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No. 50.

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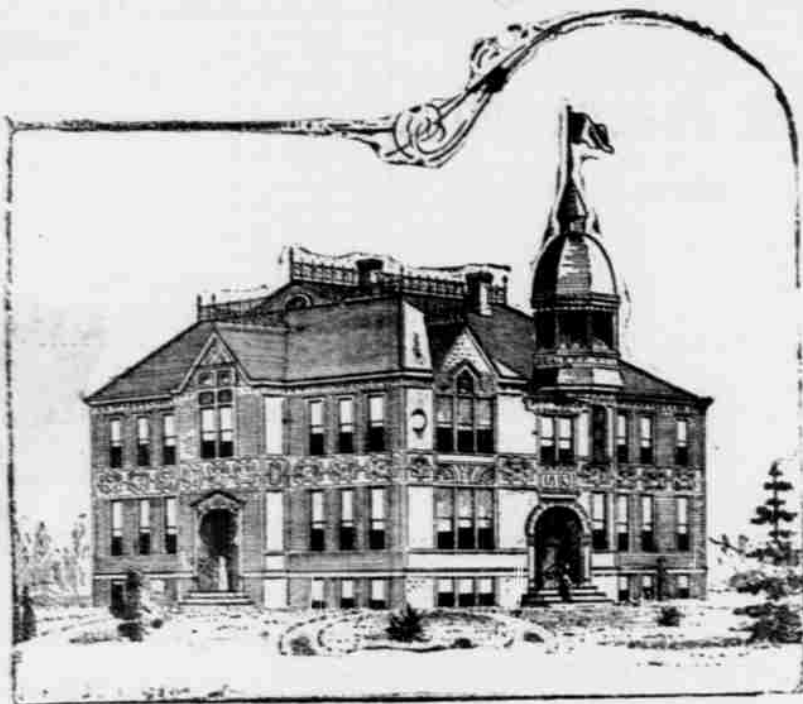
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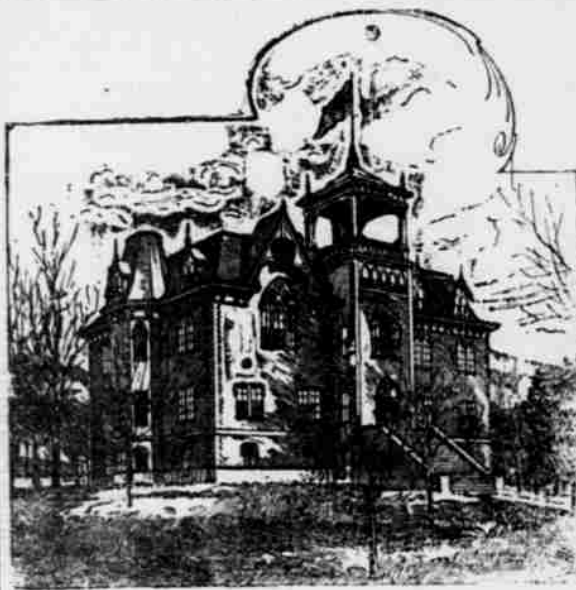
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The new year opens Sept. 14. For new Catalogue or special information address. W. T. VAN SOY, President.

TELEGRAPH NEWS

A Rape Fiend Is Lynched.

LEWISTON, Idaho, Aug. 20.—The quiet town of Asotin was the scene, on Tuesday night of a lynching, whereby Frank Biles, a notoriously tough half-breed Indian from the Nez Percé reservation, was swung into eternity at the end of a rope, by indignant citizens, for the brutal crime of rape, which he committed upon the person of Miss Mary Richardson, a girl 17 years of age, yesterday afternoon at a point on the road between Lewiston and Asotin.

Miss Richardson resides at Enterprise, Or., but has lately been visiting friends in this vicinity. Yesterday she started to ride from here to Asotin on horseback, unattended, and on her way was overtaken by three Indians, also on horseback, one of whom was the brute Biles. They passed her but in a short time Biles came back alone and, riding alongside of the young lady, he seized the horse's bridle and tried to lead him into some bushes.

Miss Richardson sprang from her horse and ran screaming down the road, but Biles soon overtook her and, flourishing a revolver, threatened to kill her. He then dragged her into the bushes and accomplished his brutal purpose, after which he mounted his horse and rode away.

Miss Richardson was found a little later by a man who took her to Asotin, where she told her story. Officers immediately went in search of Biles, who they soon found and placed in the jail at Asotin.

