PLATFORM BUILDERS.

A CONTEST OVER THE FINAN-CIAL PLANK.

The Platform as Finally Adopted-What is Said on the Money Question-Unalterably Opposed to Monometallism-The Mckinley Law Denounced-Territorial Admission Favored-No Third

The Democratic Platform.

CHICAGO, July 10 -At 10:52 Chairman White dropped the gavel, the buzz of thousands of voices gradually subsided and the delegates took their sents. Vacant spaces in the black pit marked off with almost definite accuracy the territory of the New England delegation which, with the exception of a few stragglers, had not yet arrived. The New York delegation, headed by Whitney and Hill were in their places. The bulky form of Bissell of Buffalo was, however, absent.

At 10:55 o'clock the Rev. Dr. Green of Cedar Rapids, Ia., the Episcopalian clergyman who had made the opening prayer yesterday, again prayed.

MR. JONES READS THE PLATFORM. Senator White handed the gavel to Congressman Richardson of Tennessee, a tail, siender man with a black mustache and scholarly stoop of the shoulders, who announced that the committee on resolutions was ready to report, and called to the platform Senator Jones of Arkansas to make the committee's report. Mr. Jones, who has been in the thickest of the silver fight since the forerunners of the convention began to assemble in Chicago, is a familiar figure to this convention. He looks like a soldier, and but for the fact that he was a soldier of the late Confederacy. might be a strong Presidential possibility. He is a strong faced man with a fierce silvery mustache and chin whiskers and white hair. which fails to cover all of the top of his head. He adjusted a pair of gold bowed spectacles and began to read the financial plank of the platform. The effect of the reading would have been greater had the Southern Senator had a stronger voice. The silver ranks raised a cheer when some of them heard the words: "We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver," and one enthusiast demanded that the passage be re-read, which was done. Senator Jones declared that he was hoarse and, indeed, his voice broke two or three times and nearly failed him. The platform in full is as follows:

PERSONAL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY. "We, the Demograts of the United States, in National convention assembled do our allegiance to those great essential principles of just co and liberty upon which our in-stitutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own-freedom of speech, freedom of the poss freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful ob-servance of constitutional limitations. The constitution of the United States guarantees to overy citizen the right of civil an ireligious liberty. The Democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and religious free lom, and it renews its obligations and reaffirms its devotion to these fundamental principles of the constitution.
"During all these years the Domocratic party

has resisted the tendency of selfish intere has stredfastly maintained that the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this republic of republic. Under is guidance and teachings the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the right, of the States and it. asser ion that it is nece eary to conline the general government to the e croise of the powe s granted by the con-

THE MONEY QUESTION.

"Recognizing that the movey question is paramount to all others at thi time we invite attention to the fact that the federal constitumoney metals of the United Staes and that the first coin go law passed by Congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the monetary unit, and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver unit.

We declar: that the act of 1873, demonstizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people, has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding full in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy in reuse in the burden of taxation, and of all debts pub't and private the enrichment of the money leading class at home and abroat: paralysis of industry and impoverishment of the people.

NO GOLD MONOMETALLISM.

"We are unalterably opposed to the mon metallism which has locked fast ti prosperity of an industrious peo le in the par-alysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a DBritish policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened upon the United States only by the stilling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the revolution

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the pre-ent ratio of 16 to 1. without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tenter, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor gauch legislation as will prevent the demonstiation of any kind of legal tender money by

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surreadering to the holders of the obliga-tions of the United States the option reservoil by law to the government of redeeming such obligation in either silver colo or gold coin

AGAINST INTEREST BEARING BONDS "We are opposed to the being of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in times of peace, an I condemn the trefficking with banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the federal treasury with gold to main-tain the policy of gold mosometallism.

Congress alone has the power to coin ant issue money, and Bresident Jackson deciared that this power could not be delegated to co-porations or individuals. We ther fore daunce the issuance of notes as money for national banks as in derogation of the constitution, and we domand that all paper which is made legal tender for public and private debts or which is receivable for dues to the United States, shall be is used by the government of the United States and shall be redeem ble in

THE M'KINLEY LAW DENOUNCED.

