

NEBRASKA NEWS.

In the district court at Grand Island, Judge Thompson sentenced Albert E. Mitchell to one year in the penitentiary at hard labor in solitary confinement.

The Fremont Hemp and Twine company has resumed operations. The machinery has been idle since the fire at the plant in September.

Burglars robbed the dwelling of J. R. Clark, the B. & M. depot and Graves & Son's drug store at Central City.

Judge Grimison granted Lars P. Jensen a divorce from Annie Jensen on the ground of cruelty at Fremont.

A young man named Arnold Krout-wick was taken from the overland flyer at Kimball while stealing a ride.

Smallpox has appeared at Guide Rock. H. N. Viers, a barber, brought it from Oklahoma and one other case has resulted.

Dr. H. T. Kohler died at Arcadia from an overdose of chloral and morphine which he took with suicidal intent.

While leading a cow to water, the 7-year-old son of John Lane of Prairie Creek, Platte county, wound the halter rope about his arm.

James Myers, a prominent hardware dealer of Humphrey, died from injuries received in falling down stairs early last Saturday morning.

A young man, the son of Mr. Ellison, well-to-do farmer south of Concord, was found dead in his room Tuesday morning.

Senator Allen has offered a resolution in the senate calling upon the secretary of war for all information and correspondence relative to the administration of customs in Puerto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines since the war with Spain.

James Hamons has filed suit at Columbus against John Mirra for \$19,000 damages. Both are farmers and live near Lindsay.

DEA FRAUD THROUGH THE MAIL. Des Moines, Ia.—(Special).—C. E. Jordan of this city has been arrested on a charge of fraudulently using the mails.

Postmaster Crow of Omaha said that he had never heard of such a company or firm operating in Omaha.

CHRISTIAN HOME WORK. Council Bluffs, Ia.—(Special).—The annual report of the Christian Home for the year ending January 1 has been audited by J. C. Pontius and J. J. Stewart.

A Boston faith cureist who was called to treat a crumpled foot declined the job. While ready to do the healing in ordinary cases, she acknowledged that surgery was not on her list.

Even should the recent reports of his death were untrue he cannot have long to live, for he is a victim of Bright's disease.

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Washington, D. C.—(Special).—Representatives Burkett and Stark of Nebraska called on Admiral Dewey today and invited him to visit Beatrice, Neb., next Fourth of July.

Senator Allen of Nebraska today presented a memorial from the South Omaha Live Stock Exchange, urging the repeal of the stamp tax on notes and mortgages.

Senator Pittkrew of South Dakota introduced a bill to pay all officers and soldiers of the volunteer service of the United States who were serving in the Philippines at the time they were entitled to be mustered out of the service.

A petition was presented to congress from the Lincoln County Cattle association and the Lincoln & Elbert Company of Wool Growers.

The Representatives Mercer of Nebraska and Dooliver of Iowa have accepted an invitation to attend the banquet of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' club of Baltimore.

On motion of Representative Burke of South Dakota, at today's session of the house committee on public lands, it was decided to set next Wednesday as the date for consideration of the free homes bill.

Representative Gamble appeared before the committee on public lands and urged a favorable report on the bill to grant the Nashville tract.

In regard to the Gamble bill relating to the forest reserve, no action was taken, the committee deciding to await the report of the commissioner of the general land office.

Clarkson is defeated. Bennett of New York Selected by Republicans as Secretary.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—The republican caucus of the senate today decided definitely on the reorganization of the elective offices of that body.

Another little item that counts these days is our own war tax of 35 on a trip to Europe.

The low rates now being offered by the railroad offices here are on the smaller boats with single cabin service, not exactly floating palaces, but very comfortable.

Added to this then is the railroad fare to New York, which is now \$30.75 one way, or \$61.50 for the round trip.

ENTHUSIASM IN NEW JERSEY. The Crowd Cheers Itself Hoarse in Greeting the Leader.

New York.—(Special).—William J. Bryan was banqueted by the Robert Davis association at the club house in Jersey City tonight.

SHERIFF'S BATH AIDS PRISONER. Mitchell, S. D.—(Special).—Sheriff Swindler went out in the country some distance to arrest a young man for a petty offense.

STEWED POTATOES. Pare and cut into dice two good-sized potatoes; cover them with boiling water; boil five minutes; drain and turn in a double boiler with one pint of milk; cover and cook ten minutes.

ADMISSION TO THE EAST. IMMENSE CROWDS PACK HALLS TO HEAR HIM. Discusses the Three Great Questions of Coming Campaign Before the People.

GIRL OPIUM SMOKER DIES.

induced to Enter a Den, the Drug Causes Her Death.

GIRL OPIUM SMOKER DIES. Philadelphia, Pa.—(Special).—Ma. Bibeaux, aged 19 years, died in a hospital here for the effects of opium smoking, and seven persons are under arrest, awaiting the coroner's investigation.

WHITE CROSS SQUARES HIM. Private Burns Released From Prison.

Omaha.—(Special).—Through the efforts of the White Cross society, J. Burns, a soldier accused of deserting from Fort Leavenworth, was released from prison.

