

THE NORTHWESTERN

GEORGE E. BRUNSCHOTER, Editor & Pub.
LOUP CITY, NEBRASKA.
NEBRASKA.

A bank has been established at Murdock.
The farmers' elevator at Prague was destroyed by fire.
The fruit crop in the vicinity of Juniata promises well.
A good government league has been organized in Tecumseh.
Hall county has a candidate for state auditor, Wm. M. Geddes.
High wind at Hardy and vicinity played havoc with wind mills, trees, etc.
The republican state convention will be held in Lincoln on Wednesday, July 1.

Rumors set afloat that the Palmer house at Grand Island is to be closed without foundation.
The jury in the case of Henry Bolln, ex-city treasurer of Omaha, for embezzlement of \$100,000, disagreed.
A Lincoln man, it is announced, will put in a \$25,000 ice machine that will turn out thirty tons each day.
Joe Werner, of Grand Island, while in jail for drunkenness, attempted self-destruction by hanging himself.
Juniata is going to vote on the question of issuing \$10,000 in bonds for the purpose of building a new school house.

C. E. Walden, a dentist at Randolph, was found in bed suffering from an attack of apoplexy. His recovery is doubtful.
James C. Johnston wants \$25,000 damages from the city of Lincoln for injuries received from falling down an embankment.

Max Lemm, formerly of Plattsmouth but now of Pekin, Ill., came to the former place last week and stole his own children.
The state fish commission left 20,000 fry last month in the Long Pine river and are expected to bring 30,000 more in a short time.
Buy home made goods and build up home industries, is a good policy. Farrell's Fire Extinguisher, made by Farrell & Co., Omaha.

Burglars entered the Missouri Pacific depot at Talmage and carried away an express package containing two new suits of clothing.
J. H. Stickle was arrested in Hebron on complaint of Mrs. Geopfrich for receiving deposits as president of the Blue Valley bank when he knew it to be insolvent.

Adjutant General Barry has suspended for forty-two days the order for an election of a captain for company C, Second regiment, Nebraska National Guard.
The old machinery used in the Grand Island canning factory, that has been closed for two years, has been purchased by a firm in Wisconsin and will be immediately removed.

Catherine Brown of Randolph has brought suit in justice court for damages against Huff & Co., saloon keepers, and their bondsmen for \$200 for selling liquor to her husband.
The Union Pacific depot was broken into last week and an attempt made to rob the safe. The robbers were evidently novices, as they gave up the job after battering the safe and almost ruining it.

The seventh biennial convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians convened in Columbus last week. About 100 delegates, representing twenty-five divisions throughout the state, were in attendance.
Newspaper men of the eastern section of the state had a clam bake at Table Rock. The reception committee were F. A. Harrison, H. P. Marble and A. E. Hossler, and they are credited with having done things up "brown."

Joe Werner, a teamster of Grand Island, who is addicted to drink, was arrested for being drunk and disorderly, and while in jail during the night, he tried to hang himself with a small rope. He was discovered and cut down before life was extinct.
The postoffice at Waco was last week robbed. The burglars forced an entrance in the general merchandise store which is run in connection with the postoffice. The safe was blown open and about \$15 in change and \$100 in stamps taken.

The mysterious disappearance of Mrs. C. A. Benedict, the wife of a farmer near Hemmingford, has caused much excitement, as the parties are all quite prominent. The presumption is that a prominent young stockman is at the bottom of the affair.
A number of the leading Methodist women of the state met at University Place and organized the Nebraska Wesleyan Ladies' guild. The object is to enlist all the Methodist women of Nebraska in the Wesleyan, especially for its financial support.

Don't loaf around the corner grocery arguing with your neighbors about the best tool to use in surface cultivation, but buy a new Pivotal Frame Captain Kidd Disc Cultivator, which will render it easy to dodge the crookedest corn and unnecessary to dodge the sheriff next fall. If you use the Captain Kidd you will have money to pay your bills, and won't have to dodge. Write us for descriptive circulars and a copy of "What Others Say."
NEBRASKA MOLINE PLOW CO., Omaha, Neb.

There is quite a stir at Elmwood over the saloon question. One faction cries out for license the other decries its inauguration, and the tilt goes on. The village council is in favor of license, but the difficulty arises in the efforts to obtain the requisite amount of signers to a petition.
At the coroner's inquest over the body of John Beck, the young man who committed suicide at Exeter, it was clearly shown that it was a pre-meditated affair, and had been in the young man's mind for more than a year, although no one ever suspected that he really contemplated such an act.

