TEBRASKA NEWS NOTES Wymere has organized a dancing club

A Bryan club has been formed a

uth is putty up a new libra-

The state normal opened at Peru with

All Wymore took in the Ak-Sar-Ben s at Omaha

Ord has organized a "Rough Rider and Man of Destiny" club.

Frank J. Morgan has purchased the th Journal from H.B. Groves

is a free-for-all fight at Brainard Youy Nemec was badly cut and may

rable weather caused a small ce at the Woodmens picnic at

Lightning struck the flouring mill of I. P. Roll at Marsland, burning it to

eers association of Jefferson mty held it annual reunion at Fair-The annual meeting of the Old Set-

ers' Picnic association was held at The Nebraska State Spiritualists held

eir annual convention at Lincoln on unday and Monday. W. Fisher, a hardware merchant

orfolk, died of apoplexy. He left

wife and two children ries Green of Geneva cut his leg earb wire fence and almost bled

to death before assistance arfrived. bert Sherman, who was wanted in ya Paha county for horse stealing.

as arrested last week in Ashland. iff King of Sidney took Ben Lyon Arthur to the state penitentiary,

re they will serve one year each burgiary The implement house and blacksmith op of John Malmgren at Ceresco was

troyed by fire. Loss, \$3,000, with The annual reunion of the South-Nebraska district. Grand Army

of the Republic, is being held in Camoridge this week. Joseph Albright, a prominent Sloux ounty ranchman, was accidentally

tilled at his ranch on Running Water while moving a house. The proprietor of the Grand hotel at Hartington left a sack containing \$90

on the register for a few minutes and e unknown now has it. The residence of Mrs. Theresa Scott at Grand Island was burned, the occu-

nts barely escaping in their night lothes. Insurance, about half. During a severe electric storm

Wymore lightning struck the Baptist ch, knocking the chimney off and aring a large hole in the roof.

Walter Strocki and William Wilonski, 5-year-old lads of Beatrice, quarreled and the latter was seriously cut by a knife in the hands of the former.

reiers broke into a blacksmith hop at Coleridge, and with tools on-ained therefrom rifled a safe in the at Coleridge, and with tools obstore of O. G. Ritchie and secured

The Fremont city council spent an re evening in discussing whether or et to permit the Salvation army to pade and hold meetings on the busi-

inghorm of West Point took tento his head to abuse some promand estigeny for their religious and pomit be"ef a 1 ended up by being wo tow tow

officer M. O. Gentake of the Ne-Marguerite Gentake, daughten Volksblatt at West Point, has for New York, where she will ener en ert institute.

W. D. Oldham spoke at the Bryan room at Grand Island to a crowd-After the speaking many sembers were added to the club, h now has a membership of 800.

and fell two stories to the pavew, striking on his face, and injuries that will probably

nor of Valentine has purch be Dawes County Journal at Chad and will continue it along the poli-unish is has always advecated is a graduate of the State

Bargen, alias Puriter, ciles his been prepoted as Stuart for a loan of \$1,000 on land he is form, but did not own. He and fineds to neveral farms

BRYANA BRYANA **DENOUNCE TRUSTS**

Over Five Thousand People Stand in the Rain At Nebraska City To Hear the Arraignment.

Imposition of Democracy's Enemies Made Clear and Attorney General's Attitude Cheered to the Eche.

Nebraska City, Neb .- (Special.)-In the same city in which a few nights before was witnessed the extraordinary spectacle of a mass meeting of reputa-ble citizens assembled to protest gainst. The attorney general has commen the enforcement of the anti-trust laws of the state of Nebraska, was gathered Thursday night a much larger throng of citizens to express their belief in the purpose and intent of the law then denounced, and to cheer the courage and honesty of the men who declare that it must be enforced, and to demonstrate their loyalty to law and order Morion) of Nebraska City, May 25, 1899. that it must be enforced, and to demthat great industrial and social evil. the trust.

Five thousand men and women stood for two hours and a half in the open for two hours and a half in the open ty tons of starch every twenty-four air, exposed to the cold and rain, and hours, finds market therefor and sucwildly cheered the speeches of William cessfully competes in America and Eu-J. Bryan, C. J. Smyth and ex-Con-

gressman Lewis of Washington. It was one of the most enthusiastic political meetings ever held in the state of Nebraska. It completely confounded the publicly expressed prophecy of leading republican politicians that the people of Nebraska City and vicinity would resent at the polls the performance of his sworn duty by an officer of the state of Nebraska. Not only was the meeting enthusiastic, but it was altogether friendly. The subtle attempts to work up a hostile demonstration completely falled in their purpose.

