LOGAN VALLEY HERALD.

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We desire to say to our friends and customers that we are now prepared to meet their wants, and shall carry a stock second to none in the country.
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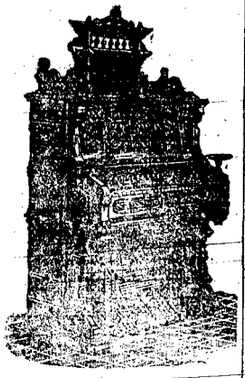
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Reasonable Prices!!
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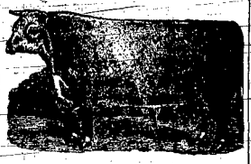
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We keep constantly on hand a full supply of
Choice Beef, Pork, Mutton,
CORNED BEEF, SALT PORK,
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We pay cash for
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[Published in THE HERALD, by Special Arrangement with the Author.]

Sealed Unto Him.

A Story of the Early Days of Mormonism.

By JOAQUIN MILLER,

Author of "Songs of the Sierras," "The Danites," "Memons and Rime," Etc.

CHAPTER I.

THE FOUNDATION OF THE ORDER OF DANITES.

"Dan shall judge his people as one of the tribes of Israel."

"Dan shall be a serpent by the way, an adder in the path, that biteth the horse heels, so that his rider shall fall backward."—GEN. 49, 16, 17.

PLANTED down in the heart of the continent, and "by the way," "in the path," of the weary pilgrims journeying to the remote West, you can well see how the Mormon elders put their fingers on this text, and told their ignorant following that they were the people referred to here; that they were the children of Dan; that they should just be the people who came that way; that they, the Mormons, as the children of Dan, were "the serpent by the way," "an adder in the path."

In the large reading of the text, and a liberal view and look of it all, it seems plausible almost, even to us. How certain then did it seem to these ignorant and merciless followers of the dread order of the Danites, established there "by the way," "in the path," that they were, as sat in the heart of the desert, to be the "judges" of those who passed by!

Back of this Bible text lay much bitterness, induced by a sad history, much suffering and persecution. The Mormons firmly believed that the order of the Danites was necessary, not only for the purpose of "judging" the earth, but for their own preservation.

More than thirty years ago I first encountered these people. My father and his little Sunday train—that is, a train that would not travel on Sunday in crossing the plains, because of religious scruples—pitched tent on the banks of the Missouri at Council Bluffs, right in their trails. We saw there thousands of caves, little mud huts, hovels, all sorts of miserable little habitations, where the whole mass of Mormons had wintered a few seasons before, in their exodus from the United States to what was then supposed to be Mexico. When our train crossed the Missouri and pushed west to try to reach the Pacific, we still were in their trails, following the marks of their great moving caravan made as it drew its mottled length like a shining serpent across the great deserts to Salt Lake.

I was but a small lad at that time, not big enough to bear arms, or indeed to understand much of anything. But this much I understood, and understood so well that it became a part of my life: that we were in peril. It was not Indians we feared. My father was a Quaker, and he feared no man whom he could look in the face. But he did fear the Danites, whom no man might see till they did their bloody work.

Not that he or his ever had any part or hand in their persecution; but this terror of them was in the air, it was over all things. We knew that our road lay through or by Salt Lake. There was no escaping that. We must follow on in their track till we came in our journey to where Dan, who judged his people, lay like a "serpent by the way" "an adder in the path."

I forgot to mention that my father had done a little something in his quiet Quaker-like way to help, or try to help, a beautiful young woman who had come in great distress to our camp one evening, while tented in the old Mormon winter quarters on the banks of the Missouri. But surely he had no cause to fear evil for good.

