STEWART'S BULLION

Extent of the Mexican Mines Controlled by the Nevada Senator.

UNSELFISHNESS OF A SILVER PATRIOT

How the Cheap Labor of a Free Silver Country Operates to Fatten His Pocket-Instructive Facts for Wage Earners.

William M. Stewart represents the great state of Nevada in the United States senate. He has occupied a seat in the upper house for so long a period that his memory balks | mine, as follows: when his record as an embryo statesman confronts him. He was an active participant in the "crime of 1873." He voted for night," and for three years thereafter uttered panegyrics on the beauties, benefits and stability of the gold standard. But a change came over the spirit of his speeches, beginning with the receding price of allver in 1878, and his lamentations have increased in intensity as his favorite metal sank lower and lower in the scale of value. It touches his pocket, therefore he weepsfor himself primarily, for his country incidentally.

Just now Senator Stewart is a patriot with a big P. He dreams of crimes by night and spouts about them by day. Disasters dire and dismal ruin fills his mind. and he sees no hope of relief unless the country adopts free and unlimited coinage of silver. He sheds great gobs of tears for the laboring men, meanwhile he is employing the cheap labor of Alexandria, Va., to print his paper, in order to avoid the printers union scale of wages in Washington. So this great and good silver statesman, the disinterested "friend of labor," struts on the political stage as the embodiment of pure and lofty motives.

There is another side to the picture Those who imagine that the Nevada sena tor is unmoved by self-interest are mislars. Senator Stewart has most at stake. He is interested in silver mines in the United States and Mexico. The latter mines pay best by reason of cheap labor, hence free coinage of silver would materially increase his millions. Success means much He would realize out of the temporary increase in the price of bullion and secure a snug rake-off from the reduced cost of labor in his American mines. STEWARTS MEXICAN MINES.

Mr. Walter B. Stevens, writing to St. Louis Globe-Democrat from Catalina, Mex., has this to say concerning Senator Stewart's mining interests in the free sil-

The greatest silver producing mine today in the Durango district, if not in the whole republic of Mexico, is that of which Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada, U. S. A. is president. It has increased its output within six months. Previous to that time this mine was shipping an average of 150 tons of high grade ore weekly. Now the shipments often reach 200 tons weekly. This is one which runs from seventy to eighty ounces of silver to the ton. That means a product of about 14,000 ounces of silver This silver is worth \$1.29 an oun in Mexican money, which gives the value of the product \$15,000 to \$18,000 weekly. If of the product \$15,000 to \$18,000 weekly. If silver was worth par, or \$1.29 an ounce, in American money, the value of the product would be \$15,000 to \$18,000 a week on both sides of the Rio Grande. But with silver worth only 65 cents an ounce in the States, and the Mexican dollar hovering between 50 cents and 51 cents, the value of this weekly product is only one-half in Amer-lean money what it is in Mexican. Not-withstanding the depreciation in silver, the mine is today one of the finest properties in Mexico. It is yielding a net profit to stockholders of nearly \$1,000 a day in Mexican dollars, which is \$500 in American dollars now, but will be \$1,000 a day in American dollars if the United States adonts free coinage and if silver then goes to parity with gold, as Senator Stewart thinks it

Catalina, or San Catalina, as the reverent natives call it, is the liviest station on the Mexican International between Torreon and Durango. It is made so by the business which Senator Stewart's mining company brings there. Great wagens, each drawn by twelve mules and carrying seven tons of the precious ore, put up in sacks, come in trains a quarter of a mile long. The con-tents of ten of these wagons will load three The wagons take back coal for the ng works and the pumping engines. There is no waste of axle grease. is not on the railroad. It is thirty-five miles away over the hills. Perhaps that is why so little is known generally of its great pro ductiveness. To the traveler who views Mexico from the car windows there is no evidence of what the International Minin company of Washington, D. C., is doing, beyond the continual coming and going of the freighters at Catalina. MILLIONS IN IT.

"The mine is known in this region as the San Miguel. It is located in the state of Zacatecas, but near the Durango boundary and this station on the international rail-road is the best connection. A great ore shed has been erected, where the sacks of ore may be stored under shelter if there is a scarcity of cars. Long switches and other facilities are provided by the com-pany, for the business entitles Senator Stewart's mining company to consideration. transported 200 miles to the smelter at Monterey. That it can bear the freight charge on this trip, as well as the cost of hauling from the mine to the rail road, and still pay such magnificent profits in Mexican silver, is the proof of the pudding's richness. With the seventy ounces of silver there is found a fifth of an ounce of gold to the ton, which is worth about \$4 in American money and about \$8 in Mexican money. This fifth of an ounce of gold covers the cost of the hauling of the ore from the mine to the railroad and leaves enough to pay for the return load It does so because the \$5.25 a ton for hauling the ore and the \$2.25 a ton for

