

HEMINGFORD HERALD.

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Where one person will listen to advice a dozen will follow example.
Violent contrasts are more often ridiculous than they are effective.

There are people who seem to imagine that there is something witty about grumbling.

Wealth is always within reach of those who will pay the price in labor and closeness of pursuit.

Mankind is so constructed that it would rather be annoyed by a novelty than rest content with monotony.

The man who imagines that people do not know when he has been drinking ought to take a glance in a mirror.

The prophets are all busy prognosticating on the character of the coming winter. They all agree that we will surely have one.

It would be a kindly act if some good accident insurance company were to send a few circulars to Abdul Hamid just at this time.

One of the great dangers in popular government is the tendency of officials to be too liberal in giving away public property.

Recent experiments of the Danish experimenters in feeding hogs corn or barley show that while corn gives the most rapid gain, barley makes much the best quality of meat.

The famous stallion, for which Gen. Coxy paid \$16,000 a short time before he organized the Commonwealth Army, was traded the other day in Columbus, Ohio, for an old "plug" and \$8 "to boot." No wonder the general advocates better roads.

A French acrobat claims to be able to stand squarely upon a platform, leap into the air, turn three complete somersaults and alight upon his feet. Perhaps this explains where so many candidates for office this year have found a precedent for their political gymnastics.

A ghastly case of cruelty to animals has been brought to light in Morris-town, N. J. A coachman named Wood wished his employer to get a new and better pair of horses than those he had, in which deal he was to get a handsome rake-off. His employer refused, whereupon Woods mutilated the horses in a horrible manner with a view to making them useless and thus forcing the purchase of a new pair.

An Ashland, Wis., correspondent of a Chicago paper calls attention to the remarkable fact that several of the very disastrous forest fires of Wisconsin have occurred on July 27. He specifies some instances in support of his proposition that it has been a fatal date for that part of the country, but unfortunately for his logic, the facts are not all as he states them. Many a fine theory can be spun out of manufactured facts.

An Italian woman in New York has illustrated the peculiar vindictiveness of her race in a recent stabbing scrape that took place in the big metropolis. Feeling herself to be insulted by a man she told her lover of the occurrence and they went to hunt up the man. When they found him the woman slipped up behind him and grasped him, pinning his arms to his side and held him firmly in this position while her companion stabbed him several times in the front part of his body.

A remarkable surgical operation has been successfully accomplished at the city hospital of Newark, N. J., on the person of a laborer named Arthur Harris, whose skull was so badly fractured by a fall that a large portion of the brain protruded. This was replaced by the surgeons, the broken bone removed and a silver plate inserted, and Mr. Harris upon recovering consciousness did not at all realize that possibly his brain was in a different place in his skull than heretofore. He is recovering rapidly, moreover.

A few years ago James Dixon took Pauline Descellis of Highland, Ill., to St. Louis, where they were to be married. The first thing they did was to register at a hotel as man and wife, and a few hours later the young woman was refused a license to marry because she was a trifle under statutory age. A few months later when Pauline became old enough to wed she was shocked to learn that her Jimmy had not only changed his mind but had disappeared as well, and now she is seeking the arrest of the man who would have married her but for the law's restrictions. Thus it is that strict enforcement of the law sometimes causes untold misery.

A man named Claude B. Lassalle has been arrested in New York for passing forged checks and the police claim that they have in him the most expert and dangerous forger in the United States. While none of his forgeries have exceeded \$100 or \$150, yet he is said to have made over \$250,000 by this illegitimate "business." In his possession were found blank checks on all the large banks of the country and a book containing cut and pasted down signatures of large merchants and prominent professional men in the various cities

THE CRIME OF 1873.

HOW ACT DEMONETIZING SILVER WAS PASSED.

It Was Rushed Through Congress Without Being Read and Debate Was Shut Off by the Previous Question—People Never Heard of It.

Arkansas Gazette: It has been often rehearsed, so often indeed that one would think every citizen of the country was familiar with the facts, but they are not, or if they read about it they have forgotten the facts.

The act demonetizing silver was smuggled through congress. Less than a half dozen members knew of it. President Grant, who signed the bill, was utterly ignorant of it. Judge Kelly, of Pennsylvania, the chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures at the time, when charged with having advocated the demonetization of silver, said in a speech in the house: "In connection with the charge that I advocated the bill which demonetized the standard silver dollar, I say that, though chairman of the committee on coinage, I was as ignorant of the fact that it would demonetize the silver dollar, or of its dropping the silver dollar from our system of coins, as were those distinguished senators, Messrs. Blaine and Voorhees, who were then members of the house, and each of whom, a few days since, interrogated the other: 'Did you know it was dropped when the bill passed?' 'No,' said Mr. Blaine, 'did you?' 'No,' said Mr. Voorhees. 'I do not think there were three members in the house that knew it. I doubt whether Mr. Hooper, who, in my absence from the committee on coinage and attendance on the committee on ways and means, managed the bill, knew it. I say this in justice to him.' This statement was made in the Forty-fifth congress.