The facts were simply these. This beautiful black-eyed little lady was one of the ten thousand emigrants starting out in a long weary line towards the remotest West. She was with her people—her parents, brother and sisters, and some other relatives, if I remember correctly. This young lady, a girl of eighteen, gifted, graceful, good to her parents, full of affection, was suffering from an uncontrollable fear of the Mormons. Her people, she told my father in terrified whispers, were from the same settlement the Mormons originally started from, and she know that her people would be "judged" by the Danites when they came to Salt Lake, on their journey to California.

It subsequently appeared, however, that she had not told quite all the truth. There had really been serious trouble between her father and the Mormons nearly a year before. And this was the nature of it. The Mormons had grown up in the settlement where the girl's people lived, and were all mixed up among the neighbors. It was not easy to say who was a Mormon and who was not. Converts were new and numerous. A man might be a "Gentile" to-day and a Mormon to-morrow.

One of those busy women—one of the meddlesome and mischievous kind found in all camps—who knew this poor girl's history better perhaps than she suspected, told the secret of her marriage to one of the new Mormon elders. It was a forbidden marriage too—a marriage on discovery of which her father had become very furious, and loud with threats to all Mormons. It was true, this busy and meddlesome woman said, as she gadded about, as such busy women will when idle in camp, that the Mormon elder to whom she was "sealed" had never quite got possession of her; that her father even did not know her daughter's pretended husband, had never seen him in fact. But for all that, the girl had been married or "sealed" to a Mormon elder, and trouble was going to come of it. That was why her father was taking her out of the country and away to California, hissed this garrulous and meddlesome woman; that was why she looked so sad and seemed so frightened all the time, continued the gadding and garrulous woman, mysteriously.

Now all in the world that my father did on hearing the story of this beautiful and terrified girl, was to go to her people, who were camped close by our tent, and advise, even protest, that they should take some other route to this remote West than this one that lay by Salt Lake. Surely this was not much. Yet it was enough to put our little Sunday train in perpetual terror of "judgment" from the Danites as we pushed on across the plains. We did not see this Miss Lane, the Mormon elder's "wife," again for months. Her father either did not see fit to be advised, or, which is more likely, found it impossible then to turn back and seek another route, and so crossed the Missouri, as if it were a sort of Rubicon, and pushed on ahead. As he had horses, and we only oxen, and then, too, as he traveled on Sundays, his party had soon left our little Sunday train a long way behind.

And oh! what a motley mass of weary people went stretching away, helpless, dazed, dying, across the sands towards the setting sun! There were some men with but a single horse to carry their food and blankets. Some men were on foot and alone. There was a man and his wife with a single ox between the shafts of a cart. Many men had little hand-carts which they pushed or drew along, sad and silent, as some one of their number fell dead by the way. Some men had wheelbarrows. Every day we passed dead cattle, deserted wagons, carriages, by the roadside. Every night by some little stream we camped amid new-made graves.

But there was one conveyance, and one traveler, too, in all this mass of moving, struggling, dying humanity, that was indescribable. This vehicle was not a carriage, not a hand-cart, not a barrow. It was a long, narrow, thin, black coffin set on two wheels and pushed always by a tall, gaunt, and silent giant. And if there was anything more terrible to us children than the mention of the Danites, it was the sight of that coffin on wheels, and the great bony face and hollow eyes of the man who, silent and sullen, pushed it along. By and by, and by what means or gradual steps I know not, we began to associate him with that dreaded order. Maybe it was because the Mormons had made their great journey by the adroit use of barrows of all kinds; maybe it was because he looked, in his stern and severe silence, as we thought a Danite should look, that we came to suspect him to be a Danite. I do not know now. I only know that, as that long, slim, black coffin crawled along the tawny sand in the sun, or crept stealthily along in our track as the moon rose, that great, gaunt, hollow-eyed, and silent giant pushing, plodding on after it, was the most weird, ghostly, and fascinating sight that ever froze young blood.