leaving out of consideration the coal. DOES NOT OBJECT TO GOLD. "The International company makes a gain of \$4 a ton on that fifth of an ounce of gold by producing it for the 50-cent doflar and selling it for the 100-cent dollar. But while there is \$4 in the balance on the profit side, as things are now, the com would make a great deal more if i could turn its seventy ounces of silver in every ton into ninety dollars, worth \$90 instead of \$45, American money. If free coinage means what President Stewart contends that it does, the elevation of silver to parity with gold at a ratio of 16 to 1, then the success of his cause would cut down the gold valuation from \$8 to \$4 s ton, and elevate the silver valuation from \$45 to \$90 a ton. President Stewart stands to make \$4 a ton on the gold in his ore if the election goes for McKniley, and \$45 a ton on the silver if it goes for Bryan. The net advantage of the free silver policy on a ton of San Miguel ore is therefore \$41. The mine is turning out 200 tons a week, 890 tons a month, 9,600 tons a year. Free coinage in the States, therefore, means for the San Miguel an increase in the output's value of \$3,100 a week, \$32,000 a month. \$393,100 a year.

paid in Mexican money. If the same rates

were paid in American money the gold would not pay for the hauling of the ore.

STEWART'S NET GAIN. That is one way of looking at the problem from Senator Stewart's standpoint. The net gain to the senator and his associates would not be so much. The 500 laborers employed in the San Miguel mine are paid in Mexican money. They are paid the same now in 50-cent dollars that they were paid when those dollars were as good as gold. It is fair to presume that Senator Stewart, having paid the same wages in dollars declining to a value of 50 cents, would continue to pay the same as the dollars approciate to 100 cents. So it appears that 16 to 1 does not mean "all velvet" to the grandsire of the silver party. Piguring on this presumption of entire fairness by the Senator toward the plain people of Mexico in the matter of wages, it must be considered that it will take as many 100-cent dollars as it now takes as many 100-cent dollars as it now takes as many 100-cent dollars as it now takes as many 100-cent dollars as it now takes.

difference of \$41 a ton applies only to the net profits on the mine. net profits on the mane; f. f.

"San Miguel mine is now giving net profits of from \$5,000 to \$7,000 a week in Mexican dollars. That is \$2,500 to \$3,500 in American dollars, about \$500 a day. Free coinage by the United States, therefore, means to Senator Stewart, if he believes his own arguments, and to his fellow stockholders of the International Mining company of Washington, D. C., \$1,000 a day instead of the present \$500 a day profits on their shares in the San

Miguel. WORKING THE WORKINGMAN. The Mexican snap serves to Illuminate Senator Stewart's recent reference to the lish society. This one was received by a prosperity of Mexico. The senator's inter- well known duchess of American birth: asta appear to be in a prosperous condition. He says so himself, and points cut one the principal reasons therefor, and to which the attention of wage earners is in-vited. The Washington correspondent of the Des Moines Register has uncarthed about the senator's Mexican

"Senator Stewart is the controlling mind and manipulator of the International Mining company, whose mining property is located in Mexico, but whose headquarters the act which "struck down silver in the are in this city. Senator Stewart in his night," and for three years thereafter utsome very interesting statements for a who occupies the position he does in the public attention respecting the sliver question. On page 4 of the report he says: question. On page 4 of the report he says: The fall in the price of silver and consequent rise in exchange has so far operated our working capital in Mexico to a con-siderable extent, and still continues to do permanent and clear advantage over mines operated in the United States, where all expenses must be paid for on a gold basis, while the value of their product decreases with the depreciation of silver."

STEWART AGAINST STEWART. "When Senator Stewart wrote or caused to be written this part of his report he did not think it would be brought against him in his effort to fool the people of this country into believing that the free and unlimited coinage of sliver would raise the price of commodities and enhance wages. What does he inadvertantly say in his report on this subject? Simply that because wages are low in Mexico, which is on a silver basis, and will remain permanently so, therefore, they have 'a permanent and clear advantage over the mines operated in the United States. Bear in mind that this is a permanent condition according to the statement of the Nevada senator. Yet he would have the people of this country be-fleve that it will be a good thing for them to place this country on a silver basis. It would be a bananza for him as a mine owner in Mexico and this county. The silver produced in the Mexican mine by cheap labor he could have minted here at creased profit, and the advantage he declares he would have over American mines would enable him to reduce the wages of his miners in this country. That he would do it is proved by his treatment of printers in his printing office. Under free coinage the ineffect would be to force down the

vages of miners in our silver mines. But this is not all. The senator in his report says, 'the prices of materials in Mexico are not affected by the value of In his speeches and letters to the people of this country he declares that the price of commodities will rise under the influence of free silver. Why don't they rise in Mexico? He says they do not and will not, in his report, which was not

prepared for a campaign document.
"On page 5 of his report Senator Stewart says: "An output of but ten tons a day which is far below the average-would give us a profit of \$250 per day value, and there seems to be little room for doubt that our output will reach many times that quantity with the progressing of levelopments.