In the Forty-sixth congress the matter was again brought to the attention of the house by Judge Kelly, who said: "All that I can say is that the committee on coinage, weights and measures, who reported the original bill, were faithful and able, and scanned its provisions closely; that as their organ I reported it; THAT IT CONTAINED PROVISIONS FOR BOTH THE STANDARD SILVER DOLLAR AND THE TRADE DOLLAR. Never having heard until a long time after its enactment into law of the substitution in the senate of the section which dropped the standard silver dollar, I profess to know nothing of its history, but I am prepared to say that in the legislation of this country there is no mystery equal to the demonetization of the silver dollar of the United States. I have never met a man who could tell just how it came about or why. The bill was passed without any allusion in debate to the question of the retention or the abandonment of the standard silver dollar."

Evidently the crime was committed after it had left the hands of the committee, and before it was voted on in the house. How it passed that body is thus described by Congressman Bright of Tennessee: "It passed by fraud in the house, never having been printed in advance, being a substitute for the printed bill; never having been read at the clerk's desk, the reading having been dispensed with by an impression that the bill made no alteration in the coinage laws; it was passed without discussion, debate being cut off by operation of the previous question. It was passed, to my certain information, under such circumstances that the fraud escaped the attention of some of the most watchful, as well as the ablest statesmen in congress at the time."

Senator Allison said in reference to the subject: "When the secret history of this bill of 1873 comes to be told, it will disclose the fact that the house of representatives intended to coin both gold and silver, and intended to place both metals upon the French relation instead of on our own, which was the true scientific position with reference to this subject in 1873, but that the bill afterward was doctored."

Senator Beck said: "The bill never was understood by either house of congress." Senator Thurman said: "There is not a single man in the senate, unless a member of the committee from which the bill came, who had the slightest idea that it was even a squint toward demonetization."

Mr. Holman, in the house, said "the measure and the methods of its passage was a colossal swindle. It does not possess the moral force of law." Representative Cannon, of Illinois, says the bill was not discussed and neither members of congress nor the people understood the scope of the legislation.

Senator Herford, of West Virginia, in a speech in the senate, said "the bill never was read, never was discussed, and the chairman of the committee said to Mr. Holman, when asked the question, that it did not affect the coinage in any way whatever."

Who was benefited by this crime? The foreign and New York bondholders. Who paid for it? Let the following affidavit explain. It was made by Mr. Frederick A. Luckenbach, a former member of the New York Stock Exchange, but a resident of Denver for several years. The present editor of "The Gazette" met Mr. Luckenbach often in Denver and heard him rehearse the matter, substantially as given in this statement:

"In 1865 I visited London, England, for the purpose of placing there Pennsylvania oil properties in which I was interested. I took with me letters of introduction to many gentlemen in London, among them one Mr. Ernest Seyd, from Robert M. Faust, ex-treasurer of Philadelphia. I became well acquainted with Mr. Seyd and with his brother, Richard Seyd, who, I understand, is yet living. I visited London thereafter every year, and with each visit renewed my acquaintance with Mr. Seyd. In February, 1874, while on one of these visits, and while his guest at dinner, I, among other things, alluded to rumors afloat of parliamentary corruption, and expressed astonishment that such corruption should exist. In reply to this he told me he could relate facts about the corruption of the American congress that would place it far ahead of the English parliament in that line. After dinner he invited me into another room, where he resumed the conversation about legislative corruption. He said: 'If you will pledge me your honor as a gentleman not to divulge what I am about to tell you while I live, I will convince you that what I said about the corruption of the American congress is true.' I gave him my promise, and he then continued: 'I went to America in 1872-73, authorized to secure, if I could, the passage of a bill demonetizing silver. It was to the interest of those whom I represented—the governors of the Bank of England—to have it done. I took with me \$500,000, with instructions if that was not sufficient to accomplish the object, to draw for another \$500,000, or as much more as was necessary. I saw the committees of the house and senate and paid the money and stayed in America until I knew the measure was safe. Your people will not now comprehend the far-reaching extent of that measure, but they will in after years. Whatever you may think of corruption in the English parliament, I assure you I would not have dared to make such an attempt here as I did in your country.'"