MAYOR MATTES' INSULT. The mayor of the city, Mr. John Mattes, jr., was the only offender and his breach took the form of a circular reflecting on the people of the city in a manner that aroused the indignation of even the men who work in the Argo starch factory, many of whom openly resented the imputation of lawlessness

and rowdylsm.

The circular was headed in big, black "Order and Silence," and read

Whereas, it has come to my knowledge that some citizens of Nebraska City are much irritated because of the

(Signed) "JOHN MATTES, JR., From the time that Mr. Bryan and

Attorney General Smyth stepped from the special train at 6 o'clock until they left again at 11 their reception was cordial and hearty to an unusual dedently bent on proving that Saturday as mass meeting was not representative of the real sentiment of the community. and that the law is respected and its enforcement demanded in Nebrasks City just as in every other civilized Christian community. A cheering pro-cession headed by the Bryan Home guards escorted Mr. Bryan to the hotel through streets lined with people. While he was at supper hundreds of his adhe was at supper hundreds of his admirers througed about the hotel, cheering while he ate. And throughout the time that he and the attorney general and Mr. Lewis spoke the demonstrations of friendliness and support continued without one hostile interruption. The meeting was presided over by Hon. George W. Tempins, chairman of the democratic county committee. Before it was adjourned there was not a person in the audience who did not understand that the attorney general's suit against the starch trust was in the real interest of the people of Nebraska City and the whole state, neither was there any one present who was not enabled to understand the true inwardness of the republican "non partisan" abled to understand the true inward-ness of the republican "non partisan" mass meeting of Saturday night which denounced the attorney general for "seeking to shut down the Nebraska City starch works," while in fact his buit was the only means for insuring its continued operation here.

MR. BRYAN TAKES IT UP. MR. BRYAN TAKES IT UP.
Mr. Bryan prefaced his speech by
mying that he had not intended to
speak in Nebraska City during this
campaign, but he had learned that the
attorney general's suit had aroused the
people of the community and that
many had protested against the enforcement of the anti-trust law. "And
so," he said, amid loud cheers, "I came
down to discuss the trust question under the shadow of the starch factory."
He said he was amazed that the people
of the city had held a meeting to protest against the enforcement of the
anti-trust law, and that a republican

be enforcing the law instead of Mr. Smyth. (Cheers.)

"I promise you that if I am elected president I will do all 1 can to dissolve the starch trust and leave the Argo company an independent institution." (Pro-onged cheering.)

Mr. bryan spoke in part as follows:
"A prominent republican has accused the democrats of representing the forces of lawiessness. I mention this because the republicans of Nebraska City have met and protested against City have met and protested against the enforcement of a statute of the state of Nebraska and a republican judge was chairman of the resolutions committee. While the meeting was called a nonpartisan one, its purpose was purely po-intical, and it is worth while to note that the republicans seem better able to enforce the statutes against petty offenders than they are to enforce the

roceedings, not to destroy a local manufacturing establishment, but to pre-vent the manufacturing establishment from entering into a trust. In this connection it may be well to note the different steps which have been taken. The Argo Manufacturing Co. of Nebras-City was a prosperous corporation. WHAT MORTON SAID.

"Therefore when the Conservative points with pride to the Argo factory at Nebraska City, which turns out thirrope with the National Starch trust, it not in extenuation or mitigation of any views expressed heretofore. It is that no combine nor capital can crush ebraska City in its cereal mills and the Argo actory, has two successful plants which no trust has, as yet, been able to buy, bully or wheedle. They plainly illustrate the fact that intelli-gent competition can enter the market against all trusts and triumphantly

win out."
"It will be seen that the Nationa Starch company is denounced as a trust and the Conservative declares that the Argo company was able to compete with the trust and that no trust had yet been able to buy, bully or wheedle the Argo company.'

WHAT MORTON DID.