Many times \$250 a day clear profits! Think of that! That from one mine alone in Mexico, worked by peons, who are paid ess per day for their labor than our minera expend for tobacco! This is the kind of on who is running this silver campaign. Talk about plutocrats, gold trusts

THE ENERGY IN COAL.

at that a Great Problem Been Salved by Gas Makers. For several years past scientists have been endeavoring to solve the problem of obtaining electrical energy direct from coal. says the Rochester Chronicle. In view of the fact that less than 6 per cent of the latent energy in coal is utilized in the most approved incandescent lamp, the problem has had elements of interest, in a com-

mercial as well as scientific sense. Not long ago it was announced that Dr. Jacques, an accomplished Boston electrician, had discovered the secret, and had cen enabled, by means of a peculiar battery, to utilize from 80 to 85 per cent of the nitial energy of the carbon consumed in the cells. Now comes a writer in the Sep-tember number of the Engineering Magawith some alleged facts which are calculated to dampen the ardor of the electrical enthusiast. This writer points out the fact that while but eight pounds of carbon is used in the cells themselves in urnishing current for thirty incandescent lamps of sixteen candle-power sach for nineteen hours, a quartity of coal, which he estimates at eighty pounds, is consumed in the furnace in producing the not low tem-perature of 900 degrees Fahrenhelt, in meltng the caustic soda element and maintaining the air blast. This consumption of coal, the Engineering Magazine writer assumes, was regarded as negligible in the somewhat rose-colored account of the al-

leged discovery. If the critic's premises are correct, it would seem that the announcement that the Boston electrician had succeeded in evading the law of the conservation of energy was at least premature. At the same time the Engineering Magazines writer makes a statement which is fully as marvelous as that which he criticlaes, and it will undoubtedly meet with its share of criticism in turn. Broadly stated, his contention is that modern gas-producing methods and appliances have solved the vexed problem, and that the de-According to his statement, 20 per works. cent of the energy of coal is saved from the retorts, and the by-products, which consist of coke used in the furnaces and sold, and coal tar and ammonia, produce enough to pay 80 per cent of the entire coal bills. It is certainly a less sentimental method of arriving at the result desired, but if the

premises are correct, it is impossible to escape the conclusion. It should be said, in explanation, perhaps that the result is made possible by the many uses which science has found for coal tar. once regarded as a nuisance and perplexing factor by managers of gas works, the improved methods of using the coke products under the retorts, and last, but not least, the saving of from afty cents to sixty cents worth of commercial ammonia from each gross ton of coal. While some allowance oust be made for the enthusiasm which the writer treats the industry with which he is connected, it must be admitted that he makes a fairly good case; a case which is at least not weakened by the fact that the modern processes seem to improve the quality of the principal product.

Romance in Real Life. The arrest of M. Le Comte and Mme. La contesse Gruloff-stripped of all this grandeur, plain M. Gerard and Mme. Marie Despres-and the rescue of two dear old ladies in a small flat not long ago brought to light a tale of confidence that is almost beyond belief. These two ladies lived in Brussels on a very comfortable income, and made the acquaintance of the Gruloffs, who were putting on all menner of style. Gruloff took pity upon the old ladies and their poor inestments and showed them that with 30,000 francs he could more than double the money in one year. So the ladies furnished the cash and the whole party came to Paris to live. The first step on the road to wealth was the purchase of a villa at Joinville-le-Pont for 10,000 francs. While some delay was dragging along in the settlement of the deed the Gruloffs furnished the house like a palace, on credit, and established the old ladies comfertably in a small flat to await 60-cent dellars to mine, transport and treat not, but there is no question as to his in the San Miguel ores. Therefore, the not tentions toward binnels.

BITS OF FEMININE GOSSIP.

An English newspaper states that the fol- . her treatment of women by American women to their countrywomen who have married Englishmen of rank and hold a prominent position in Eng-

well known duchess of American birth: "I feel certain that your high bred sentiments which made you so popular in New York cannot be altered by the fact of your having become an English duchess, and, inthink you will agree with me that cannot be anything better than an I belong to one of the merican woman. oldest families in Chicaso, and my cousin knows the prince of Wales—she met him and had two long talks with him at Homby askburg eight years ago. ing you to show me round in London society I am not trying to go out of the sphere in which I was born. I dare say if you speak to the prince of Wales about my cousin he will remember all about her, for I have heard on the best of authority that he never forgets a name or a face.
'I should so much like to go to the queen's

greatly in our favor, as it has increased garlen party, and if you could get me an our working capital in Mexico to a con-invitation for self and two daughters I should be very grateful to you and look upon it as so. Prices of materials in Mexico are not affected by the value of silver; neither is the price of labor. We have, therefore, a and I feel sure you would be proud of us. If you have already used up all your influ ence for this garden party, do you mind speaking to Lady R. C., Lady A. B. or Mrs. W. C. about us? They all have influence, I feel sure, and would like to oblige three ladies from their own country am sending this by the hotel porter, to wait for an answer, for I am afraid that for this garden party there is not much time to spare.

