression is gaining ground that Europe's wheat crop this year is even less than in 1891. But this is not the worst of it.

Europe usually produces as much rye as she does wheat. It is the bread grain of the masses. The rye crop of the principal European countries (Russia, Germany, France, Australia, Romania, Italy, the low countries and Sweden) has averaged about 1,300,000,000 bushels annually for 1896, 1895, 1894 and 1893. This season the rye crop of these countries can not much exceed 875,000,000 bushels.

Quite as bad is the potato prospect. Only about 1,850,000,000 bushels of potatoes will be harvested in those countries this year. With regard to the United Kingdom or other European countries, there is a shortage of some 1,000,000,000 bushels of potatoes. The European shortage, compared with the average, is as follows: Wheat, 300,000,000 bushels; rye, 325,000,000 potatoes, 1,000,000,000. Total 1,625,000,000.

Monday Mr. Bryan addressed an audience of 10,000 at Des Moines, Iowa. It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held at the Iowa capital. In the evening he addressed another large crowd at Newton, Iowa.

It seems to me but yesterday I heard that relative wail,
Our state must be protected
And for votes we must not fail,
Enough to set our candidates
From governor to judge,
We've got the gold all sold now
And don't intend to buy.

If the pope got in we're ruined,
Foreign capital is shy,
So we'll vote the ticket straight
Or we'll know the reason why.
We'll elect McCall for governor
And our treasury as well—
For if Bart's a man's defeated
We are gone as sure as hell—

Our fair state must be protected
From the awful, awful pope
Eastern money will avoid us
And we cannot sell our crops.
So we'll rally 'round our leaders,
And we'll whoop it up and shout
Single standard and protection,
That is what will help us out.

But, alas! the vote is counted
And we didn't get a snuff,
Bartley's man is sure defeated
And our party's gone to hell—
We must advocate new tactics
In our government affairs,
Or we'll never get more pie
Till we climb the golden stairs.

Nerves

Are the Telegraph System of the body, extending from the brain to every part of the system. Nerves are fed by the blood, and are, therefore, like it—weak and tired if the blood is thin, pale, impure— Nerves are strong and steady, there is no neuralgia, brain is unclouded—if the blood is rich, red and pure. Nerves find a true friend in Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it makes rich, red blood, gives good appetite and digestion.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists sell. Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills and Sick Headaches. 25 cents.

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C. Vincent's Appointments.
The state committee has announced appointments for speeches by C. Vincent editor of the Nonconformist at the following places:
Rulo, September 27, 1 p. m.
Falls City, September 27, 7 p. m.
Stella, Sept. 28, 1 p. m.
Verdon, Sept. 28, 7:30 p. m.
Humbolt, 29, 1 p. m.
Table Rock, Sept. 29, 7:30 p. m.
Pawnee City, Sept. 30, 1 p. m.
Burchard, Sept. 30, 7:30 p. m.
Wymore, Oct. 1, 7:30 p. m.
Beatrice, Oct. 2, 7:30 p. m.
Steele City, Oct. 4, 1 p. m.
Belvidere, Oct. 4, 7:30 p. m.
Hebron, Oct. 5, 1 p. m.
Chester, Oct. 5, 7:30 p. m.
Hardy, Oct. 6, 7:30 p. m.
Superior, Oct. 7, 7:30 p. m.
Nelso, Oct. 7, 1 p. m.

Lynch Law in Mexico.
At the Independence day celebration in the City of Mexico, Ignacio Anulla, a desperate character attempted an assault upon President Diaz during the military parade. One of the body guards of the president observed the man's movements and when ready to make the assault felled him with a cane. It is believed that the man's intentions were to murder the president, though he only succeeded in striking him an ineffective blow. A mob collected at once bent on lynching the assailant but the officers carried him away to jail.
President Diaz ordered that the would-be assassin be turned over to the civil authorities for trial, rather than have him tried by court martial. This was done and Arroyo was taken to the police station, searched and locked up. Later in the evening a large mob gathered around the police station, broke in the door and with a dozen knife wounds put the prisoner to death. One of the Mexican gendarmes (policemen) was wounded in the struggle trying to prevent the mob from getting hold of the prisoner. Many arrests have been made and the officers will make an effort to fix the responsibility for Arroyo's death upon the leaders of the mob. As the mob was apparently unorganized it will be difficult to prove who did the stabbing.

September 15 at the fair grounds at Sedalia, Mo., Mr. Bryan addressed a gathering of 25,000.

Sue For an Accounting.
TOWNS, Kan., Sept. 23.—Dennis Sheedy, the Denver millionaire smelter operator and banker, as guardian for his two minor children, Josephine and Florence, filed suit in the federal court yesterday, to compel Matthew Ryan, jr., of Leavenworth, to make an accounting as executor of the estate of Matthew Ryan, sr., deceased, and to divide up the property in accordance with the provisions of the will of the late Leavenworth rich man.

It pays to read the newspapers.