'About the 1st of September, 1899, a few months after the editorial com-ment which I have just read, the Argo company joined the United Starch com-pany, and the Conservative of September 21, 1899, quoted an article from the Commercial and Financial World, from which I take the following extract;

"Ever since the starch trust, o National Starch Manufacturing Co., be gan business there has been talk among those manufacturers of starch who re-main outside of it, of the formation of City are much irritated because of the action taken by the attorney general of the state to close the starch works, and whereas, they have made remarks indicating a disposition to disturb the political meeting this evening at which Colonel Bryan and Attorney General Smyth are to speak. I deem it my duty in the interest of law, order and the good name of the city to warn all men that the police will arrest any persons who attempt to disturb the speakers or the orderly quiet of the assemblage. The right of free speech will be defended by every good citizen. Those who do not wish to listen can stay away, but order will be enforced and the law upheld.

main outside of it, of the formation of a strong competitive organization, and this we have now the pleasure of recording has at length been brought to pass. There has just been organized under the laws of the state of New Jerusch, with a capital of \$6,000,000 a powerful concern under the style of the United Starch Co., which is a consolidation of the only four starch manufacturing concerns in the Just the political meeting this evening at which colonel Bryan and Attorney General Smyth are to speak. I deem it my duty in the interest of law, order and the laws of the state of New Jerusch, with a capital of \$6,000,000 a powerful concern under the style of the United Starch Co., which is a consolidation of the only four starch manufacturing concerns in the Just the order the laws of the state of New Jerusch, with a capital of \$6,000,000 a powerful concern under the laws of the state of New Jerusch, with a capital of \$6,000,000 as powerful concern under the style of the United Starch Co., which is a consolidation of the only four starch manufacturing concerns in the United Starch Co. of Buffalo, Gilbert S. Graves, the Argo Manuacturing Co. of Nebraska City, Neb., Joy, Morton & Co., and the Sioux City, Ia., Starch works, owned by Duryce & Co. These concerns are the largest and most important manufacturers of fine grades of starch in the United States and their transactions are in the aggregate of enormous mag-

"About a year later that is in August or September of this year 1900, the third step was taken and the United the third step was taken and the United Starch company joined the trust. First we have an independent company, growing and prospering upon its own merits; second, this independent com-pany joins other companies to fight the starch trust, and, third, this inde-pendent company, with its associates, tolors the starch trust and competition joins the starch trust and competition is at last destroyed. If any citizen of Nebraska thinks that this starch company is not a trust let him read the extracts from the Conservative which I have just quoted, and he will find that this organization has been recognized at all times as a trust."

Mr. Bryan then quoted extensively from editorial articles in Mr. Morton's Conservative, showing hostility to the trusts. Commenting in a general way, Mr. Bryan said:

Mr. Bryan said:

"If the people of Nebraska City defend the starch trust, they must be prepared to defend all the other trusts, for it is impossible for them to destroy trusts located elsewhere and defend a trust located in their own city. Are the people of Nebraska City willing to subject themselves and their countrymen to the extortion practiced by all the trusts in order to maintain one trust which has a factory in their city?

ARE MORE INTERESTED.

"As a matter of fact the people of Nebraska City are more interested in the dissolution of the starch trust than the people of other parts of the state. When the Argo was an independent company it was controlled by citizens of Nebraska City, and Nebraska City interests could be considered by its management. But when the National Starch company, with headquarters in New York, is allowed to manage this plant, the control will be removed to Naw York, and the wishes of the people of Nebraska City will have little consideration." Mr. Charica R. Flint of Boston is

"Mr. Charies R. Filnt of Boston is one of the directors of the United Starch company, and Mr. Filnt made a speech in Boston a year ago last May, in which he summed up the advantages of the trusts. One of the advantages mentioned by him was that raw material could be bought at a lower price because there would be only one purchaser. Is this to the microst of those who sell raw material to the various starch companies?

CAN BE CLOSED DOWN.

closed down under a trust than under independent management.

"Mr. Flint also suggested as another advantage, that in case of local fires or strikes the work could be done elsewhere without loss. If the employes of the starch company are urged to support the trust for fear of losing their employment, let me remind them of Mr. Flint's speech. The Argo company, as an independent company, could not afford to close down and turn off its employes, but when the Argo off its employes, but when the Argo company becomes a member of the National Starch company, the employes have no way of protecting themselves, because the work here can be suspend-ed while the employes are starved into submission. Under the trust system a submission. Under the trust system a strike in one factory brings no loss to the company, but it does bring great loss to the employes. Let me give you a case in point. The Birmingham Age and Herald of September 12 contained the following dispatch from Bessemer,