Saratoga still gossips over its enjoymen

of Lord Russell's visit. The entire party made a most agreeable impression. Lady Russell is a fine-looking woman, whose face shows her character and intelligence. She dresses plainly, but not without distinction. She is a good Fenian and home ruler, and expressed herself as pleased with the autonomy of our forty-five states—that each state can do so much without application to the central government. She adapted herself quickly to American ways; was even heard a say baggage and checks rather than the almost universal English luggage and At the reception to Lord Russell brasses. given by Judge Batcheller, Lady Russell did not stand with the receiving party, but many of the guests were later presented to her and her daughter and daughter-in-law. and the three ladies, with Mrs. Batcheller and her guest, Mrs. John W. Foster, found themselves soon a second receiving group Judge and Mrs. Batcheller had mot Lord and Lady Russell in Paris in 1893, when Judge Batcheller was there in a semi-official posi-tion, and their entertainment of the distinguished jurist was natural and appropriate, and was apparently much appre-ciated by the recipient of the honor. It was also an especial courtesy to the Sara-toga bar and the visiting lawyers. The Batcheller residence in Saratoga is one of the fine places of the town, with a spacious drawing room admirably fitted for the nota-ble gathering it contained. Lord Russell stood just within its entrance, and as each guest was introduced said a few courteous He has a soft, pleasant voice, and words. a flattering way when in conversation of in-clining his head forward as though deeply interested. The chief charm of Lord Russell's address was in the last fifteen minutes, when he broke away from his notes and gave the audience a sample of English-Irish cra-Up to that time he was more or less confined to what he had written. He reminded one of a clergyman preaching an

A new version of the old and popular game of bursting the bag is found in the amusement welcomed lately in summer cottages. The prize is hung unswathed-it may be an rance a stick of candy, or whateve cided upon—but the company or such as will Richelieu, two of the most brilliant men of compete in the contest to capture the prize the day, were her devoted and jealous adare enveloped in big paper bags,

before the close was a revelation.

At the recent celebration of the coronation of the czar a beautiful American girl, who he was five years her junior. Louis XIV. had the honor of a special invitation to all wedded Mme, de Maintenon when she was had the honor of a special invitation to all the state functions, attracted much attended Mrs. 43 years of age. Catherine II. of Russia was tion, and among her many admirers was a grandee of the east attached to the suite of the ambassador extraordinary, Li Hung Chang. This youth calmly announced to her people that he would like to buy her, what-ever the price might be. When it was explained to him that American girls were not regarded as marketable commodities, and that in any event her family did not desire to part with her, he was greatly disap-pointed, but gracefully accepting his dis missal, he asked leave to perform to her an "act of homage," such as were offered in his country to princesses of the blood royal This courtesy, of course, could not be re-fused, and a day was appointed for the ceremonial, the young lady and her friends feeling naturally very curious and a trifle nervous as to what this "act of homage" might consist of. At the time appointed the young oriental noble arrived, accompanied by a numerous retinue of friends and serv-ants, quite like Aladdin in the story of the wonderful lamp. All were clad in the most magnificent garments. They drew up before the house where the girl was staying, while the rejected suitor, or rather the would-be purchaser, with a smaller following, en-tered, his attendants bearing an enormous horseshoe or half circlet of flowers. he laid at the young woman's feet, while he delivered an equally flowery oration in his native tongue, which was translated parties. for her benefit by his interpreter. altogether an embarrassing but very pretty

Actresses who are mothers, as a rule, exercise a degree of care, devotion and selfdenial for their children that women in other walks of life never show. Perhaps the fact that the life of married players is subjected to the hardships of travel and periodical separation, and that owing to the professional demands upon their time they enjoy so little of that true domesticity whose happiest inspiration is found in the quietudes certainties that permanent residence affords, accounts in a measure for the earnestness with which stage mothers devote themselves to their children, the notable oride they take in them, and the love they lavish upon them. Stage mothers, it may be asserted, are apart from average women in denials imposed by love, I extend hearty conthis respect. When it is admitted that to gratulations and best wishes at the beginbecome legitimately prominent in the theater a woman must have exceptional attributes subject to disproportionate demands at the and abilities, it does not seem strange that her maternal demonstrations should be exceptionally devotional, especially in view of married life you will drop the idea (and inthe fact that in most cases the actress who is a mother can enjoy relatively few of the felicities of motherhood that fall to the lot of the woman who need not be separated from her loved ones, and whose times may peacefully spent in a permanent place their behoof and happiness. And it is a gratifying thing also to say that the children of actors are generally a credit to their parents, and that often they adorn the thea-

A noticeable tendency of the time is to have all the common small articles of the wardrobe in expensive form. Gold glove and, later, the gold spike pin to attach the corsage bouquet, were considered years go rather unnecessary luxuries, to be occasionally indulged in. Now they are ob-ligatory. Silver and gold button hooks and shoe horns crept in, supplemented by mon hairpins of the same materials. stocking supporter clasps, suspender buckles, buttons—any of the small belongings that come in steel or nickel, come as well in Gold safety pins, large and small, and dainty little frosted a fety pins of gold, to catch up the alwa too long dress sleeves of infants, are considered "must haves" in all well equipped nurseries. A young woman recently ordered half a paper of gold pins made exactly like the common pin of every-body's cushion, and she used them to pin fronts and vests in place in lieu of hooks or buttons. Fashionable young women who carry any latch key have it of gold.