All things are now harmonious at the soldiers' home in Grand Island.
C. H. Browning was brought before Judge Enlow at Beatrice, on the charge of removing mortgaged property from the estate. Browning was bound over to the district court in the sum of \$500, in default of which he was remanded to jail.

Ten families of German farmers from Hastings arrived in Grand Island last week, and consist of about seventy-five people. They have been engaged to cultivate beets on the farm of H. J. Rumer, four miles north of town, where 250 acres will be planted to beets.

Frank Kearns, the 18-year-old boy who was confined in the county jail in Dakota City for stealing a horse, made his escape. Deputy Sheriff Smith let him out to get a pail of water and he failed to return. He left without hat or shoes. Fifty dollars reward is offered for his capture.

At an adjourned meeting of the city council of McCook a petition was granted asking for an election at which the people of McCook may vote on a proposition to give \$10,000 to Red Willow county to assist in building a court house. The date for the election was named as June 9.

Steve Copeland, 17 years of age, was run over and killed by a Union Pacific switch engine at South Omaha. The accident occurred directly in front of Swift's packing house. Copeland was walking along the track when the engine passed. He tried to jump on, but slipped and fell under the wheels.

An important find of prehistoric relics was made by Van Horn Bros. on their ranch on Davis creek, nine miles south of North Loup. The find consisted chiefly of fragments of pottery and flint implements, some of the pieces of the former being of considerable size. So far as known this is the first find of this character in that neighborhood.

A requisition was issued from the governor's office on the governor of Oklahoma for Charles Hill. He is wanted in Madison county for the crime of burglary, the charge being preferred by Alvin Low. On the night of February 19, 1896, Hill and James Murphy are alleged to have entered the barn of Low and stolen a harness of the value of \$35.

Judge Sullivan, at Schuyler, passed sentence upon Louis Lutjehams, who a couple of months since was arrested at the instigation of his father-in-law, David Legler of Shell Creek precinct, charged with breaking into the house and committing an assault upon a 14-year-old daughter of Legler. The sentence was eighteen months at hard labor in the penitentiary.

The attorneys for the Farmers' Mutual Insurance company of Nebraska last week filed their reply brief in the case in which they asked the supreme court to compel the state auditor to issue to them a certificate. The brief contends that the company had the right to accept claims for increased premiums on cancelled policies in old line companies in payment of membership dues.

At the home of Thomas Trausch, a well known farmer living near Roseland, Adams county, his eldest son, a boy of 17, started to go hunting. Picking up his gun, he threw it over his shoulder, and as he did so the weapon was discharged and the full load of shot entered the head of his 10-year-old brother Edward, as he stood at a table washing dishes. He was killed instantly.

Robert E. Bradshaw, a native of Liverpool, England, was thrown from a running horse at Plainview and sustained injuries from which he died. Bradshaw was about 18 years of age and had made a business of riding running horses for different turf men in that vicinity. He was riding in a race and losing his balance, was thrown from the horse with great force against a tree, breaking an arm in two places. When picked up he was unconscious and remained so until death.

The directors of the Trans-Mississippi exposition at their meeting in Omaha last week devoted their time to considering plans for the more practical part of the work in connection with the exposition, such as the nature of the buildings, extent of the show and probable cost. The members were unanimous in the opinion that the enterprise was growing in proportions every week and that it would eventually be larger than any of them could hope in the beginning of their present operations.

The foundation for the new club house to be fitted out by the Burlington people for the accommodation of its Havelock shop men is complete and the building will be moved this week. Lack of sidewalk facilities to and from the intended location of the building has been supplied by the laying of a wide cinder walk to the end of the car storage track, some two blocks distant. The club house when complete will be a cozy resort and the company's generous treatment toward shop employes is appreciated.

The Lancaster Land company has completed the planting of shade trees on Touzalin avenue in Havelock. There are three rows in the center of the street running two blocks south from Jackson street. Special attention will be given them to insure their growth and the time is not far distant when Touzalin avenue will present a decidedly pretty appearance. In order to further encourage tree planting about the town the land company offers to furnish young trees at cost to all property owners who will plant them adjacent to their residences.

Governor Holcomb has received from the postmaster at Whitman a telegram asking him, as head of the state board of health, to forbid the postmaster at Fullman from receiving or sending out mail until May 3. The reason for this request is that a child of the postmaster at the latter place recently died from scarlet fever, and the complainants are afraid of infection through the mail.