EMPLOYES UNPROTECTED 'Work was resumed at the Central "Work was resumed at the Central Foundry company's plant yesterday. The men who went out on a strike early last week returned to work on the company's terms. The management here is not responsible for the reduction in wages, it having been ordered from the head office in New York the reduction prevailing throughout all the pipe plants belonging to the com-

"The attorney general is seeking to enforce a statute in Nebraska. The law is a good law and ought to be en-forced and the people of Nebraska City ought to hold a mass meeting to com-mend him, rather than to condemn him. mend him, rather than to condemn him. The fusion forces believe in enforcing both state laws and national laws against the trusts. The Kansas City platform demands the annihilation of all private monopolies, and if the democratic ticket is successful I believe legislation will be enneted which will make it impossible for the National Starch company to buy, bully or wheedie the Argo company into joining a starch trust will come the dissolution of all other trusts which are now plunder-

ing the people."
Continuing, Mr. Bryan congratulated the people upon having an attorney general who has courage to bring the suit, and said that if the United States attorney had done his duty there would have been no necessity for the state authorities to take up the quesion. He said that if he should be lected the federal administration rould be found moving against all combinations contrary to law. I words on this point were as follows: His

HIS STAND ON TRUSTS. "My friends, if the United States attorney general, of the republican party, had done his duty he would have been enforcing this law instead of Mr. Smyth being down here tonight, doing what the republican national attorney general should do. This republican ad-ministration has brought just three suits in the last three years, and yet more trusts were organized during the last three years than in all the previous

upon the starch trust. I heard it said in a democratic state: that Missouri that you people down here felt some has an anti-trust law and a democratic hostility toward Mr. Smyth because of attorney general willing to enforce it. fear any hostility toward me. I want you to understand that I am as much against the starch trust, or any other testive tariff can uphold a trust, surpasser comprehension (Cheers.) A protective tariff enables its beneficiary to them as hard as he does, and if by the of the people of this country and of the state I am made president of the United States, I will promise you that I will do all I can to dissolve the starch trust and leave the Argo company an feating home competition. The only trust and leave the Argo company an independent Nebraska City company."

He asserted that to support the trusts meant to support the republican poli-cies, including imperialism, militarism, high tariff, etc. He took up and dis-cussed briefly the general issues of the campaign. The speech was liberally

ere fewer shouts for opposing candidates than at most meetings.

The conclusion of Bryan's speech the occasion for prolonged applause, the g being again and again re-Through the greater portion of his remarks a cold drizzing rain was falling, and he spoke holding an um-brella in one hand.

ATTORNEY CENERAL TALKS The weather in nowise daunted the of people left when Mr. Smyth rose to speak. He was loudly cheered and after outlining the provisions of the Nefollows

"The law represents the will of the people of this state, aye, the will of the people of this city and county. When I saw it stated in the resolutions adopt-ed here the other night that my action was violative of the principle of govern ment by consent, I went to the hous and senate journals to ascertain how the representatives from this county voted on the law, and I found that every one of them voted in favor of putting it on the statute book. (Loud

"Among those who attended the Sat-urday night meeting and made speeches denunciatory of my action was the Hon. Patrick Roddy of this city. He was a member of the legislature which passed that law and he voted in favor of it (Laughter and cheers.) I ask him, good republican as he is, what he means when he voted to command me as at torney general to bring action to prohibit trusts from doing business in or did he intend his action to be taken as a joke? (Applause.)

HOW THE CASE BEGAN.

"Evidence was laid before me tendin to show that the United Starch com-pany and the National Starch company were both trusts within the meaning of our law and that the Argo Manufacof our law and that the Argo Manufac-turing company of your city had trans-ferred all its property to the trust. To set aside that transfer and restore the plant to the Argo company and exclude the trust from the state I commenced the action complained of. Here in the language of the petition filed in the supreme court is what I ask the court to do:

to do:

"Wherefore, the plaintiff prays that the agreement by which the said Argo Manufacturing company sold and transferred all its property and rights to the said United Starch company and the deed of conveyance to the United Starch company from the said Argo Manufacturing company to be adjudged null and void and that said property and right to the immediate possession therefore be restored and confirmed in the Argo Manufacturing company."