The notable success which has rewarded the experiment of Lady Henry Somerast in

lowing is an example of many letters seat | drink habit has excited the interest of philanthropists and penciogists all over the globe, and at the same time has induced that listinguished Englishwoman to extend her cork upon an immense scale. There have ocen many attempts in the same direction, but Lady Henry Somevact is the only one thus far who has accomplished anything vorthy of record. Her system is extremely simple, and consists in treating dipsomaniacs as sick people and not as criminals or even like malefactors. As the force which step is the upbuilding of the individual ac-cording to the latest methods of science. They are put out into the country in com-munities of their own where they will have society and companionship. They will then train physically, the surriculum embracing walking, running, bicycling, rowing, garden work, dairy work, housekeeping, arboricul-ture and sheep tending. For those who are too sickly and delicate for these exercises there is a long course of baths, massage and calisthenics. In these homes the inone singer, one reader and one artist. Where the inmates themselves cannot supply these a volunteer is taken from a college or university settlement.

> The very fact that a woman as a rule verestimates her influence is stimulating to her zeal and effort. When she become convinced that some movement is necessary she cries, "I'll support it!" and feels that it is settled. Oftentimes she is of great assistance, but always she thinks she is. ime when the influence of one woman ac tion in the city so far as possible of home products. An Augusta woman, much interested in the idea, and earnestly endeavoring o assist, sent one day to her grocer for a broom. It was duly sent, but proved on investigation not to be a broom made at the Augusta factory, whereupon she returned it and stated that she wanted an Augusta broom. The same broom was returned with the word from the merchant that he did not keep Augusta brooms, and that this was just as good. The woman returned the room and the basket of groceries that had been sent during the morning with the statement that her merchant would have to keep Augusta brooms or she would not trade with him. The merchant got Augusta brooms.

When there is so much written nowadays bout growing old gracefully and about preserving one's youth and attractive apearance, the mind reverts to the ages of noted women when they were quite popular. One wonders how Helen of Troy, Cleopatra, Anne of Austria and a few other ancient beguties of the past preserved their fascina-tions. Helen of Troy was over 40 when she perpetrated the most famous elopement on record, and, as the siege of Troy lasted a decade, she could not have been very juvenile when the ill fortune of Paris restored her to her husband, who, it is said, received her wi h unquestioning love and gratitude. patra was past 30 when Antony fell under her spell and her fascination for him had lessened when she died ten years and she wielded undisputed influence over men, with undiminished reputation for for thirty years afterward. Livia

was 33 when she won the love of Augustus, over whom she maintained her ascendancy to the last. Ninon, the most celebrated beauty and wit of her day, was the idol of three generations of the golden youth of orthodox sermon to a fashionable audience, and many who listened wondered where his great power lay. The quarter of an hour up to the age of 73, when Abbe de Beriss fell in love with her. It is said that this lady combined the rare attractions of culture, natural wit and wonderful talent with a beauty which seemed endowed with per-petual youth. Anne of Austria was quite 38 when she was described as the handsomest queen in Europe, and when Buckingham and Bianco Capello was 38 when Grand Duke Francisco of Florence fell captive to her charms and made her his wife, although

33 when she seized the empire of Russia and captivated the gallant General Orioff. She seemed to have retained her powers of she was 67, and her attrition seemed to have extended to both sexies, for lamentations were general and heartfelt at her death among all who had known her personally.

The Revue de Paris, recently brought out paper from the pen of M. Alphonse Daudet about the deathfied scene of his friend, the late Edmond de Concourt. Of course, Dau det is a leader in the realist school, but th letter was all too realistic to be readable In the same issue of the Revue were some hitherto unpublished letters between Alfred de Musset and his sweetheart, George Sand. It now appears that theirs was a newspaper romance. They met for the first time in May, 1833, in the office of the Revue des Deux Mondes.

Speaking of lovers, it is not generally known that the love affairs of the Duc d'Orleans and the Archduchess Maria Dorothea date from a boy and girl affection at the age of 13. Seldom that the royal fami-lies are allowed any choice, and this case is notable, since politically the royalists could not have arranged a better match, and every one is happy, including the contracting

Dr. A. L. Benedict, in an article addressed 'To the Doctor's Fiancee," in the Septem ber Ladies' Home Companion, says: 'Let me disclaim all reference to the exceptional cases in which a physician defers marriage until late in life, or to the not uncommon instances in which the wife is able and willing to support her husband. The medical profession for the last generation has been so overcrowded that the physician who earn more than a fair living is a phenomenal ex ception, and it is not far from true that the wealthy doctor owes his good fortune to patrimony or matrimony.