One night it was noticed that this great, gaunt, leaning creature could hardly reach camp. He was seen to push his barrow with the coffin to the bank of the stream a quarter of a mile away from us, as was his custom, then to stand a stick under an end of it. Then he rolled his heavy bag of books and provision out of his singular bed, and with great effort got in and lay down. He was evidently very ill, and my father took me by the hand and went to see him at once. As we came up he reached out his great bony hand, and as it fell into father's two hands, he said, "I made my barrow-bed like a coffin, sir, because—because I have had a grievous disappointment, and fear it may be that I have done wrong in my day. The monks of Rome sleep in their coffins for penance, sir. I am doing penance. And then, you see, it keeps idlers away, and gives me time to think and read books. Books are bread—bread for body and soul, sir. Sit down, and when I have a little strength I will read you from the holy book of Mormon, sir."

(Continued Next Week.)

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"Jim" Laird.

"Do you see that little black haired man over there in the seat by the stove?" said a passenger on a Baltimore & Ohio train not many weeks ago. "Well, he is Jim Laird, member of Congress from the prairies of Nebraska. He went into the army as a private when he was a few days more than twelve years old, and carried his musket and knapsack in the army of the Potomac till Lee surrendered. He was the most boyish looking soldier I ever saw, and it's a mystery how he got in as a private. When he first went out to Nebraska to practice law he didn't look to be more than fifteen or sixteen, though he was of age. He settled at Juniata, in Adams County. There used to be lots of company out there. They drove Texas steers in from the south and shipped them on the new railroad there. One time these cowboys got on a drunk and tried to take the town. Some of them were arrested and put in jail. Laird was prosecuting attorney, and swore he'd keep 'em in the lock-up. The rest of the cow-boys heard of it, and one evening, the night before they were to be tried, a big gang went down to Juniata from Lowell to abduct the rash young prosecutor. So it happened they met Laird out on the road, going to see his girl in the country. One of the cow-boys cried out: 'See here, sonny, can you tell us where lawyer Jim Laird lives, and be d—d quick about it, too.' They were given some false information, which took them off the scent, and next day they had the pleasure of seeing 'sonny' conduct the case against their pals that sent four bold cow-boys to jail for three months." Chicago Herald Train Talk.

SUFFER
no longer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, want of Appetite, loss of Strength, lack of Energy, Malaria, Intermittent Fevers, &c. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS never fails to cure all these diseases.

Boston, November 26, 1883.
BROWN CHEMICAL CO.:
Gentlemen:—For years I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and could get no relief (having tried everything which was recommended) until, acting on the advice of a friend, who had been benefited by Brown's Iron Bitters, I tried a bottle, with most astonishing results. Previous to taking Brown's IRON BITTERS, everything I ate disagreed with me, and I suffered greatly from a burning sensation in the stomach, which was unbearable. Since taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, all my troubles are at an end. Can say any time without any disagreeable results. I am practically another person. Mrs. W. I. Paine, 30 Marcella St., Boston.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache.

Sold by all Druggists.
Brown Chemical Co.
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See that all Iron Bitters are made by Brown Chemical Co. Bitters have crossed red lines and trade-mark on wrapper.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

HEADACHES
Are generally induced by Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Costiveness, Deficient Circulation, or some Derangement of the Liver and Digestive System. Sufferers will find relief by the use of
Ayer's Pills
to stimulate the Stomach and produce a regular daily movement of the bowels. By their action on these organs, AYER'S PILLS divert the blood from the brain, and relieve and cure all forms of Congestive and Nervous Headache, Bilious Headache, and Sick Headache; and by keeping the bowels free, and preserving the system in a healthful condition, they insure immunity from future attacks. Try
Ayer's Pills.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

WAYNE DRUG STORE
DR. LOVE
Still sells goods at the
Keeps constantly on hand a first-class stock of
Drugs, Medicines,
Paint, Oils, Varnishes,
And Druggist's Sundries.
A brilliant display of
FANCY GOODS.
Do not fail to see them.

W. A. LOVE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

SPINNING.