"My friends is there anything in that "My friends is there anything in that which bears out the statement made to you through the press and on last flat. urday night, at the meeting held in this city, that the purpose of my action was to close the works located in this city? Is there anything in it which even suggests such a purpose? And if there he not, and there certainly is not, what do you think of those who for the purpose of building up their party and tearing down mine, made the statements that that was my purpose? (Cheers.)

have one vote in twelve to say most, in the management of the The eleven votes may be cern. carn. The eleven votes may be cast against them at any moment; they would be entirely powerless to resist the decision reached even though that decision should be to close down the works. Trusts have done such things before. Witness the case of your distillery; and they may do it again. In fact it is a part of their policy to close fact it is a part of their policy to close down the smaller and more remote establishments. To protect you against this probability the state has brought its action. Some ten years ago when it was announced upon your streets that the Hon. John C. Watson had succeeded in annuling the contrast some ceeded in annulling the contract conveying your distillery to the whisky trust you were intoxicated with delight and headed by a band you went in a body to the station to welcome him upon his return and crown him with laurels of your gratitude. For attempting that which Mr. Watson accomplished you have poured out upon me the vials of your indignation. (Laughter

vials of your indignation. (Laughter and cheers.)

"No man who condemns trusts can find fault with my action and be consistent. If I should not proceed against a trust in this city because to do so might injure one of your industries, then for the same reason I should not proceed against the ice trust, the grain buyers, trust or the school furniture. buyers' trust or the school furniture trust, because they have establishments in Omaha which might be injured by my action. Neither should I move it has a plant of importance in the city of Omaha. And with equal force every community in the state which has 'You shall not act. The law must re-main a dead letter and your duty un-performed.' Do you want that? (Cries of "No.")

FEDERAL OFFICIALS LAXITY.

"There is today a federal statute against trusts more severe than the Nebraska statute; it not only forbids all combinations in restraint of trade and combinations in restraint of trade and denounces against them a punishment of fine and imprisonment and also procides that any property belonging to a trust in the course of transportation from one state to another may be selsed by the government and confiscated to its use. If the attorney general of the United States had done his duty under that states it would have been under that statue it would have been un-necessary for me to bring the action which I have brought. (Cheers.) For he would have prohibited the starch trust from doing business anywhere in the country. But he has not done his duty. Do you want the attorney gen-eral of Nebraska to do likewise? (Cries of "No, no")

"I have seen it stated that Mr. Mor-

"I have seen it stated that Mr. Morin want you people to know that if
we get control of this government, the
federal administration as well as the
state administration will lay its hands

shown us a spiendid loyalty to principle. Let us emplate his example in that respect and we will be better democrats and better citizens." (Applause.) After Mr. Smyth had finished, excongressman Lewis of Washington spoke briefly and by his wit and eloquence and originality of statement aroused the crowd to such a pitch of consiste delight as mode a fitting climary ecstatic delight as made a fitting climax for the most successful political meeting ever held in Nebraska City.

OBJECT LESSON IN TRUSTS.

Workings of the Infamous Standard Oll Company.

The Iron and Steel Trade Bulletin declares that Wall street is aghast at the fabulous profits of the Standard Oil company. The declaration of a dividend of \$8 a share on the \$97,500,000 outstanding stocks of the king of corporations, which means 38 per cent in dividends so far this year, is w hat caused the excitement. On March 15 last, the com pany declared a dividend of \$20 a share, or about \$20,000,000. which was probably the largest interest disbursement ever made by a corporation in this country. This dividend was followed on June 15 by the payment of \$10 a share, and now comes an adidtional \$8 per share. Thus \$38,-000,000, or about that amount, is required for the payment of the three dividends. In the past eighteen years, exclusive of the current year, the Standard Oil company has paid something like \$227,250,000 in dividends. A comparative table is interesting. It shows: From 1882 to 1891 the company paid dividends at 5 1-4 per cent. amounting to \$47,250,000; 1891 to 1995, dividends at 12 per cent, \$48,000,000; 1896 dividends at 31 per cent \$31,000.000; 1897, dividends at 33 per cent, \$33,000.-000; 1898, dividends at 30 per cent, \$30,-900,000; 1899, dividends at 23 per cent. \$22,000,000; estimated this year, 48 per cent, or \$48,000.60. The stockholders are receiving profits at a rate that almost haffles imagination. John D. Rockefeller, president of the company, is popularly credited with owning about me-third of the million shares of the corporation. On that basis his che for his share of the present dividend would be approxiately \$2,666,000, and hould the dividend payments continue only at this rate Rockefeller would draw annually about \$10.666,000 from his Standard holdings alone. No wonder the Standard Oil crowd is buying up all the banks in New York.

The machinery of the United States is doing the work of 1,000,000,000 men.

FRILLS OF FASHION.