Such, in brief, is the crime of 1873, the crime which the people of the United States are clamoring to have undone; a crime which, in the language of Mr. Carlisle, "would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilences and famines that ever occurred in the history of the world."

West Virginia is full of woods and the woods are full of democrats.—Register, Point Pleasant, W. Va.
Will Brother Hanna kindly arise and lead the Republican Glee club in singing, "Ark, from the Tombs a Doleful Sound," etc?
"The cold refrigerated fact remains that here in silver-cursed Mexico we have the money to pay our bills."—Mexican Herald.

If free silver is going to make gold worth so much more than now, what is the gold owner kicking about?—Harrisburg, Pa., Patriot.
Wall and Lombard streets are bitterly opposed to Bryan—all the more reason why those who earn their own living should support him.—Blidford, Me., Times.

A silver dollar in the hands of the people is worth to them considerable more than two gold dollars in the pockets of a Wall street capitalist.—Gazette, Asheville, N. C.
We do not know where Miss Pollard is but it will be news to her to learn that Col. W. C. P. B. has discovered and recovered his conscience.—Williamington, (N. C.) Star.

The goldbug argument is becoming reduced to the statement that "the silver craze is dying out." It is almighty lively to be on its deathbed.—Gazette, Phoenix, Ariz.
Twenty-eight out of thirty-one old soldiers were for Bryan and free silver, at the populist congressional convention at Crawford last week, and they were not all delegates either.—Hornet, Brownlee, Neb.

"Gold is the sovereign of sovereigns" is the quotation prominently displayed by a local financial journal. It is well to remember that this great republic does not deal with sovereigns.—Los Angeles Herald.
The United States constitution forbids any state to "make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts." Mind you, the language is "gold and silver," not "gold or silver."—East Oregonian.

If the election were to be held tomorrow, Bryan would carry Ohio by 40,000 plurality. And there is no indication that the present drift of public sentiment will be changed before November.—Press, Columbus, Ohio.
Six-legged black beetles, a new pest in that locality, have done much damage to the watermelon crop in Sacramento County, California.

THE POSITION OF THE AMERICAN LABORER WHO ACCEPTS REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES.



HUNTINGTON'S SCHEME.

Wants the Government to Wait 100 Years Longer.

The case of the Central Pacific railroad is one that justifies the government control of railroads. The relation of the Central Pacific and the government is thus stated by the Twentieth Century:

"The Central Pacific railroad company is bankrupt. Its immense indebtedness includes a round \$80,000,000 to the United States government. This sum represents principal and interest of 6 per cent bonds, payable in thirty years from date, issued by the government to the builders of the Central Pacific road at different times between 1865 and 1872. The original sum total of them all aggregated about \$28,000,000. The first of these bonds became payable in January, 1895, and the interest during all those years, not compounded, came to 180 per cent of the face value of the bonds. The remaining bonds fall due at intervals until 1902. Now, the sole survivor of the four men who built the road is C. P. Huntington, and he is responsible for the bills that turn up so persistently in congress.

Mr. Huntington wishes congress to decree that the railroad be granted 100 years longer in which to pay this debt. Interest he says should be 2 per cent, and the United States government should become responsible for both principal and interest of these new 100 year bonds. The bonds now existing are to be cancelled when the new bonds make their appearance, and the railroad itself shall be freed from its present indebtedness altogether. The railroad proposes to pay principal and interest of the new bonds in installments, the last one falling due in 1997.

That is a very interesting scheme. If it succeeds Mr. Huntington will be the most famous money maker that ever lived. For these reasons:
The Central Pacific railroad exists under California laws. It is not incorporated under the national government. Its charter expires in 1911. Its affairs must be wound up then. Should it pay its debts it may re-incorporate. If not, it goes into a receiver's hands. Under the laws of California the four estates of Messrs. Huntington, Stanford, Crocker and Hopkins (the men who pushed the road through) are liable for the indebtedness. But when the government sued the Stanford estate, Mr. Cleveland's attorney general failed to carry the case to the courts on its merits, and lost before the supreme court of the United States. No justice changed his mind on this occasion. The corporation disappears in 1911. Suppose the government took possession of the road. It would get "two streaks of rust and a right of way." Huntington's scheme, defeated in the last democratic congress, and revived in the last republican one, grants him immunity from all liability. Uncle Sam hands over his security to Huntington, who gives him back a valise. Uncle Sam's security represents \$85,000,000, plus \$75,000,000 principal and interest respectively on the entire Pacific debt, plus \$20,000,000 of sinking fund, plus millions more for costs and interest. Huntington's valise represents a corporation that disappears in 1911, and two streaks of rust and a right of way.