Like a blind spinner in the sun,
I tread my days;
I know that all the threads will run
Appointed ways;
I know each day will bring its task,
And, being blind, no more I ask.

I do not know the use or name
Of that I spin.
I only know that some one came,
And laid within
My hand the thread, and said, "Since you
Are blind, but one thing you can do."

Sometimes the threads so rough and fast
And tangled fly,
I know wild storms are sweeping past,
And fear that I
Shall fail; but dare not rise to find
A safer place, since I am blind.

I know not why, but I am sure
That that and place,
In some great fabric to endure
Past time and race
My threads will have; so from the first,
Though blind, I never felt a coward.

I think, perhaps, this trust has sprung
From one short word
Said over me when I was young
So young, I heard
It, knowing not that God's name signed
My brow, and sealed me His, though blind.

But whether this be seal or token
Within, without
It matters not. The bond divine
I never doubt.
I know He set me here, and said,
And glad, and blind, I do His will.

But listen, listen day by day,
To hear them tread
Who bear the finished web away,
And cut the thread,
And bring God's mossy c in the sun.
"Thou poor blind spinner, work is done."

HE BROKE UP THE SCHOOL.

"That is the new school house is it?" inquired Miss Alice Ray, the "new teacher," as the farmer's team passed by a little white house standing endwise to the road, inclosed in a rather dilapidated fence.

"Yes, that's where you'll hold forth," remarked Uncle Zeke Woodburn, "but I'm afeared you won't hold out long, for we've got the toughest set of boys in the state," and Uncle Zeke gave a kind of cackling little laugh as he thought of the timid, demure little damsel at his side controlling the boys of Bear Creek school.

"But didn't the directors expel them when they are beyond the control of the teacher?" asked Alice, her heart beginning to sink at the prospect before her.

Expel 'em! no, we never expel nobody; if a teacher can't boss the school we just let it boss him; it ain't our fight an' the school here generally bosses the teacher, an' thar's been some pretty good men licked in that school house by the boys."

"I did not know the school was so unruly," said poor Alice, wishing heartily that she had hired out as a washerwoman instead of trying to teach the savages of Bear Creek.

"Oh, well mebbe it won't be so bad this winter; thar's Jim Turner, he's one of the toughest of 'em; he'll be 21 in a month, and you'll get rid of him; but thar's the Brindley boys, they're mighty nigh as bad."

Poor Alice listened with a sinking heart. The cold, hard duties before her were dreary enought at the best; but to go alone and unknown into a strange neighborhood to teach her first school, and have all this at the outset by such dark prophesies, made her feel homeless indeed. She was naturally a timid, shrinking little thing, and if she had possessed anywhere on the whole broad earth a roof to shelter her she would have turned back from Bear Creek school even then. But she had no home. Her mother had died when she was 14, and she had kept house for her father two years, when he died, leaving her all alone. Before he died he advised her to expend the little sum he would be able to leave her in fitting herself for a teacher, and Alice had fulfilled his directions so literally that when she had completed her course of study at the normal school she had hardly $10 left, and when she paid Uncle Zeke for hauling her and her little trunk from the nearest railroad town to the district where she was to teach, she had but $3 left.

On Monday morning as she started for the school house she felt as if she was going to the scaffold. Her course of pedagogics in the normal institute had included no such a problem as this school promised to be, and if it were not for very shame she would have given her single $5 bill to anyone to take her back to the railroad and pay her fare to I., the town where she had attended school.

When she arrived at the school house about twenty or thirty scholars were grouped around talking, but a spell of silence fell upon them as she walked up and saluted them with a "good morning" which was more like the chirp of a frightened bird than anything else. As she unlocked the door and entered what she had already began to regard as a chamber of torture, two or three slowly followed her into the room, and depositing their books upon the whittled desks, took seats, and fixed their eyes upon her, with a stare that did not help to strengthen her nerves.