Ed Munick and wife, of Exeter, who with his parents and other relatives, went to southwest Missouri last fall in the hope of finding an Eldorado, have returned to Nebraska, satisfied this state cannot be beat anywhere.

SITUATION IN ARMENIA.

STATEMENT FROM THE SURVIVORS OF THE MASSACRES.

200,000 PUT TO DEATH.

Islamism, Serfdom or Emigration the Sole Alternatives That Is Still Left to Those Who Are Yet Alive—Have Given Up All Hope of Aid From Christian Nations—Dark Outlook.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The National Armenian Relief Committee has received the following from Turkey showing the feeling of many of the survivors of the Armenian massacres: "It is now more than five months that sword, fire, famine and cold have been doing their fearful work among us. Not less than 200,000 of our people, largely men from influential and productive classes, have fallen victims to the fury of our persecutors. More than 50,000 have, under threats of instant death, professed Islamism. Thousands of our sisters and daughters have been violently carried off to the harems of the Turks and Kurds. Not less than 5,000 of our principal men, including Gregorian priests and Protestant pastors and teachers, are languishing in Turkish dungeons, arrested on utterly baseless charges and given no opportunity to vindicate themselves. A very large part of our property has been stolen or destroyed and all our business has been paralyzed, so that the property we still own is for the present largely worthless. Nor do we yet see any signs of marked improvement in our condition. It is true massacre and open plunder have been forbidden, but our Moslem neighbors are still maintaining a fiercely insulting and threatening attitude toward us as a race, and even were they constrained to abandon their bloody purposes, the fanatical fury of the Moslem people among whom we live, has been so fiercely inflamed that it is sufficient even against any feeble efforts the government might be constrained to make to complete the work of destruction. We have long since abandoned all hope of any political rights or standing in this land. The only position possible for us is that of serfs. We have cherished the hope of effective aid from Christian nations. It has failed us and we are sacrificed to political and selfish ambition. What, then, are we to do? Three possible courses of action are open to us. First, we can surrender all that our fathers have clung to during their many years of oppression and sufferings; we can abandon our faith, profess Islam and lose ourselves and our children in the mass of the Moslem masters; or, second, we can go on patiently dragging the chains of our oppressors and bearing their insults and abuses, wasting away our strength and our lives in ignoble servitude; or, third, we can seek in other lands and among liberty loving people new homes and new hopes of enterprise. Some of our people have already tried to adjust themselves to the first condition named, but even now, their walls of anguish and remorse, that are making their lives an insupportable burden, warn us that death is a thousand times to be preferred to a life so basely purchased. The second alternative is no doubt still possible to us; we can repudiate all our claims and aspirations for manhood, we can surrender all hope of progress and take up again the old servile life of the past. We should so perhaps be allowed to retain our name, our traditions and our faith, but how dwarfed, cramped and corrupted. Meanwhile, other men, Christian lands open hospitable doors to us and extend us sympathy and generous aid and bid us welcome to share with them the heritage of Christian liberty and civilization. Only two things we need to know. First, will our sultan permit us to emigrate? If so, we should be glad if arrangements could be made by which we could secure for our future use some reasonable part of the property we have left behind us. Second, will the Christian nations who have been witnesses to our sufferings grant us an asylum in their borders and give us aid in time of our distress?"

SMITH AND LELAND

The Former Says the Latter Lies and Knows It—Famous Kansans at Cuts.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 4.—Replying to Cyrus Leland's statement that "Farmer" A. W. Smith had, in February, 1894, offered to get out of E. N. Morrill's way for governor if the latter would pay him \$3,500 cash for the expense of his campaign for governor in 1892, Smith telegraphs the following denial: "McPHERSON, May 2.—Mr. Leland's statement is a willful and malicious falsehood. I never, at any time, or under any circumstances, offered to stay out of the campaign against Morrill for a money consideration, neither did I authorize anyone to make such a proposition for me. In conclusion, I want to reiterate and emphasize that Mr. Leland lies and knows he lies. A. W. SMITH."