"Speaking as a cypic, to the girl who expects to marry a physician, I would say don't. Realizing with pleasure that few who receive this advice will be actuated by mercenary motives, or will shrink from self gratulations and best wishes at the begin-ning of a life of comparative poverty and is different from that of any other lady. Do not allow people to call you or think as 'Mrs. Dr. I can see no reason why the professional responsibilities of either the doctor or the minister should be reflected his wife. I may offend some kind-hearted persons by expressing the conviction that the physician's wife should have nothing to do with his patients, rich or poor, except show them ordinary courtesy in her hu band's absence or as she may meet them in-cidentally. The philanthropic ideal of a noble woman ministering to the wants of the deserving poor and sharing her hus-band's mission has been shattered by the rude blows of experience. The deserving poor are common, but they do not seek and rarely accept charity in any form."

At the exposition of 1200 in Paris there will be some wonderful displays of engraved diamonds. In 1878 one was exhibited bearing a portrait of the king of Holland, but the execution was imperfect. This art has now been brought almost to perfection. A large circular stone bearing in delicate lines

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The faction of that H. Pletchery wrapper.

a pansy with its foliage is beautiful by Another work noticed was yond description. Another work noticed was a bicycle of which the wheels were two large stones, the spokes engraved, the mountings gold with ruby points at the bearings. By the way, when a gentleman in Frince desires to remind a countrycoman of some auniversary he presents a tem and appropriate flowers. The emblems or August are sardonyx and carnations in

Some American friends who chanced to meet the Comtesse de Castellane at Trouville searcely knew her on account of the wonderful improvement in her personal ap-pearance. It is rumored that she has been visiting the famous feature and complexion "artiste" regularly since she took up her residence in the gay capital, and she has created for her a Roman nose instead of he one with which she was endewed. Her acs as sick people and not as criminals or the one with which she was endowed. Here even like malefactors. As the force which keeps a drunkard down is chiefly physical depression, weakness or invalidism, her first step is the upbuilding of the individual according to the latest methods of science. They are put out into the country in comwears such gorgeous gowns.

It is quite uncommon to find a woman "foreman" in a pressroom, but Challender of Maistree, Mich., singular distinction. When only 16 years of age She began her career at the case, on the Luther Lance. At one time, while the ditor was away, she did the entire work of the office-editing, typesetting and press literature. Things are so arranged that in every group there is at teast one musician. rusted with the management of chanteal department. She was last year elected a member of Typographical union No. 39. She is also a member of the Woman's Press club of Michigan.

A QUEER EXPERIMENT.

Photographing the Spinsh of a Drop of Mercury.

Prof. Worthington has been studying curious phenomenon for twenty years. The complished much was in Augusta, Ga., not splash of a drop occurs in the twinkling long ago, when an attempt was made to en-courage home industries by the consump-phenomenon and one that very happily illustrates some of the fundamental properties of the fluid, says a writer in Knowl edge.

The problem that Prof. Worthington ha ucceeded in solving is to let a drop of definite size fall from a fixed height in comparative darkness onto a surface and to illuminate it by a flash of exceedingly short duration at any desired stage, so as to exclude all the stages previous and subequent to those thus selected. The many llustrations in his volume testify to the ccuracy and beauty of his work.

The curious results of a spinsh of a drop of mercury from a height of three inches pon a smooth glass plate are particularly nteresting. Very soon after the first mi nute rays are shot out in all directions of he surface with marvelous regularity. From he ends of the rays droplets of liquid spli off. The liquid subsides in the middle and afterward flows into the ring. ring then divides in such a manner as t join up the rays in pairs. Thereafter th whole contracts till the liquid rises in the center, so as to form the beginning of the rebound of the drop from the plate. Im-mediately the drops at the end of the arms break off, while the central mass rises in a olumn, which just falls, itself to break into

He photographed no fewer than thirty successive stages of the splash within the twentieth of a second, so that the average interval between them was about the 600th f a second. Remarkable are the splashes later. Pericles weddled Aspasia, who was in of water drops falling about sixteen inches her zenith of beauty and fascination at 36, into milk, but more beautiful are the dome forms when the height is fifty-two inches.

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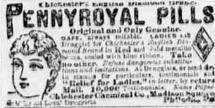


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MICCREW SPECIALIST PRIVATE DISEASES MEN ONLY



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SHERIFF'S SALE Under and by virtue of executions issued by the clerk of the district court and discited to me in the case of Landers. Frary Clark vs Van Cott Jewelry company et al., See Ex. Doc. "W." page 152 and one wherein John N. Provenzano vs Van Cott ewelry company, see Ex. Doc. "W." page wherein John N. Provenzano vs Van Cott Jeweiry company, sea Ex. Doc. "W" page 70, I have levied upon one Snyder piacton as the property of Louise Van Coti, one of the defendants herein named, and I will on the 18th day of September, 1856, at the hour of 10 o'clock a m at A. L. Ramacclott's barn 80, 1810 and 1812 Harney street, in the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska self the above mentioned property at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, said proceeds to be applied on judgments mentioned in the above described executions.