We haid that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so aljusted as to operate equally three hout the country and not discriminate between class or section and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the government, ho testly and economically a lministered. We denouh: a as di turb ng to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley faw, which has been twice condened by the propie in national elections, and which, space of under the fairs plea of protocon to home industry, proved a prolific broadur of trusts and manapolies, enriched the few at | Democratic national administration.

the expense of the many restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staple; of access to their natural markets.

NO TARIFF WORK-INCOME TAXES. "Until the money question is settled we are oppose; to an sgitation for fur her changes in on- tariff laws except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme court

on the income tax

But for this decision by the supreme court there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a Demogratic Congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly low years that court having in that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enartment which had been overraised by the ablest judges who have ever ant on that bench. We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the consti-tutional power which remains after that decis-ion or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted. so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the government.

TO PROTECT AMERICAN LABOR. "We ho'd that the efficient way of protecting

American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and ar-tisans is greatly reduced by a victors monetary system, which depresses the prices of their product; below the co-t of production, and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our hom . manufactories.

HOLDING DOWN THE BAILBOADS. "The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railway systems and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the Federal government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the inter-State commerce commission and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robb ry

"We denounce the profigate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation, and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican congresses, which have kept taxes high while the labor r that pays them is unemployed, and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production. We domand a return to that s'mplicity and economy which better a demonstration or production. fit a democratic government and a rejustion in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

NO PEDERAL INTERFERENCE.

* We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation eral authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which Federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the State and the rights of citizens, become at once legislators judges and execu-tioners, and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate and now pending in the House relative to contempts in Federal courts, and providing for trials by ju ies in certain cases of conto upt,

PACIFIC ROADS AND PENSIONS. No discrimination should be indu ged by the government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the re-fusal of the Fifty-third Congress to pass the Pacific railroad funding bill, and denounce the effort of the present Republican Congress to

enact a similar measure. Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily indorse the rule of the present commissions of pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll, and the fact of enlistment and service should be de med conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlist-

TERRITORIAL ADMISSION FAVORED.

We favor the admiss on of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona into the Umon as states, and we favor the early admission of all the territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statchood, and while they remain territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the Dis-trict of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which their duties are to be performed. The Democratic party believes in home rule and that all public lands of the United States

should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens. We recommend that the Territory of Alaska

be granted a delegate in Congress and that the g noral land and timber laws of the United States by extended to said Territory. SYMPATHY FOR CUBA-CIVIL SERVICE.

We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independen e.

We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merits fixed terms of flice, and such an administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascortained fitness.

NO THIRD PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

We declare it to b - the unwritten law of this republic, established by custom and usage of one hundred years and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wi est of those who founded it and have maintained our government that no man shall be eligible for a third term of the Presidential office.

'The Federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to tide water. When any waterway of the republic is of sufficient importance to deman I aid of the government, such aid should be extended upon a definity plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is se-

"Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polis we submit the foregoing declaration of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve tham, and who desire to have them made effective through leg-islation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity."

The report for the minority was read by J. H. Wade of Ohio, a former reading clerk of the House of Representatives, as it was presented by Senator David B. Hill.

THE PLANK OF THE GOLD MEN.

"We declare our belief that the experiment on the part of the United States alone of free diver coinage and a change of the existing standard of value, independently of the action of other great nations, would not only imperit o or finances, but would retard or entirely nt the establishment of international bimetallism, to which the efforts of the governnent should be steadily directed. It would place this country at once upon a silver besix, impair contracts, disture but i ees, diminish the purchasing power of the wages of labor and inflict irreparable evils upon our nation's C' Until international co-operation among

leading nations for the free coinage of silver an be secured, we favor the rigid m intenance of the existing gold standard as essential to the preservation of our national credit, the redemption of our public ple iges and the keeping in-violate of our country's honor. We insist that all our paper and silver currency shall be kept absolutely at a parity with gold. The Democratic party is the party of hard money, and is opposed to legal tender paper money as a part of our permanent financial system and withorefore favor the gradual refirement an i cancellati n of all United States notes and treasary notes, under auch legisla ive provisions as will prevent undus contraction. We demand that the national credit shall be re-cluby m cintained at all times and under all circum