All the rules and regulations of her "Theory and Practice of Opening School Upon the First Day" seemed to vanish and leave her head whirling in dizzy helplessness. She tried to think of some cheerful remark but her brain refused to form the thought and her tongue clove to the roof of her mouth. She could see in the faces of her pupils, most of whom were now in the schoolroom, that they were aware of her fright and enjoyed it thoroughly. By a strong effort she removed herself and bravely resisted the temptation to lean her head on the desk and have a good cry. She felt that she must do something or faint, so she rang the bell, though it lacked fifteen minutes to 9. She began taking down the names and ages of her pupils, and by the time this was completed she began to feel more at ease. She then began examining the pupils in the different branches in order to assign them to their proper classes. She had finished the examination in all the branches except the advanced reading class, which was principally composed of grown girls and young men, among whom was the terrible Jim Turner, of whom she had been warned.

Several of the members of the class had read, and it was now the turn of Moses Bradley, a huge, heavy-set fellow, with small, malicious eyes, and a general air of ruffianism. When he was called upon to read he did not rise from his seat, but began to read in a thick, indistinct voice from a book hidden in his lap.

"Mr. Bradley, will you please stand up when you read?" asked Alice.

"I can read just as well settin' down," replied the fellow, with a dogged air.

"But it is one of the rules in a reading class to stand up to read," said Alice, her heart quaking with fear as she foresaw the incipient rebellion.

"I reckon you will have to make a new rule for me then," impudently answered Mose, glancing sideways at his companions with a grin of triumph.

"If you do not obey me I shall be obliged to punish you," said Alice bravely, though she could scarcely stand up.

"I guess all the punishment you will do wouldn't break any of my bones," replied the ruffian, leering at her impudently.

"But I can break your bones for you in half a minute, and I'll do it if you don't stand up and read as the teacher asked you to," said a voice at the other end of the class, and Alice looked in that direction and saw Jim Turner step from the class and face the astonished Mose.

Mose's insolent manner abated in an instant, his face turned pale and he muttered something about not being "crossed by other boys," but he stood up as he was commanded.

Alice could have kissed her young champion for very gratitude, but she mustered all the dignity she could command, and said

"Mr. Turner, I cannot allow you to interfere in the management of my school; take your seat."

The youth obeyed without a word, but kept his eye on Mose, as if watching for any delinquency. After this little episode the exercises proceeded without interruption till noon.

Alice had no appetite for dinner. She leaned her throbbing head upon the desk and wondered wearily how long she could endure this.

She was aroused by one of the little girls running up to her, exclaiming, "Teacher, teacher, the big boys are fighting!" She followed the child, exclaiming, "Oh, why did I ever come into such a den of wild beasts?" At the rear of the school-house stood Jim Turner engaged in a hand-to-hand combat with Mose Bradley and his two brothers, both of whom were grown. As Alice stepped around the corner Jim sent Mose reeling to the earth and then turned like a lion upon his two remaining assailants. They rushed at him from two sides, but Jim was as active as a panther, and Bill Bradley fell as it shot, from a left-handed blow, and his brother Tom followed him in an instant. By this time Mose had secured a ball bat and rushed upon Jim, but the latter evaded the blow, and wrenching the bat from his hand knocked Mose headlong with a blow of his fist.

As the discomfited trio arose, Jim laughed lightly and asked them "how they liked it as far as then had got," picked up the bat he had taken from Mose and called out, "Come on, boys, let's have a game of ball."

The combat ended so quickly that Alice had no chance to interfere, but she felt that it would not do to let this open violation of school rules pass unpunished, so she rang the bell. When the pupils were assembled she called the culprits up to the desk, and asked what the fight was about and who began it. The Bradleys stood sullen and silent, but Jim answered, "I would rather not tell what it was about, but I began it by knocking Mose Bradley down." Alice knew the fight was the result of Jim's espousal of her cause in the reading class, and her voice faltered as she said; "Then I shall have to punish you; hold out your hand."