Meanwhile angry men had been forming a plan of action, and at 11 o'clock they went in a perfectly orderly manner and demanded of the jailer that he surrender the keys. The jailer refused, and the keys were forcibly taken from him. The men then went to the prisoner's cell and returned the keys to the jailer. They then proceeded to a corner of the jailyard, which is surrounded by a high board fence, and laid a stout pole across the corner, over which a rope was thrown and one end attached to the prisoner's neck. He was then drawn up and left hanging, while the crowd, after being satisfied that the wretch was dead, quietly dispersed. There is no clew to the identity of the lynchers.

A Deluge.

MOGOLLON, N. M., Aug. 20.—A terrible cloudburst occurred here at 4 p. m. yesterday. John Knight, a miner of Georgetown, was drowned. Twenty others are reported missing, but only two bodies, those of Knight and an unknown Mexican, have been recovered. About 100 families have been rendered homeless, and 30 houses washed away. The property of the Colonia Mining Company, of Boston, Mass., suffered to a large extent, the assay office, millhouse, powder-house and blacksmith shop being washed away. It is feared the mine is filled with mud and water. The manager and assayer had alms narrow escape, being assisted to the bank by ropes. The Deep-Down Mining Company, of Kansas City, lost its main office and assay office.

This place is situated in a deep canyon between high mountains. The water in the streets was eight feet deep. The storm was general in this section of the territory.

Advices from Graham state that a cloudburst on the mountain side caused a flood at the Confidence mine, belonging to the Helen Mining Company, of Denver. The flood carried away the shop and supplies of the mine. Nine horses loading ore for the mill were washed over a steep precipice and killed. Men working at the mouth of the tunnel barely escaped with their lives. It is feared great damage was done on the other side of the Mogollon district. Nothing definite can be learned on account of telephone communication being broken.

There were at least 20 persons, mostly miners, living right in the track of the great fall of water. They occupied, for the most part, adobe dwellings. These have been swept away, and the occupants have not been heard from.

How It Looks.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Daily News, in an editorial this morning, contrasts the enthusiasm and unity which it says was manifested at the meeting Tuesday night when Bourke Cockran opened the campaign in the interest of the gold-standard democrat, with the discord, it says, was apparent at the meeting when William Jennings Bryan was notified of his nomination. The Daily News applauds Mr. Bryan's cynical frankness as to what the result would be in case bimetalism should be adopted. Continuing, the Daily News says:

"Cataline, with his Lovae Tabulae, was not more definite than is Bryan with his wet sponge. If, our New York correspondent says, Cleveland throw his immense influence against him, Bryan is certain to be defeated. In any case, the election of McKinley will do nothing to revive the old McKinley tariff. McKinley's watchword must be 'sound money and national honor.'"

Will Build Locomotives.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—The British steamship La Lebam has been chartered to take machinery for a complete loco-

motive plant from this port on Saturday to Nijoi Novgorod, Russia. The plant will be erected in connection with the Sarmova works, and will have the capacity of erecting 200 locomotives a year, about one-fifth of the capacity of the Baldwin works in this city. Most of the railroads in Russia are under government control, and the czar has promised to support the new venture.

Contracts for the machinery amounted to \$500,000, and the bulk of it was supplied by Philadelphia manufacturers. The complete machinery for the works will be put on the La Lebam at Port Richmond Saturday. All the foremen and engineers of the new works will be Americans. About 1000 hands will be employed.

Populists Are Hard Up.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The executive committee of the populist convention has adjourned subject to the call of the chairman. It was decided that G. R. Sovereign should be assigned to the Chicago headquarters, which will be under the management of Washburn, of Massachusetts. Chairman Butler will be in charge here, assisted by Secretary Edgerton. Butler said today that the committee is embarrassed for lack of funds.

"We chipped in," said Butler, "to pay expenses thus far. I expect we will have to make a campaign such as we made in the South, where we have managed with little money."

Butler will enter into correspondence with the populist and silver leaders in various parts of the country to effect an adjustment of existing difficulties, which will bring the supporters of silver and Bryan into harmonious action. The silver party and populist party are today moving into headquarters of the democratic party in the Wormaly building. Vice-Chairman Stevens, of the silver party, said today the silver branch headquarters in Chicago would have charge of the campaign in the Western states.

THE VALUE OF A DOLLAR.

At a time when every body else is talking, and a few are thinking, about the money question, it would seem "lonesome like" for the L. A. W. Bulletin to keep still.

Money is a memorandum, nothing more. You have it because you have rendered a service to some one, and you part with it because you want something that is possessed by another. (This refers, of course, to the honest and legitimate use of money.)

If there were but two men in the world, money of some sort would still be necessary, but for no other reason than it would be more convenient than book-keeping.