THE PRESIDENT COMMENDED. "The minority also feel that the report of the majority is defective in falling to make any recognition of the honesty, economic courage and fidelity of the present D morreties administration and they therefore offer the

following declaration as an amoudm at to the majority recort: We command the honesty, econ mic course of the United states and fidelity of the present TO SOFTEN THE PLATFORM.

Senator Hill also offered the following amendments to the platform and

moved their adoption: 'Ent it should be car fully provided by law at the same time that any change in the monetary standard should not apply to existing

Our advocary of the independent free coinage of sliver being based on belief that such coinage will effect and maintain a parity between gold and silver ar the ratio of 16 to I, we declars as a plodge, of our sincerity that if such free column; shall fall to effect such parity within one year from its enactment by law, such coinage shall thereupon be suspended."

WROTE THE PLATFORM.

Colonel Jones, Editor of the St. Louis

Post Dispatch the Man-CHICAGO, July 10. - Colonel Charles H. Jones, editor of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, is credited with the authorship of the platform. The document was arranged and worded by him, after consultation with Senators Cockrell and Vest, and other leaders, and his draft was adopted by the committee on resolutions, after three minor planks had been added and some changes made in the wording, which did not affect the principles or spirit of Colonel Jones' work.

Senator Vest of Missouri drew up the plank on pensions. The expression of sympathy with the Cuban revolutionists in the platform was first brought forward in the form of a plank written by Mr. James Creelman, the newspaper correspondent, but Congressman Sulzer, of New York, modified the statement to meet the views of the leaders.

So far as the much discussed suggestion of a platform of one plank declaring for free coinage at 16 to 1 was never seriously entertained by the committee on resolu-

BOLT IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Free Silver Men Leave the Republican

Convention - Democratic Accession. ABERDEEN, S. D., July 10.-From 7 o'clock last night until 6 o'clock this moaning the State Republican convention was in session without a recess, considering the adoption of resolutions indorsing the St. Louis platform.

The session was fruitful in dramatic incidents, including a bolt of twenty Sioux Falls delegates over the gold plank, and the announcement by Editor Tomlinson of the Sioux Falls Argus-Leader, the leading Democratic paper in the State, that he would support the Republican ticket and plat-

The ticket nominated by accumation is: R. S. Gamble, George I. Crawford, congressmen; A. O. Rings-rud, governor; D. T. Hindman, lieutenant governor; W. H. Ruddle, secretary of state; K. G. Phillips, treasurer; H. E. Mayhew, auditor; S. V. Jones, attorney general; John Lockhart, land commissioner.

OVATION FOR HILL.

The New York Senator Cheered for Ten

Minutes-His Speech Strong. Senator Hill, the champion of the gold standard men, ascended the platform at 12:30 o'clock amid a perfect storm of applause. He shook the hand of the presiding officer and then, with a smile, bowed his acknowledgements to the shouting, gesticulating Men were on their chairs waving handkerchiefs, flags, and tossing hats in the air. The vast volume of sound ebbed and flowed and would

To Coin More Silver.

Washington, July 10 .- On July 1, the treasury held of the silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, 131,841,424 ounces, costing \$118,-906,458. The coining value of this bullion, in silver dollars, is \$170,441,-402. Since November 1, 1893, 11,457,-491 standard silver dollars have been coined, and it is said at the treasury that it is probable that the coinage of silver dollars will be increased to \$2,500,000 or \$3,000,000 per month after August 1.

Territories Go to Bland.