Huntington pursues this game of his by means of bills introduced into congress from time to time. The entire business of the house of representatives has been blocked by these measures.

The single gold standard brings nothing but disaster to the people of this country. If we except a few all-powerful bankers. There are in this country more than half a million men out of employment in the cities alone.—Post, Denver, Colo.

Jefferson once said: "Tell me what England wants and that is what we do not want." We might add: "Tell us that Wall street wants it and we do not want it." Wall street wants the gold basis. Will you vote for it?—Industrial News.

The republicans have entered a vehement protest against the assertion that the next president will be "the hired man of the people." They pretend to think he will be the hired man of Mark Hanna.—Kansas City Times.

Arkansas has twice as many electoral votes as Vermont, her majority is twice as large and the result is twice as significant.

A Lumbering Lie Told.

The New Berner (N. C.) Chronicle in its first issue denies that American lumber has been affected by tariff change, and says:
"Since the tariff was removed less lumber has been shipped from Canada than for any like period when lumber was protected. * * * The demand is too slight, the supply too great—consequence, slump in the lumber industries. * * * Lumber, like all other things manufactured in the United States, has fallen in price because of underconsumption. Give the consumers their just deserts—an honest currency—and not only the saw-mills but all the mills and factories will resume work, for the consumers will have the means with which to buy homes. Under our present gold standard—having at least one-half less than money enough with which to do the business of the nation—we may expect a continuation of hard times and closing factories; and just at this time, when the powers of Wall street are strenuously exerting themselves to frighten the American people into selling their birthright for a mess of Hannanism, we may expect fairly a pyrotechnic display of 'object lesson.'"

Desire to give special emphasis to the plank which recommends such legislation as is necessary to secure the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employes. Arbitration is not a new idea—it is simply an extension of the court of justice. The laboring men of the country have expressed a desire for arbitration, and the railroads cannot reasonably object to the decisions rendered by an impartial tribunal. Society has an interest even greater than the interest of employer or employe, and has a right to protect itself by courts of arbitration against the growing inconvenience and embarrassment occasioned by disputes between those who own the great arteries of commerce on the one hand and the laborers who operate them on the other.—W. J. Bryan.

The Producers of Wealth.
Labor creates capital. Until wealth is produced by the application of brain and muscle to the resources of the country there is nothing to divide among the non-producing classes of society. Since the producers of wealth create the nation's prosperity in time of peace, and defend the nation's flag in time of peril, their interests ought at all times to be considered by those who stand in official positions. The democratic party has ever found its voting strength among those who are proud to be known as the common people, and it pledges itself to propose and enact such legislation as is necessary to protect the masses in the free exercise of every political right and in the enjoyment of their just share of the rewards of their labor.—W. J. Bryan.

The Democratic party is opposed to trusts. It will be recreant to its duty to the people if it recognized either the moral or the legal right of these great aggregations of wealth to stifle competition, bankrupt rivals, and then prey upon society. Corporations are the creatures of law and they must not be permitted to pass from under the control of the power which created; they are permitted to exist on the theory that they advance the public weal and they must not be allowed to use their powers for the public injury.—W. J. Bryan.

The people of the United States, happy in the enjoyment of the blessings of free government, feel a generous sympathy toward all who are endeavoring to secure like blessings for themselves. This sympathy, while respecting all treaty obligations, is especially active and earnest when excited by the struggles of neighboring peoples, who, like the Cubans, are near enough to observe the workings of a government which derives all its authority from the consent of the governed.—W. J. Bryan.

The Civil Service.
That the American people are not in favor of life tenure in the government service is evident from the fact that they, as a rule, make frequent changes in their official representatives when those representatives are chosen by ballot. A permanent office-holding class is not in harmony with our institutions. A fixed term in appointive offices, except where the Federal constitution now provides otherwise, would open the public service to a larger number of citizens without impairing its efficiency.—W. J. Bryan.

Injunctions.
The recent abuse which have grown out of injunction proceedings have been so emphatically condemned by public opinion that the Senate bill providing for trial by jury in certain contest cases will meet with general approval.—W. J. Bryan.

If you want a repetition of the last four years, 6-cent oats, 6-cent hops, 12-cent corn, \$1.50 horses, and so on, you had better vote for McKinley because he advocates the policy of Grover Cleveland who advocates the gold standard.—Broad Axe, Eugene, Oreg.