The volume of money should be proportioned to the number of people and the amount of business done, for most obvious reasons, but the purchasing power of a dollar should remain the same, if possible, so as to maintain the basis upon which present and past business is and has been conducted.

No change either way in the value of money can be made without working a serious injustice to large numbers of people.

If the mere issuance of money by the government could add to the general prosperity, then we could all be made wealthy in a week.

The effect of money on business is wholly in the mind, purely imaginary, but the effect is there, nevertheless. Business is made by the supplying of human wants. When people get scared they stop buying, and there is a "panic," "hard times," "commercial depression," etc., etc. When people are confident and hopeful they indulge themselves in many more of the comforts and luxuries of life, and then business "booms."

Who is to blame? Most emphatically it is the cheap politicians and calamitists, who care for nothing beyond what folder they can get out of the public manger, and who would be willing to precipitate any sort of a panic for the sake of winning paying political positions.

The sensational newspapers are much to blame, though they usually act as reflectors for the politicians.

Gold is of less value intrinsically than iron is, but owing to its limited quantity and the fact that the supply cannot increase suddenly, about twenty-six grains of it has been taken to represent a dollar, and for the last twenty years the price of goods which have an intrinsic value because they are useful, have been fixed with relation to that standard gold dollar.

Whether wages are higher or lower, or whether the price of wheat is higher or lower than at some time in the past, taking the dollar as a standard, is of no consequence. It is only the relative values of things that should be considered, and these cannot be permanently affected by the supply of money. The only condition that can for a term of years modify the price of any standard article of commerce is the supply of that article and its relation to the demand. "Boards of trade," so called, may affect prices temporarily, but only as any other form of gambling may for the time affect the condition of those engaged in it.

"Times were good during the war,"

often said to prove that plenty of money will make good times, for it was true that the enormous issues of greenbacks at the time put in circulation a large volume of that sort of currency. The greenbacks, however, had as little to do with the business boom of those days as a column of mercury in a glass tube has to do with the weather.

It is an important fact that the war at once furnished employment for all the workmen in the country. Many a man who never saw fifty dollars before in his life was paid a "bounty" of several hundred, and, rigged up in a bright new suit of blue, he proceeded to "blow in" his new found wealth. This created an enormous demand for all sorts of goods, which in turn made a demand for more labor than was to be had, and as more than one employer was ready to hire the workman, he in turn naturally came in for advanced wages.

The wages were still further raised (i. e., taking the dollar for a unit) because the dollar, so-called, was not a real dollar, but a "promise to pay" a dollar. Everybody knew that the government couldn't pay except with more promises, as there wasn't enough gold in the country to pay with, even if the government had owned it all, which it didn't. So the question came as to the soundness of the government and the probability of its being able to pay "some way."

There were really two governments, and each had its sympathizers. The southern dollar finally became so cheap that fifty "dollars" were paid for a loaf of bread. Now did the man who sold that bread really get any more for it than if the price had been seven cents in gold? Probably not.

People who had gold held it at a premium, and at one time a gold dollar was worth over two dollars and a half in greenbacks.

The greenbacks were an admission on the part of the United States government that it had no money, but expected to have money some time, and in borrowing from corporations and individuals who had money it issued its promises (greenbacks), which were circulated among people as money.

Immediately the price of goods "went up." The new demands made by the war decreased the supplies, and hence would have raised prices some, for the time being, even on a gold basis; but the most startling part of the increase in prices was due to the fact that money money had been cheapened,—how much was shown by the enormous premium at once quoted on gold.

Business was good during the war simply because of a very large demand for men, not only to go as soldiers, but to work in the shops at home supplying equipment, and on the farms raising food; but the country is still in debt on account of it.

It may be very funny to spend an evening in unseemly debauchery, but we should not forget the morning headache. Nature demands full payment for all abnormal "cuttings up."

Supply and demand settle everything. We may only hope to enjoy what we earn.

Let us, then, insist that the "memorandum" which represents our earnings shall be as unchangeable as possible, so that the dollar we earn today will be worth a dollar tomorrow.

The L. A. W. Bulletin is in favor of the gold standard dollar, less politicians, and more good roads.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Deafness Cannot be Cured
By local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portions of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars; free.

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A Valuable Prescription.
Editor Morrison of Worthington, Ind., "Sun," writes: "You have a valuable prescription in Electric Bitters, and I can cheerfully recommend it for Constipation and Sick Headache, and as a general system tonic it has no equal." Mrs. Annie Stehle, 2625 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, was all run down, could not eat nor digest food, had a backache which never left her and felt tired and weary, but six bottles of Electric Bitters restored her health and renewed her strength. Price 50 cents and \$1.00.

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