CHICAGO, July 10 .- The delegates of the territories held a caucus yesterday and it was decided to go together and support the same man for President. As Oklahoma and Indian Territory are instructed for Bland, this was a clever turn in Bland's interests. This means that all the territories, with thirty-six votes, will be thrown to

LEADERS OF THOUGHT.

There is in Milwaukee a handsome paper devoted to the game of whist. There is one in this country devoted entirely to trade marks.

A British newpaper recently experimented with making a poplar tree into pulp, pulp into paper and paper into a finished sheet, the whole process takink twenty-two hours.

H. H. and R. B. Claiborne, brothers, issue the Oswego (Kan.) Times-Standard. One acts as editor, the other as business manager, and every year they "shake the boys up" by changing places.

There was woe on the Platte the other day when the North Platte Telegraph, a republican paper, published, by reason of a mistake in the shipping office, a column of democratic plate matter.

The Valley (Neb.) Enterprise thus playfully refers to a loathsome contemporary: "W. A. Crane, the hired man and carrion-eater on the warmed-over, soft soap, semi-annual defunct sheet at Elkhorn, is making himself very conspicuous again since he emerged from a complete wreck which he and his fake factory recently fell into. But the pitiful pleas of the poor imbecile for help in the time of whisky famine reached the ears of some tender-hearted citizens and the plant was bid in and then he was hired to run it."

A man who crossed the Cascade mountains, Oregon, by the military route March 20 last and May 1 found fifteen feet of snow on the summit on the first trip and twenty feet the second, and May 1 it was still snowing.

THE WINNING SPEECH

BRYAN'S EFFORT THAT CAUGHT THE CONVENTION.

A Brilliant Outburst That Swayed the Great Crowd and Won Converts to the "Boy Orator of the Platte"-Eastern Gold Men Ably Answered-Paramount Issue Silver, and Not Tariff.

Bryan's Capturing Effort.

CHICAGO, July 10 .- The speech of Hon. W. J. Bryan of Nebraska, which so nearly stampeded the convention to him, and which put him fairly in the race for the nomination for President, was as follows:

"I would be presumptuous, indeed, to present myself against the distinguished gentlemen to whom you have listened, if this were but a measuring of ability, but this is not a contest among persons. The humblest citizen in all the land when clad in the armor of a righteous cause is stronger than all the hosts of error that they can bring. I come to speak to you in defense of a cause as holy as the cause of liberty, the cause of hamanity. (Loud applause).

"When this debate is concluded a motion will be made to lay upon the table the resolution offered in commendation of the administration and also the resolution in condemnation of the administration. I shall object to bringing this question down to a level of persons. The individual is but an atom-he is born, he acts, he dies-but principles are eternal, and this has become a contest of principle. Never before in the history of this country has there been witnessed such a contest as that through which we have passed. Never before in the history of American politics has a great issue been fought out as has this

issue, by the voters themselves. "On the fourth of March, 1895, a few Democrats, most of them mem-bers of Congress, issued an address to the Democrats of the nation, asserting the money question was the para-mount issue of the hour; asserting also the right of a majority of the Democratic party to control the position of the party on this paramount issue; concluding with the request that all believers in free coinage of silver in the Democratic party should organize and take charge of and control the policy of the Democratic party. Three months later, at Memphis, an organization was perfected, and the silver Democrats went forth openly and boidly, and courageously pro-claiming their belief, and declaring that if successful, they would crystalize in a platform the declaration which they had made, and then began the conflict with a zeal approaching the zeal which inspired the crusaders who followed Peter the Hermit.

Spread of the Silver Movement.

"Our silver Democrats went forth from victory unto victory, until they are assembled now, not to discuss, not to debate, but to enter up the judgment rendered by the plain people of this country. (Applause.) In this contest brother has been arrayed against brother, and father against son. The warmest ties of love and acquaintance and association have been disregarded. Old leaders have been cast aside when they refused to give expression to the sentiment of those whom they would lead, and new leaders have sprung up to give direction to this cause of truth. (Cheers.) Thus has the contest been waged, and we have assembled here under as binding and solemn instructions as were ever fastend upon the representatives of a people.