Omaha, Nebraska, Sept. 5th, 1896.

Sheriff of Douglas County, Nebraska, McCabe, Wood, McGilton & Elmer, Attorneys.

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C. S. RAYMOND,

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL **AMENDMENTS**

The following proposed amendments to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, are submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 3, A. D. 1896:

A joint resolution proposing to amend sections two (2), four (4), and five (5), of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to number of judges of the supreme court and their term of office. Be it resolved and enacted by the Legis

ture of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section two (2) of article six (6) of the Constitution or the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as fol

Section 2. The supreme court shall until otherwise provided by law, consist of five (5) judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pro nounce a decision. It shall have original purisdiction in cases relating to revenue, civil cases in which the state shall be a party, mandamus, quo warranto, habeas mandamus, quo warranto, habeas and such appellate jurisdiction, as

ty be provided by law.
section 2. That section four (4) of priidle
(6) of the Constitution of the stars of (6) of 'he Constitution of the state of braska, be amended so as to read as fol-

Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electers of the state at large, and their term of office, except as hereinafter provided, shall be for a period of not less. And five (5) years as the legislature may prescribe.

Section 3. That section five (5) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:

Section 5. At the first general election to be held in the year 1896, there shall be elected two judges of the supreme court one of whom shall be elected for a term of specified two judges of the supreme court, one of whom shall be elected for a term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4) years, and at each general election thereafter, there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court for the term of five (5) years, unless otherwise provided by law; Provided, That the judges of the supreme court whose terms have not expired at the court whose terms have not expired at the ourt whose terms have not expressed at the supreme court whose terms have not expired at the time of holding the general election of 1896, shall continue to hold their office for the remainder of the term for which they were respectively commissioned.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A foint resolution proposing an amend ment to section thirteen (13) of article six of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of supreme and

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the Section 1. That section thirteen (13) of rticle six (6) of the Constitution of the tate of Nebraska be amended so as to seed of follows: ad as follows: Sec. 13. The judges of the supreme and Sec. 13. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, payable quarterly.

The legislative shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the members elected to each house concurring, establish their compensation. The compensation so established shall not be changed aftener than once in four years and in the event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein. Approved March 20 A. D. 1895.

A foint resolution proposing to amend section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebruska relating to compensation of the officers of the executive department. Be it resolved and en

executive aepartment.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1 That section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read or afficial average of the constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 24. The officers of the executive department of the state government shall receive for their services a compensation to be established by my which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the term for which they shall have been commissioned and they shall not receive to their own use any fees, costs, interests, upon public moneys in their lands or under their control, parquisites of office or other commensation, and all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for services performed by an officer provided for in this see shall be paid in advance into the state treasury. The legimature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the memiers elected to each house of the legislature concurring, establish the sciaries of the officers samed in this article. The compensation so established shall not be changed aftener than once is four years and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concurring.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A folial resolution proposing to zmend ection one (1) of article six (2) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating

to judicial power.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska.

Scotton I. That section one ill of article
six 60 of the Constitution of the State of six (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nobraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. The judicial bower of this state shall be vested in a supreme court, district sourts courts justices of the peace, police magnificates, and in such other court inferior to the runram court as may be created by law in which two-thirds of the members elected to each house seneral. Approved March 29, A. D. 1890.

A joint resolution proposing to amend see tion eleven (11) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, reating to increase in number of supreme and district court judges.

ite it resolved and enacted by the Leg-lature of the State of Nebraska: Section I. That section cleven (il) of arti-e six (6) of the Constitution of the State Nebraska be amended to read as fol-

of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:
Section II The legislature, whenever twothirds of the members elected to each house
shall concur therein may, in se after the
year one thousand eight hundred and
ninety-seven and hot offener man once in
every four years, forcease the number of
judges of supreme and district courts, and
the judicial districts of the state. Such
districts shall be formed of compact territory, and bounded by county lines; and
such increase, or any change in the
boundaries of a district, shall not vacate
the office of any judge.

Approved March 36, A. D., 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend | Aug 1 DtoNov3-mora only.

section six (6) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to trial by jury.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Logislature of the State of Nebraska.
Section 1. That section six (6), article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:
Section 6. The right of trial by any shall remain inviolate, but the legislature may provide that in civil actions five-staths of the jury may render a verdet, and the legislature by also authorize trial by a jury of a less number than twelve man, in courts leferior to the district court.

Approved March 22, A. D. 1896. section six (6) of article one (1) of the Con-

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (t) of article five (5) of the Constitution of Nebraska, relating to officers of

the executive acpartment. the executive organtment.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska.