Jim obeyed her instantly. She took up the ruler with a trembling hand and began the punishment. Jim's face never changed a muscle. The look upon it was one of quiet obedience in which there was no trace of either bravado or sullenness. As Alice inflicted the blows upon the hand so quietly held out to her, the thought rushed upon her mind that she was smiting the only hand that had been raised to befriend her in that lawless region.

Her face grew pale, the blows fell falteringly, the tears began to run down her cheeks, the ruler fell from her hand, she sank into her seat, buried her face in her hands, and burst into a storm of sobs.

Then Jim's countenance changed. His lip quivered, he dashed his hand across his eyes to clear them of unnatural dimness, and the great lump in his throat seemed to choke him. A chuckle from Mose Bradley recalled his self-possession, however, and he took a step or two toward the latter with eyes that fairly blazed with hot indignation.

Mose rapidly retreated a step or two, and his chuckle died an untimely death and for a full minute silence reigned over the school-room. At last Alice raised her head and in a broken voice dismissed the pupils to the playground.

As the children passed out she heard some say: "So you got a whipping, after all, Jim," and Jim's reply, "yes, and I got enough to pass some of it around if anybody is anxious about it."

At 4 o'clock Alice rang the bell with a feeling of utter despairs but no school ever moved more smoothly than did her school that afternoon. Quiet obedience, study, good lessons, and respectful attention were universal. But Alice had determined to quit the school; she felt as if she would rather be the poorest washerwoman than to be badgered, bullied, and tortured for months at a time by a set of brutal ruffians, whose parents employed her for the sole purpose of enduring this martyrdom.

So when Alice locked the school-house door that evening it was with a mingled feeling of relief and humiliation that she started to deliver her resignation to the directors. As she left the school house she saw Jim Turner a few yards ahead of her walking rapidly toward home. She called his name, and he stopped and respectfully waited until she had overtaken him. "Mr. Turner," she said, "I am going away in the morning, and I wish to thank you for your brave defense of me at the school to-day, and to ask your forgiveness for the punishment I so unjustly inflicted on you," and in her earnestness Alice held out her little trembling hand, and Jim instantly grasped it.

"I have nothing to forgive," he said; "you could not do otherwise and neither could I; but you are surely not intending to quit the school?"

"Yes," answered Alice, "I would rather die than pass through three months of such scenes as I have to-day."

"But you will have no more trouble; there is no one in the school that would be at all likely to give you trouble except the Bradley boys, and as long as I am there I will answer for their good behavior."

At last Jim's eloquence prevailed, and Alice finally consented to teach a week longer, and at the end of that time she decided to stay for never did a school move along more smoothly. At her request Jim was allowed to remain during the term, and as soon as it closed he went to college.

Alice taught the Bear Creek school successfully for three years, but in the end Uncle Zeke's prediction was verified, for Jim Turner came back and broke up the school.

He married the teacher.

General Sherman to the President.

The president has received the following letter from General Sherman, acknowledging the complimentary manner in which the president announced his retirement from the army:

NO. 912 GARRISON AVENUE,
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9, 1884.

To His Excellency, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.: DEAR SIR—Permit me with a soldier's frankness to thank you personally for the handsome compliment bestowed in the general orders of yesterday, which are reported in the journals of the day. To me it was a surprise, and a most agreeable one. I had supposed that the actual date of my retirement would form a short paragraph in the common series of special orders of the war department, but as the honored executive of our country has made it the occasion for his own hand to pay a tribute of respect and affection to an officer passing from the active stage of life to one of ease and rest, I can only say that I feel highly honored, and congratulate myself in thus rounding out my record of service in a manner most gratifying to family and friend. Not only this, but I feel sure that when the orders of yesterday are read on parade to the regiments and garrisons of the United States, many a young hero will tighten his belt and resolve anew to be brave and true to the starry banner, which we of our day have carried safely through one epoch of danger, but which may yet be subjected to other trials which will demand similar sacrifices, equal fidelity and courage and a larger measure of intelligence.