"We do not come as individuals. Why, as individuals, we might have been glad to compliment the gentleman from New York (Senator Hill), but we know the people for whom we speak would never be willing to put him in a position where he could thwart the will of the Democratic party. (Cheers.) I say it was not a question of persons; it was a question of principle, and it is not with gladness, my friends, that we find ourselves brought into conflict, with those who are now arrayed on the

other side. The gentleman who just preceded me, Governor Russell, spoke of the old State of Massachusetts. Let me assure him that not one person in all this convention entertains the least hostility to the people of the State of Massachusetts (applause), but we stand here, representing people who are the equals before the law of the largest citizens of the State of Massachusetts. (Applause.) When you come before us and tell us we will disturb your business interests, we reply that you have disturbed our business interests by your course. (Great applause and cheering.) We say to you that you have made too limited in its application the definition of business men. The man who is employed for wages is as much a business man as his employer. (Continued cheering.) The attorney in a country town is as much a business man as the corporation counsel in a great metropolis. merchant at the cross roads store is as much a business man as the merchant of New York. The farmer who goes forth in the morning and toils all day, begins in the spring and tolls all summer, and by the application of brain and muscle to the natural resources of this country, creates wealth, is as much a business man as the man who goes upon the Board of Trade and bets upon the price of grain. "The miners who go a thousand feet

into the earth, or climb 2,000 feet upon the cliffs and bring forth from their hiding place the precious metals to be poured in the channels of trade, are as much business men as the few financial magnates who, in a back room, corner the money of the world.

"We come to speak of this broader class of business men. Ah, my friends, we say not one word against those who live upon the Atlantic coast, but those hardy pioneers who braved all the dangers of the wilderness, who have made the desert to blossom as the rose-those pioneers away out there, rearing their children near to nature's heart, where they can mingle their voices with the voices of the birds; out there where they have erected school houses for the education of their young, and churches where they praise their Creator, and cemeteries where sleep the ashes of their dead-are as deserving of the consideration of this party as any quadruped.

people in this country. (Great applause.) It is for these that we speak. We do not come as aggressors. Our war is not a war of conquest. We are fighting in the defense of our homes, our families, and postericy. (Loud applause).

We have petitioned and our entreaties have been disregarded. have begged and they have mocked, and our calamity came. We beg no longer; we entrest no more; we petition no more; we defy them. applause and confusion of the silver delegations). The gentleman from Wisconsin has said that he fears a Robespierre. My friend, in this land of the free, you need fear no tyrant who will spring up from among the people. What we need is an Andrew Jackson, to stand as Jackson stood, against the encroachments of aggrandized wealth. (Great applause).

Democracy Under New Conditions. "They tell us this platform was made to catch votes. We reply to them that changing conditions make new issues; that the principles upon which rest Democracy are as everlasting as the hills, but that they must be applied to new conditions as they arise. Conditions have arisen and we are attempting to meet those conditions. They tell us that the income tax ought not to be brought in here; that it is a new idea. They criticise us for our criticisms of the supreme court of the United States. My friends, we have not criticised. We have simply pointed attention to what you know. If you want criticisms, read the dissenting opinion of the court. That will give you criticisms.

(Applause.) They say we passed an unconstitutional law. I deny it. The meome tax was not unconstitutional when it was passed. It was not unconstitutional when it went to the Supreme court the first time. It did not be-come unconstitutional until one judge changed his mind, and we can not se expected to know when a judge will change his mind. (Applause, and a voice, 'Hit 'em again'.) The income tax is a just law. It simply intends to put the burden of government justly upon the backs of the people. am in favor of an income tax. plause).

McKinley-Napoleon- Waterloo. Mr. McKinley was nominated at St. Louis upon a platform that declared for the maintenance of the gold standard until it should be changed agreement. Mr. McKinley was the most popular man of the Republican party, and everybody three months ago in the Republican party prophe-sied his election. How is it to-day. What-that man who used to boast that he looked liked Napoleon (laughter and cheers), that man shudders to-day when he thinks that he was nominated on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.'