It was discovered that the condition of Burns at the time he left Fort Leavenworth and the manner in which he left were just as he had described.

It will cost money. Rates to the Paris Exposition High on Account of War.

Omaha.—(Special).—Busy times are beginning these warm winter days around the Rock Island, Iowa, Park and Burlington and Missouri Pacific railroads.

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BRYAN IN THE EAST

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New York.—(Special).—William J. Bryan made a journey into Connecticut, addressing meetings at Stamford and New Haven, and hurried back to New York, that he might keep his engagement to address a public meeting in Jersey City that night.

STAMFORD. Stamford, Conn.—W. J. Bryan arrived here on the express train from New York at 10:35. Mr. Bryan was driven to the town hall, where an audience of 1,000 people had assembled.

Mr. Bryan spoke for over three-quarters of an hour. The speech was equally divided between the currency question, the trusts and imperialism.

"I believe," said Mr. Bryan, "that the tendency of the republican party is to exalt wealth and debase common humanity. The dollar is plainly stamped upon the republican policy and there is no policy of the republicans today that does not bear that stamp."

He went on to say that the republican party is not applying today the principle enunciated in the Declaration of Independence.

"That principle, applied to taxation, would mean that every man would bear his just share of the burden of taxation, but now the unjust proportion of that burden is placed upon the poor."

"The republican party is trying to fasten upon the country a system of taxation made by financiers for their own benefit. When the doctrine of favoritism is once started it cannot be stayed. To fasten upon the country the gold standard means that it will be affected by every change in Europe."

Mr. Bryan explained his plan for the regulation of trusts under a law of the general government. He asserted that the republican party had no desire to kill the trusts, which were the hens that laid the golden eggs for that party.

Mr. Bryan dwelt upon the allegiance of the government to rule the Philippines by force and said the title it obtained to the islands was a title to the land, not to the people.

Mr. Bryan's entrance on the stage was a signal for a wildly enthusiastic demonstration. Men and women rose to their feet and cheered themselves hoarse.

Mr. Bryan, in prefacing his remarks, referred to his former visit to the city. He did not directly refer to the Yale student demonstration on the city green in 189, but his words were so pointed as to indicate that he recalled it.

Mr. Bryan paved the way hastily for his brief remarks. He had only a few minutes to speak, and he had to make his remarks as quickly as possible.

THE TRUST QUESTION. The United States gives congress all the power needed to kill trusts. They are a monopoly and are capable of being outlawed.

Mr. Bryan concluded his speech by saying that he would be glad to see the trusts of the country broken up.

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UTILITY AND VALUE.

reception in the parlors of the club, shaking hands with several hundred persons.

At 6 o'clock Mr. Bryan and a number of those who sat at dinner were led by a drum corps to St. Mary's hall, a short distance away. The hall was crowded and many persons were unable to gain admission.

Mr. Bryan had the appearance of being greatly cheered and somewhat surprised by the warmth of the greeting which he encountered when he walked in on the stage.

Mr. Bryan indicated his surprise at the generosity of the reception, saying it had been stated that "the silver question had been buried." So quick was the response of the audience, a large portion of which arose and drowned the voice of Mr. Bryan with cheers, that the speaker hesitated momentarily, even after quiet came.

Before he could proceed one of the committeemen arose from his chair and shouted, "We are with you, colonel." Mr. Bryan, as if recovering himself, but not aware that the cheering was for him, said the audience was cheering because they thought the silver question had been buried or because they did not believe that that was the case.

When the cheering subsided Mr. Bryan said he was almost sorry that he came. He had supposed that the Hudson county democrats needed to be lectured, but he was made to see that he was wasting time; that he ought to have gone somewhere else.

Referring to the remarks of Mayor Hook, who introduced him, Mr. Bryan said that when a man indulged in the pleasant prophecy that he was to be the next president of the United States it did not make his heart beat so fast as it used to when he first began to hear it.

Mr. Bryan dwelt upon the allegiance of the republican party to the principles of Hamilton. He showed that once it had preferred the ideas of Thomas Jefferson and he quoted a letter of Lincoln's responding to an invitation to give a banquet in Boston.

Mr. Bryan then paid his respects to Mr. Hanna and he seemed to amuse the audience greatly with the numerous stories he told to illustrate his opinion of Mr. Hanna. While he continued in this vein, there was no mistaking the fact that he had the sympathy of the audience.

Mr. Bryan devoted fifteen minutes to a discussion of "imperialism," repeating his familiar arguments. It was the part in which he was most earnest.

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BRYAN BIRTHDAY CLUB. Chattanooga, Tenn.—(Special).—The Bryan Birthday Anniversary club met tonight to make preliminary arrangements for the club annual banquet on March 19, Mr. Bryan's birthday.

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An Ingenious Explanation of Intrinsic Value.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special).—"The trouble with these school economists," said Dr. P. L. Hall the other day to a group of friends, "is that they have no correct ideas on value. All the so-called mystery about the question is easily cleared up if one can learn to distinguish between 'utility' and 'value.'"

"That is true," Wilbur F. Bryant as sented, "and one of the most damnable perverts in the idea of intrinsic value, there is no such thing. The very term used contradicts each other."