Governor Morrill, when asked about Leland's statement, said: "I cannot now recall that Mr. Leland came to me with such a proposition from Mr. Smith either during the Newton encampment, or afterward. I have no doubt, however, that Mr. Leland submitted the proposition to me as he says. He is a truthful man and not given to extravagant talk, and what he says may be depended upon. I may have gotten his statement to me confused with a proposition submitted to me directly by one of Mr. Smith's friends. It is not necessary to disclose the name of this friend. It is enough to say that he came to my room in the Depot hotel at Newton saying that he was authorized to make the proposition that if I would pay Smith's campaign expenses of 1892, amounting to \$3,500, Smith would get out of my way and support me for the nomination for Governor. The proposition struck me as absurd. At that time I did not think Smith was in it. I believed my nomination was assured. Therefore I gave the proposition no thought, and it passed out of my mind."

Need Men Sore at Proctor. WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Reed met here claim that Senator Proctor was intrusted with their campaign in Vermont and assured them that McKinley sentiments would be kept well to the rear. Then he took to Vermont one of McKinley's most ardent champions—Senator Thurston of Nebraska—and seems to have been in constant communication with Mark Hanna. Before even the bulletin of the action of the convention had been sent broadcast over the country, Mark Hanna had been informed by Senator Proctor of the condition of things in Vermont.

NO M'KINLEY FOR HIM.

Capitalists to Aid Cripple Creek.

DENVER, Colo., May 4.—Arrangements are being made for a big mass meeting of business men in Cripple Creek next Tuesday. It is expected that D. H. Moffat, Eben Smith, W. S. Stratton, N. J. Jackson, Irving Howbert and other capitalists will be present and will aid liberally in rebuilding. W. S. Stratton is reported to have said that he will furnish \$1,000,000 to the responsible business men of Cripple Creek who wish to rebuild in the burned district.

A Pennsylvania Admirer of Quay Kills Himself After Illinois' Victory. PITTSBURG, Pa., May 4.—When Senator Quay announced his candidacy for the presidential nomination, George Wilhelm of Beechmont, Allegheny county, organized a Quay club with the intention of taking the members to St. Louis at convention time. In other ways he indicated his opposition to McKinley. When he read in the paper yesterday of the action of the Springfield convention he went into his cellar and shot himself to death.

Congressman Quigg Leaves His Paper. NEW YORK, May 4.—Lemuel E. Quigg, M. C., has retired from the editorship of the New York Press, his connection with the paper ceasing today. Ervin Wardman, managing editor, succeeds Mr. Quigg as editor-in-chief. It is understood that differences with Proprietor Klinefelter caused the retirement.

Indiana Carpenters Go Out. LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 4.—Three hundred carpenters allied with the union went out on a strike to enforce a demand for an increase of wages to 75 cents per hour and a nine-hour day. As a result building operations of all kinds have come to a standstill.

SECOND SON MADE SHAH.

Trouble May Come in Persia Over the Succession—Causes of the Murder.

TEHRAN, May 4.—Immediately after the death of the Shah the heir apparent (Vahid), Muzaffer-ed-Din, was proclaimed Shah. Russia and Great Britain recognized Muzaffer-ed-Din as heir to the Persian throne in 1858. The grand vizier will govern until the arrival of the new Shah at Teheran from Tabriz.

LONDON, May 2.—A dispatch from Teheran to the Times regarding the situation in Persia incident upon the assassination of the Shah says: "Much discontent has existed for some time through the dearth of provisions, partly caused by the excessive issue of copper coins. Considerable alarm prevails here and Prince Naib-es-Sultaneh, third son of the late Shah, has retired to his palace at the request of the government. The assassin's name is Mollah Reza, and he is supposed to be from Babec."

An article in the Times on the late Shah calls to mind that at the beginning of his reign he put to death by thousands the members of the Boteh sect, whose crusade against public and private corruption in Persia was so popular as to become a menace to the government. "The chief apprehensions that now arise," says the Times, "are lest the new Shah's eldest brother, Zill-es-Sultan, should attempt to dispute the accession (the late Shah is succeeded by his second son and not the eldest son). Zill-es-Sultan is governor of Ispahan and was for a long time the virtual ruler of Southern Persia till the late Shah, in 1890, greatly reduced his power and disbanded his regiments." George N. Curzon, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, who is an acknowledged authority on Persia, considers Muzaffer-ed-Din Mirza Vahid, the new Shah, a man of great intelligence, but he has been secluded all his life as to have no knowledge of the duties incumbent upon him as ruler of Persia.

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THE STRAIGHT GOODS.

ANOTHER SET OF DELEGATES TO CHICAGO.

Cleveland and Sound Money Democrats of Nebraska Hold Their State Convention—Sixteen Delegates to Represent the Administration Followers, Part of Them Being Selected by Acclamation—Silverites Hoisted to a Brown.