At the suggestion of a coincidence between McKinley's nomination and the fate of Napoleon at Waterloo, the silver men showed their appreciation of the point by a yell and an uproar which for twenty or thirty seconds prevented the speaker from proceeding. At length, when things calmed down a trifle he resumed as follows:

"Not only that, but as he listens, he can hear with ever-increasing distinctness, the sound of the waves as they beat upon the lonely shores of St. Helena. (Cheers.) Why this change? Ah, my friends, is not the change evident to anyone who will look at the matter. It is no private character, however pure; no personal popularity, however great, that can tect from the avenging wrath of an indignant people the man who will cither declare he is in favor of fastening the gold standard upon this people, or who is willing to surrender the right of self-government and place legislative control in the hands of foreign potentates and powers. (Cheers.) (Applause.) You come to us and tell us that the great cities are in favor of the gold standard. I tell you that the great cities rest upon these broad and fertile praries. Burn down your cities and leave our farms, and your cities will spring up again, as if by magic. But destroy our farms and the grass will grow in the streets of every city in this country. (Loud applause.) "My friends, we shall declare that this nation is able to leg-

islate for its own people on every question, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth (applause); and upon that issue we expect to carry every single State in the union. (Applause.) I shall not slander the fair State of Massachusetts nor the State of New York by saying that when its citizens are confronted with the proposition is this nation able to attend to its own business-I will not slander either one by saying that the people of those states will declare our helpless impotency as a nation attend to our own business. is the issue of 1776 over again, when our ancestors, 3,000 000 strong had the courage to declare their independence of every other nation ucon earth. Shall we, their descendants, when we have grown to 70,000,000, declare that we are less indedendent than our forefathers? No, my friends, it will never be the judgment of the people. Therefore, we care not upon what lines the battle is fought. they say bimetallism is good, but we can not have it till some nation helps us, we reply that instead of having a gold standard because England has it, we shall restore bimetallism and then let England have bimetalism because the United States has it. (Applause.) If they due to come out and in the open defend the gold standard as a good thing we shall fight them to the uttermost, having behind us the producing masses of this nation and the world. Having behind us the commercial interests and the laboring interests and all the tolling masses, we shall answer their demands for a gold standare by saying to them, you shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not erucify mankind upon a cross of gold." (Great applause.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The ropes on a first-class man of war cost about \$15,000. Every British soldier costs his coun-

try \$400 every year.

Nearly 10 per cent of the recipients of the Victoria cross are military doc-

In proportion to its size the horse has a smaller stomach than any other

A TRIP TO GERVER

AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

Experience of a Red Willow County School Teacher - One of the Veterans Who "Marched With Sherman to the Sea" Tells How He Was Benefited.

From the Courier, Indianola, Neb. A few days ago a request came from parties interested that a representative of the Courier visit the home of J. B. Pickering, in Gerver precinct, and investigate the case of his daughter, Miss Laura V. Pickering, a well-known school teacher of Indianola, Neb. Accordingly the editor himself determined to investigate, and securing a team took a drive into Gerver precinct. We arrived at the home of Mr. Pickering about 1 o'clock, and when we introduced ourselves and made known our business we received a cordial wel-

After dinner we informed Miss Pickering that we came all the way from Indianola to find out how she happened to need Pink Pills for Pale People, etc., etc., also suggesting that she certainly had no use for them now, or her appearance was deceptive, as she looked the picture of health. She laughed, and said that she was feeling quite well at present, and that we should have been there at dinner time in order to have made a note of her appetite.