"I'm not so sure about that," replied J. C. Weesner, "now, for instance, just a malleable and malleability is part of the intrinsic value of the metal. I understand the term intrinsic value to mean that."

"Oh," said Mr. Bryant, "malleability is a quality of iron and makes it adaptable to certain uses. This quality is not put into use by man, but is an inherent quality of that iron."

"It's like this, Weesner," said Dr. Hall, "intrinsic means inherent—something within the thing; hence, intrinsic value would mean value intrinsic to the thing. Now, value is human estimation placed upon things which may be exchanged. It is sheer nonsense to say that human estimation resides in any thing except the human mind. The value of anything is the change for which it is exchanged without in any manner affecting the qualities of that thing."

"I made a speech out at Painesdale last fall," he continued, "and after the meeting was over and I had come to the hotel, I went into the office and said: 'You are the gentleman who made the speech here tonight. Yes,' I answered, 'I was present,' he continued, 'and I don't agree with you. You are a man of every political belief some out to hear me,' said I, 'but I could hardly expect to have all my audience agree with me on every proposition.' 'Well,' he answered, 'I think you are dead wrong in the whole question; now, for my part, I want a dollar with a hundred cents of value in it.' I had noticed while we were talking that people kept dropping into the hotel one and another a time, and I suddenly flashed through my mind that his man was one of the genus to be found in every town—always on hand to pick up a political squabble, was exceedingly warm and declaim in their earnest tones. I felt sure that I had met and decided to give him an answer."

"My dear sir," I said, "there never was a dollar in all the world that has value in it." "Do you mean to say that a gold dollar has no intrinsic value?" he queried. "That is exactly what I mean," I answered, "for the very good reason that there is no such thing as intrinsic value." He looked amazed. How do you explain that?" at length he asked.

"I shall make it just as plain as I can," I said. "I will suppose that of all this earth there is only one man, but on all the earth there is but one thing that will sustain him, and that is a loaf of bread. Now, that loaf of bread would have great utility, but absolutely no value, because value is human estimation placed upon things which may be exchanged. There would be no intrinsic value in the loaf for its life-sustaining qualities; but there could be no exchange because there is no other man to exchange with. So, the loaf has no value, yet great utility."

"Now, let us place another man on the earth. He is hungry, but the first man has. He has other things to eat, but he is hungry. He wants that loaf of bread. Man No. 1 has the loaf, both seen it. Man No. 2 is willing to give certain of his possessions for it. Now, that loaf has value, something that did not have before. Do you see the point?" "He scratched his head a moment and then said quietly, 'Well, I must say you are a—slick one.'"

"CHARLES Q. DORRANCE."

THE FEAR OF A BOOK. English society is all in a flutter just now over an announcement that Miss Edith Richardson will reflect her life's transactions in gold print very shortly in the will call the volume "The Adventures of a Gaiety Girl."

Only occasionally has Miss Richardson flashed across the public vision. She had the fortune to be born beautiful and to increase in beauty as she advanced in years. She became a musical artist, and in music had expressed her "made a name."

Her first real success in life was her capture of Lieutenant Andrews, a dashing young cavalry officer. They were married in a hurry, but they separated a greater hurry. Three months after a coming they were matrimonially parted and seven weeks after marriage the girl was broken and Lieutenant Andrews left his young wife. There has been no reunion since. Lieutenant Andrews has wandered almost all over the world, and his present whereabouts are quite unknown to Miss Richardson. She is very anxious to know where he is, she has at present a petition pending in the high court for the restoration of her conjugal rights preparatory to beginning her search for divorce.

Simultaneously with the disappearance of her officer husband Mrs. Andrews resumed her old life and again became Maude Richardson. The late Duke of Clarence, son of the Duke of Wales, was one of the many who found her society agreeable to induce him to become a frequent visitor to the luxurious flat she rented in the West End. The attachment he formed for Miss Richardson was greatly noticed, and it came to be generally known that she threatened at one time to cancel his engagement with Princess Mary, now the duchess of York.

Confronted at last with the alternative of losing Princess Mary, the duke of Clarence ceased his visits to Miss Richardson. But if he was tired of her, she refused to be tired of him. She wrote to him threatening to cause a scandal if he discontinued his visits. The duke was greatly affected, and the prince of Wales, who communicated with Miss Richardson and offered her a very large sum—\$25,000 has been mentioned to cease troubling the duke.

Society knows all these facts and many more, and the duke of Clarence here is a strong apprehension lest Miss Richardson will actually carry out her threat, for it is looked upon as a threat at present she is thoroughly determined to do so. She has, in fact, got considerable part of it. It is believed, however, that the prince of Wales will succeed in persuading Miss Richardson to forego her intentions.

STEWED POTATOES. Pare and cut into dice two good-sized potatoes; cover them with boiling water; boil five minutes; drain and turn in a double boiler with one pint of milk; cover and cook ten minutes. Add to the water, a few drops of a little cold milk; add it to the potatoes; stir carefully without breaking the potatoes; add a tablespoonful of butter, a teaspoonful of salt, a quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper. Dish, sprinkle with parsley and serve.

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