Section 1. That section one (i) of article five (i) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as fol-

Section 1. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, treasurer, superistendent of public instruction, attorney general, commissioner of public lands and buildings, and three railread commissioners, each of whom, except the said railread commissioners, shall hold his office for a term of two years, from the first Thurseay after the first Tuesday in January, after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. Each railread commissioner shall hold his office for a term of three years, beginning on the first linuseray after the first Tuesday in January after his election, and until his usceepsor is elected and qualified; Provided, however, That at the first general election held after the adeption of this amendment there shall be elected three railread commissioners, one for the period of one year, one for the period of three years. The governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts and trensurer shall reside at the capital curing their term of office; they shall keep the public records, books and papers there, and shall perform such duties as may be required by law.

Approved March 20, A. D., 1825. Section 1. The executive department shall

Approved March 20, A. D., 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section twenty-six (26) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, limit-Constitution of the State of Nebraska, limiting the number of executive state officers.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska;

Section 1. That section twenty-six (26) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows.

Section 26, No other executive state officers except those named in section one (1) of this article shall be created, except by an act of the segislature which is concurred in by not less than three-fourths of the members elected to each house thereof;

Provided. That any office created by an thereof;
Provided, That any office created by an art of the legislature may be abolished by the legislature, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof concurring.

Approved March 30, A. D., 1885.

A joint resolution proposing to amend ection nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, providing for the investment of the permanent

educational funds of the state.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska;

Section I. That section time (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

lows:
Section 9 All funds belonging to the state for educational purposes, the interest and income whereof only are to be used, shall be deemed trust funds held by the state, and the state shall supply all losses thereof that may in any manner accrue, so that the same shall remain forever inviolate and undiminished, and seal, not be invested or loaned except on United States or mate securities, or registered county state securities, or registered county onds or registered school district bonds this state, and suce funds, with the terest and income thereof are hereby demnity placed for the surposes for hich day are granted and set apart and all not be transferred to any other fund or other uses:

which Gey are granted and set apart, and shall not be transferred to any other fund for other uses.

Provided, The board created by section 1 of this article is empowered to sell from time to time any of the securities belonging to the permanent school fund, and invest the proceeds arising therefrom in any of the securities enumerated in this section bearing a higher rate of interest, whenever an opportunity for better investment is presented.

And provided further, That when any warrant upon the state treasurer regularly issued in pursuance of an appropriation by the legislature and secured by the levy of a tax for its payment, shall be presented to the state treasurer for payment, and there shall not be any money in the proper fund to pay such warrant, the board created by section 1 of this article may direct the state treasurer to pay the amount due on such warrant from moneys in his hands belonging to the perthe board created by section 1 of this a cle may direct the state trensurer to; the amount due on such warrant fr moneys in his hands betenging to the; manent school fund of the state, and shall hold said warrant as an investm of said permanent school fund.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska by adding a new section to article twelve (12) of said constitution, to be numbered section two (2), relative to the merging of the government of cities of the metropolitan class and the government of the counties wherein such cities are lo-

sated.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That article tweive (12) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended by adding to sale article a new section to be numbered section two (2), to read as follows:

Section 2. The government of any city of the metropolitan class and the government of the county in which it is located may be merged wholly or in part when a proposition so to do has been submitted by authority of law to the voters of such city and county and received the assent of a majority of the votes cast in such city and also a majority of the votes cast in such city and also a majority of the votes cast in such city and also a majority of the votes cast in the

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, prescribing the manner in which votes shall be cast.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-islature of the State of Nebraska; Section 1 That section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as fol-Section 6. All votes shall be by ballot, or uch other method as may be prescribed such other method as may be prescribed by law, provided the secrecy of voting be preserved.

Approved March 29, A. D., 1895. A joint resolution proposing to amend section two (2) of article fourteen (14) of tha

constitution of the State of Nebraska, relative to donations to works of internal improvement and manufactories.

The it resolved and concted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section two (2) of article fourteen (4) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska;

Section 2. No city, county, town, precinct, municipality, or other subdivision of the state, shall ever make donations to any works of internal improvement, or manufactory, unless a proposition so to do shall have been first submitted to the qualified electors and ratified by a two-thirds vote at an election by sutherity of faw; Provided, That such donations of a county with the donations of such county; with the donations of such county; provided, further, That any city or county may, by a three-tourth; vote thereas such indebtenness two per cent in addition to such ten ber cett and no bonds or evidences of indebtedness so issued shall be valid unless the same axail have endersed thereon a certificate signed by the secretary and auditor of state, showing that the same is issued pursuant to law.

Approved March 29, A. D., 1895.

J. J. A. Piper, secretary of state of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, rela-

I. J. A. Piper, secretary of state of the state of Nebraska, do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nehraska are true and correct copies of the original enrolled and engrossed bills, as passed by the Twenty-fourth session of the legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bills on file in this office, and that all and each of said proposed amendments are submitted to the qualified voters of the state of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 3d day of November,

A. D., 1896. In testimony whereof, I have thereunte set my hand and affixed the great seal of the state of Nebraska.

Done at Lincoln, this 17th day of July, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Twenty first, and of this state the Thirtieth.

J. A. PIPER, Secretary of State.