Cleveland and Sound Money. Delegates-at-Large—TOBIAS CASTOR, Lancaster, WILLIAM A. PAXTON, Douglas, DAN W. CO. K. GAGE, CHARLES G. RYAN, Hall Alternates-at-Large—MILTON M. DOOLITTLE, Lincoln, GEORGE W. WEST, Holt, JAMES C. HANE, Douglas, JAMES C. CRAWFORD, Cuming.

LINCOLN, April 30.—Euclid Martin, chairman of the state committee, called the administration democratic state convention together at noon yesterday. Secretary J. B. Sheehan read the call. Six hundred delegates were in their seats when the chairman rapped the convention to order.

Following the reading of the call Chairman Martin named W. D. McHugh of Douglas county as temporary chairman and C. M. Hubner of Otoe county, temporary secretary. Later on this was made permanent. Chairman McHugh named as a committee on credentials R. S. Bibb, Jerry Farrell, H. E. Phelps, Samuel Wallace and J. P. Rea.

As committee on resolutions he named T. J. Mahoney, N. S. Harwood, George P. Marvin, J. C. Crawford, Lee M. Spradlin, J. L. Leese and D. P. Rolf. Committee on permanent organization: Milton Doolittle, Robert Patrick and Albert Woodliffe. The committee on credentials reported that every county in the state, with the exception of Stanton, was represented by a full delegation on the floor of this house.

The convention then proceeded to the election of candidates for delegates-at-large to the Chicago convention, the result being as given above, the first four by acclamation. Following is the list of district delegates elected, together with their alternates: First District—N. S. Harwood, Lancaster county; alternate, D. S. Gould, Cass county; D. P. Rolf, Otoe; alternate, A. W. Huffin, Johnson county. Second District—T. J. Mahoney, Douglas county; alternate, George Parks, Douglas; Euclid Martin, Douglas; alternate, George W. Shields, Douglas. Third District—Fred Vaughan, Dodge county; alternate, Frank Jouvenat, Boone county; Frank A. Deaborn, Wayne; alternate, E. B. Wilbur, Dakota county. Fourth District—O. H. Scott, Thayer county; alternate, J. C. Hartigan; H. E. Damphey, Seward county; alternate, A. D. Ritchie, Butler county. Fifth District—George P. Kingsley, Kearney; alternate, J. G. Glasser, Clay county; H. G. Keeler, Webster county; alternate, M. L. Meade, Perkins county. Sixth District—J. I. Leese, Dawes county; alternate, O. F. Biglin, Holt county; J. J. McIntosh, Cheyenne county; alternate, A. G. Holt, Brown county.

The democrats of Nebraska, in convention assembled, pledge anew our fealty to the principles of the democratic party. We repel alike the impudent assumptions of republican plutocratic paternalism and the vagaries of populist and socialistic paternalism. We denounce as dishonorable the claims of the republican party to be returned to power on account of financial disturbance, produced by republican legislation, and as equally dangerous the clamor of populists and their allies for a more extensive application for the same pernicious legislation. We adhere to the time-honored principles of the party, as enunciated by Jefferson and expounded by Jackson, Tilden and Cleveland.

We believe with Thomas Jefferson that the market value of bullion regulates the value of the coin, and not its coin value, we accept the teaching of economic science, that under free coinage the cheaper money will always drive out the better money, leaving nothing but the poorer in circulation, and that under the unvarying rule of the adoption of free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 would expel from circulation all the gold and paper money redeemable in gold, and leave the country on a silver basis, with a poorer currency and much less of it.

We believe that common honesty and a just regard for the rights of our creditors, as well as the rights of the wage earners, require us to use all honorable means to prevent the insertion of a free coinage plank in the national platform. We adhere to our previous declarations on this subject, and declare ourselves unequivocally and unreservedly for the metallic money, as the standard unit, the bullion and mint value of which are approximately the same, and the purchasing power of which, regardless of government mintage, is the least fluctuating in all the markets of the world. We insist on this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers, laborers and property-owning debtors, the most defenseless victims of unstable and fluctuating currency.

We deny the right of congress to levy taxes for any other purpose than the maintenance of the government, and demand a fair trial for the Wilson tariff law, under which business and industry have been recovering from the paralytic stroke of McKinleyism. We are in favor of the retirement of the forced loans of the United States government made in the exigencies of war, and of the government going out of the banking business at the earliest practicable moment, and the establishment of our currency and banking upon some basis that will give stability to our paper money and security to depositors.