Ecru, cream and ivory guipure lace with stock collar and girdle of some dark-hued velvet, are still in marked favor as a decoration for handsome gowns of cloth or wools of lighter

Feather boas in all shades are now found in straight feathers, presumably these from the barnyard fowls made up fancifully, and they are quite as attractive and rather more stylish than these of ostrich feathers.

Many Persian designs are soft combinations of colors are to be seen in broad sush ribbons and panne satin ribbons have velvet on one side and satin on the other. A heavy, warmlooking ribbon is the beaver.

The gold and silver, which is to be so popular this season in so many forms, must be used with discretion, particularly the gold. It is seen already on blouses and jackets, conspicuous and inartistic and unattractive.

Bonnets are not much in evidence but they are to be found for matrons, and there is a variety of fancy frames for foundations for them. These are of black and white laces, with embroidery of spangles of silver or gold, and some

The new Russian blouse, with and without the skirt below the waist which finished all the Russian blouses when last in vogue, will rival the Eton and bolero jackets in fashionable favor. These garments are particularly becoming to slender figures.

The great thing to determine just now is the apparent center of gravity of the hat. The trimming in many seems to radiate from the center of the front in long lines to the back, in plumes, folds or feathers. That is always a pretty fashion and becoming to many people. Most of the hats are set well off the face, while a few people to whom that particular style is becoming cling to those worn well over the forehead. There are soft Tam crowns to hats, soft crowns of other designs, large broad flats with only an indication of a crown and hats with decided high bell crowns. The double and triple rims will be worn this year.

LITERARY NEWS NOTES.

Hinds & Noble will publish a new edition of "New Dialogues and Plays" early in the fall.

Longans, Green & Co. have just ready Winston Spencer Churchill's new South African book, "Ian Hamilton's March," with colored maps and plans of battles. L. C. Page & Co. have in preparation the sixtleth thousand of "Philip Win-

wood," which has been published now but four months, and the sale of which

tion and safering is inflicted upon men levies its tribute under the form of law and woman striving ot serve God in while the other does so in defiance of the church by a lack of appreciation the church, by a lack of appreciation

while the other does so in denance of law; the tariff is a creature of law, the trust is an outlaw. (Cheers.)

"No.my friends, if the principle which underlies trusts is wrong, it is as wrong ing an object of disapproval, or, when You cannot condemn it in New Jersey and uphold it in Nebraska. This is a campaign of principle. Our leader has shown us a spiendld loyalty to principle. the case is bettered an object of charyour children's clothes were matters of comment, and that the parish felt that the money paid your husband must be spent to please it and not yourself?-"A Minister's Wife," in the October Ladies' Home Journal.

A NATURAL ERROR.

After dinner the guests of the house in the Adirondacks used to repair to the porch to watch the gorgeous sunsets. Little Eliwood Wilson's father had tried to impress upon the boy. who was but five years old, the marvellous coloring, and as the little fello z sat on his father's knee he would tell him that this was the work of the augels, who, every night, while the guests of the hotel were at supper, would paint with their fairy brushes the western sky. Night after night the child grew more interested in the subject. and his belief in the legend grew stronger and stronger. But one day a shadow crossed his young life; his playmate, Johnnie, after a brief illness, had died at the hotel. The little fellow's heart was nearly broken, but he was comforted with the fact that although Johnnie was dead, he was an angel now and could look down on Ellwood and watch him at his play. A few nights after the little fellow had been laid away the sunset was less gorgeous than usual. A haze in the western sky had dimmed the colors, and the display was disappointing. As Ellwood sat on his father"s knee watching the sky, he suddenly looked up and said: "Papa, the sunset isn't bright tonight. I guess this must be Johnnie's first."-Edgar S. Nash in the October New Lippincott.

SUGGESTION FOR REVIEW.

The September number of Great Pictures presents to its readers one of the sest yet issued. It is replete with articles of an interesting nature to the student and artist. The Teeth in Art and Science, by R. Shufeldt, M. D., is interesting and of great value to the student. Plano Playing and Teaching In America, by Walton Perkins, director Sherwood music school. Josquim Miller, by Julian Hawthorn. Famous Paintings are well represented-reproducing many renowned reproductions of masters of the brush, with a short biographical sketch of their career. sany good things are to be seen and end in Great Pictures for September that space forbids to enumerate them all. Sample copy, 5 cents, from the White City Art Co., Chicago, Ill.