The blush of shame should mantle the cheeks of the elite, the political four hundred of New York in contrast with the billingsgate indulged in by their aesthetic champion with the dignity and conservatism of the Nebraska Anarchist.—New Orleans States

A DIFFICULT QUESTION.

It Seemed an Easy One, but the Query Editor Muddled Over It.
From the Chicago Post: "The question, sir," said the chairman of the delegation, "is an important one, but more difficult to answer than you would think when you first hear it. We have wagered a matter of three glasses of beer and two cigars on it, also, so there is a double reason why you should be very careful in answering it."
"Fire away," said the query editor shortly.
"Well, you see it's this way," explained the spokesman. "Over in our ward there were two men named John Jones, and they were father and son. Is that clear?"
"Perfectly. Go ahead."

"Well, last night they were both burned to death in the same house, and to-day when we were making up a list of those who lost their lives the boys insisted on putting down 'John Jones, Sr.' and 'John Jones, Jr.'"
"Quite right," asserted the query editor.
"That's what we came to ask you about," returned the spokesman. "Of course, we all knew who was meant, but technically—"
"Technically it was exactly right," interrupted the query editor.
"Sure?"
"Sure! Of course, I'm sure. How else would you refer to them?"
"Oh, if you're so dead sure about it we're not going to dispute you, but you ought to take all the technicalities into consideration."
"I have!" thundered the query editor. "If you can advance any reason why they should be referred to in any other way, fire ahead; if you can't, get out and let me go on with my work."
"Well," said the spokesman slowly and deferentially. "I'd figured it out a little differently. You see, the old man lived down stairs and the boy lived on the floor above, and the fire started in the basement. Consequently, it stands to reason that the old man died first."
"What of it?" demanded the query editor.
"Why, when the old man died the young man ceased to be 'junior,' didn't he?"
"Um—ah—"
"And if he did he was not John Jones, Jr., when he died. Consequently no John Jones, Jr., died at all. That is the way I figured it out, but, of course, a query editor is always right, and if you say that—"

The chairman of the delegation dodged and a paper-weight struck the wall. Then the delegation retired, while the query editor kicked himself around the room and declared that the next man who tried to play him for a sucker would not live to tell of it.

Told Once More.
Lord Russell's visit to America reminds the London Chronicle of an ancient story. It says that during Lord Russell's previous tour in this country with Lord Coleridge he came in contact with many members of the bar, including Mr. Everts. It was while walking with Mr. Everts one day along the banks of a stream that his attention was called to a point at which Washington, according to a tradition, had thrown a dollar right across. The water was wide, and Lord Russell looked doubtful. "You know a dollar went further in those days than it goes now," the American lawyer blandly insinuated. "Ah," said Lord Russell, quite equal to the occasion, "and it may have been easy enough to Washington; it is well known that he threw a sovereign across the Atlantic."

Students Build Water Works.
The students at Park college, Parkville, Mo., are an enterprising lot of young men. They are going to build a water works system for the town. The college is conducted partly on the co-operative plan.

CAUSE AND CURE OF HEADACHE
An eminent physician says the best treatment for headache is preventive, and if we would all allot eight hours for work, eight for play, and eight for sleep, we would rarely suffer from this cause.
The headache which comes from diseased eyes is most common and least recognized. Its symptoms are pain in the eyes, temples and over the brows. Hot water is a very valuable stimulant for the eyes.
For nervous headache a hot bath, a stroll in the cool air or a nap in a cool, quiet room will often be found successful. A headache from fatigue may be helped by pressing a sponge wet with hot water on the nape of the neck and on the temples.
Bilious or sick headaches are common to the first half of life, and sometimes stop of their own accord when one reaches middle age. They come when a person has eaten food which does not digest readily, and a careful diet is imperative, sweetsmeats and pastry being especially dangerous.
Neuralgia is caused not only by cool air, but by acidity of the stomach, starved nerves or imperfect diet. Heat is the best remedy and mustard plasters applied to the stomach and legs will do more good than any medicine. Cold water applied to the nerves in front of the ear has been known to work magic in chasing away neuralgic pains.
Headache may be caused by diseased conditions of the blood, by nervous irritation and by inflammation of the nerves of the head or adjacent tissues, this last being infrequent. Liver torpidity and catarrhal troubles have much to do with headaches, as they affect the blood. Nerve irritation comes in many forms. The nerves terminate throughout the body, in the muscles and on mucous surfaces, in delicate filaments and little round bodies. Continued irritation of these terminals will cause headache.