The theory of noninterference on the part of European governments on this continent, announced by President Monroe, more than half a century ago, has taken a firm hold of the American people, and we heartily endorse and approve the course of President Cleveland and Secretary Olney in their firm and unflinching adherence to this great principle. We deny the claim of a small faction

who recently assembled to hold a convention in the name of the democracy of this state, and pretended to select delegates to the democratic national convention, because they have for years repudiated the national democratic party and its platforms; they have insisted on the withdrawal of democratic tickets in the interest of the populist party; they have refused to join in the nomination of democrats for office, but instead have endorsed and supported populist candidates, who accept one of the teachings of democracy; they have sought and held office by appointment from a populist governor as a reward for treachery to the democrats; they have been repudiated by a two-thirds vote of the democrats of the state; they have, by public utterance, in their recent convention, declared that if the national democratic convention refused to adopt their peculiar notions, they will not abide by its judgment, and have sought to pave the way for their entrance to the populist national convention in St. Louis by the adoption of the most extreme of the many hair-brained theories of that party.

We believe in the government founded by the fathers of this republic, and in the constitution, which, for more than a century has been the admiration of the civilized world; and we repudiate the theories of populists and so-called democrats, allied with populists, who would destroy that constitution for the socialistic experiment of the initiative and referendum. We deplore and denounce the inflammatory language used by a certain class of politicians and public speakers in recent days in their efforts to stir up strife and array one section of the country against another, and one class of people against the other. We live under one constitution and one flag, and we are, and of right should be, one people.

The democracy of Nebraska declares that it recognizes in governmental, commercial and financial affairs no east, no west, no north, no south; that the interdependence of the states ordains the closest identity of interests without regard to section or locality, and that all teachings to the contrary, by whomsoever disseminated, are false and pernicious. We believe that every American citizen, duly qualified, has the right to vote and hold office regardless of his religious belief or affiliations, and we condemn social organizations based upon a different theory as inimical to our free institutions.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Scales are now made of such a nice adjustment that they will weigh anything, to the smallest hair plucked from the eyebrow. In fact, they will weigh a pencil mark.

Sir John Lubbock describes an ant, which can support a weight three thousand times heavier than itself, or equal in proportion to a man holding 210 tons by his teeth.

Thunder is sometimes one great crash, because the lightning cloud is near the earth and as all the vibrations of the air (on which the sound depends) reach the ear at the same time. The air is clear at Arequipa, Peru. From the observatory at that place, 8050 feet above the sea, a black spot, one inch in diameter, placed on a white disc, has been seen on Mount Charchani, a distance of eleven miles, through a thirteen inch telescope.

Geological specimens brought home recently from the Antarctic region by a Norwegian explorer has been analyzed and found to contain microlite granite, with garnets and tourmaline and mica schists. As these have never been seen in an ocean island, the conclusion is that a continent exists around the south pole.

A few drops of benzoin placed on cotton and put in or around a tooth that is aching will almost invariably stop the pain. Raisins can be easily seeded if put in hot water and allowed to stand fifteen minutes before beginning to seed. Clear, black coffee, diluted with water and containing a little ammonia, will clean and restore black clothes.

USEFUL ITEMS.

Books with clasps or raised sides damage those near them on the shelves. To Remove Iron Mould.—Apply first a solution of sulphuretted potash, and afterward one of oxalic acid. The sulphuretted acid on the iron. To Polish Old Book Bindings.—Thoroughly clean the leather by rubbing with a piece of flannel; if the leather is broken fill up the holes with a little paste, beat up the yolk of an egg, and rub it well over the covers with a piece of sponge; polish it by passing a hot iron over.

To Loosen Glass Stoppers.—Apply salad oil to the mouth of the decanter by means of a feather; the bottle should then be placed about one-half yard from the fire. When warm the stopper should be gently struck on all sides, and attempts should be made to move it. If it still remains fast, apply more oil. A few sharp taps on the stopper, all the way round, with a key is also very effectual.

Senator Smith of New Jersey says the democrats of that state will instruct for a third term for Cleveland. A big consignment of bicycles has been shipped to Cuba for use by the insurgents in the war. The Cuban junta has chartered seven vessels in American ports to run between New York and Cuba. Quan Yick Nam, a Chinese man in this country, has made application for appointment on the New York police force. His prospects are good. He is hated by the highbrowers.