"From childhood," said Miss Pickering, "I had been a great sufferer from the properties of the said with the s

ing. 'I had been a great sufferer from rheumatism, and could get nothing that would effect a permanent cure. Two years ago while visiting in Johnson county I was taken with a severe attack of this disease. A neighbor lady who had been cured from paralysis by the use of Pink Pills persuaded me, much against my will, to give them a trial. trial. I had never taken any patent medicines, and was opposed to anything of the kind. However, I consent-ed and commenced improving at once. After taking them four months I was fully restored to health and quit taking them, only one occasionally when I felt the least indisposed. I have never been troubled with rheumatism since. When I arrived home I persuaded father to try the Pink Pills for his trouble." "Yes." said Mr. Pickering. "she had such faith in the pills that she thought the world. thought they would cure me. You see, my trouble is chronic. I was in the army about three years. Marched with Sherman to the sea, and was in many a hard-fought battle. I have suffered standard until it should be changed with a distress in the stemach ever into bimetallism by an international since that time, and am now getting a pension on that account. I laughed at Laura for thinking Pink Pills would Laura for thinking Pink Pills would help me, but to please her I gave them a trial, and they helped me wonderfully. I think if I had taken them in time they would have cured me. I would not be without them in the house, and after eating when I feel bad I take one and am benefited at the core. I know a number of old soldiers once. I know a number of eld soldiers who are afflicted like myself, and they say that nothing helps them so much as the Pink Pills, but," said Mr. Pickering, "one should be sure to get the genuine article. Not long ago I was in Indianola and went into a drug in Indianola and went into a drug store there and inquired for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The druggist in-formed me that he did not have them, but had a much better pill for less money. He persuaded me to try a box. I did so and have that box yet, with all its pills except the first dose. I will not take a substitute another time. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only patent medicine that we have ever had in the house. We are not the only people in this neighborhood who use these pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pilis contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and rich-ness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams' Med. Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Trans-Mississippi Inventions.

Amongst the Trans-Mississippi inventors who received patents the past week were H. V. Conway, Boone, Iowa, fence tightener; W. F. Davis, Waterloo, Iowa, cylinder for explosive engines; Peter Muller, Table Rock, Nebraska, hoist and dump for grain and coal; Ole C. Olsen, Jackson Junction, Iowa, hame fastener; and Jacob A. Rose, Omaha, Nebraska, sand box for street cars.

Amongst the noticeable inventions issued is found a patent for a sweat band for hats which is nothing more or less than a pneumatic hat band, the band being in the shape of a hollow air-inflated corrugated belt, which accommodates itself to the irregularities of the wearer's head, the device being patented to Joseph E. Frick and C. H. Stoner of Fremont, Nebraska. A New York man has invented a fruit handling machine which sorts and packs. The large balloon sleeves worn by women has created the necessity for a sleeve adjuster and Mrs. Sarah Lee of Chicago has invented a skeleton wire affair by means of which the dress sleeve is nicely adjusted. An Indiana man received a patent for a mechanical bee feeder. A curious invention is that of a car fender which is in the form of a rotary elevator supposed to carry the obstructions encountered upward and deposit them in the car. A Montana inventor receives a patent for a weed

puller. Free information relative to patents may be obtained in addressing Sues & Ca. United States Patent Solicitors, Hee Building, Omaha, Nebr.

irrigated Farms in the Milk River Valley. Room for many farmers on ditches already constructed in the Milk River Valley of Montana and plenty of chances for colonies to locate on free land and establish ditches of theirown. Ditches can be made at little expense other than labor with plows and scrapers, and there is no stony ground, just pure soil. Groves along the river and coal in the adjoining pasture beach lands. Finest opening for irrigation farmers in the Northwest All the staple crops produced. Markets in the mines and good shipping facilities east and west, via Great Northern Railway. Write to Thomas O'Hanlon, Chinook, Mont, for further information.

This country, to people who have not looked into the matter, does not figure as a large owner of floating property outside of war vessels and those attached to the revenue and lighthouse service, but a recent careful estimate shows that on one part of the Mississippi river the nation owns over 1,000 craft of different kinds. That is the stretch between New Orleans and Cairo, and the value of the vessels and their outfit for riprap, revetment and levee work does not fall much below \$6,000,000. When the work is rushing, there are at least 10,000 men employed on the vessels and in connection with the tasks assigned them. - Exchange.