Again thanking you for so marked a compliment and reciprocating the kind wishes for the future, I am, with profound respect, your friend and servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

A Careless Capitalist Loses $7,000 in Gold-Bearing Bonds.

Lincoln Journal.

When No. 1 pulled into the depot yesterday noon a prosperous looking man stepped out on the platform and began feeling in his pockets nervously. He went from his vest to his coat and from his coat to his pantaloons, growing more and more excited all the time.

He finally finished his search without finding what he wanted, and he proclaimed that he had been robbed. He told Ed. Bignell, master mechanic of the shops, that he had been relieved of $7,000, and was wild for a policeman or a detective or anything else that would assist him in recovering his wealth. Ed. then told him he had probably lost his pocketbook in the train, and that the best thing he could do would be to go in and look for it. He acted upon the advice, but up to the time the train started had not been successful in finding his cash.

The baggageman who came in on No. 5 says the brakeman on No. 1 found the lost pocketbook between here and Crete, and delivered it to the owner, much to that gentleman's relief. We are sorry there is no nice little sequel about the brakeman receiving a royal reward, but our informant states that the careless capitalist did not even thank the railroad man. The pocketbook contained $7,000 in bonds and $20 in cash.

Beautiful and Popular.

From a St. Louis Dispatch, 26th.

An enormous crowd of women blockaded the streets in the vicinity of Christ Church this afternoon and the interior of that edifice was crowded with men, women and children, who had gathered to take a last look at the face of one who three years ago was known as Nellie Hazeltine, the belle of St. Louis, but who died as the wife of Frederick W. Paramore. Their wedding took place in Philadelphia two years ago, the Episcopal Bishop performing the ceremony. Mrs. Paramore's remains had been embalmed, and her face looked as beautiful as ever. Thousands who came to take a last look, hundreds carried floral offerings, and about the casket and alter flowers were strewn in great profusion. At the vault in Bellefontaine Cemetery, wreathes of lillies and roses were hung over the doorway leading to the tomb, or placed on the stairways, so that the pall bearers had actually to carry their burden over a bed of roses. The Rev. Dr. Boyd preached the funeral sermon, paying a deserved tribute to the dead woman, refering to her many acts of charity, and to her other worthy attributes.

NEGRO LAND-OWNERS.

How the Old Slaves in the South Have Acquired Property.

The Catholic World publishes the following interesting facts concerning the rate at which the negroes of the south are acquiring land:

Trained from their earliest years to the workings of the plantation or farm, inured to labor and familiar with hardships, what wonder is it that the land is gradually slipping from the hands of the old masters or their children and passing into the hands of the quandam slaves or their offspring? In North Carolina, for instance, the colored people own a vast amount of land. There, at the state fair of 1882, a colored farmer secured the prize of five tons of guano for the best cotton. In that state the colored people actually have their own fair, at which are seen the leading citizens, irrespective of color.

In South Carolina the same changing of hands is noticed. The leading newspaper of Charleston, so the writer was told by very responsible authority, sent a reporter to examine the land records in the offices of the various counties which make up South Carolina. His report on the amount of land owned by colored men caused a great consternation among the Palmetto chivalry. In Georgia, according to the writer of "The Negro Race in America," the colored people in 1879 owned 541,199 acres of land—an increase over 1878 of 39,300 acres. The value of this land was $1,548,758—an increase over the previous year's value of $57,523. Besides the land, they owned in horses, hogs, etc., $1,704,230, and in city and town property $1,094,435. These sums with some others, such as household goods and the like, make an aggregate value of over $5,000,000, upon which the tax was over $100,000. And this is but one state. Considering the drawbacks under which the colored people have been laboring, such results are marvelous. In Florida some of the largest orange groves belong to colored men. The plantation of Jefferson Davis, extending for miles along the Mississippi, belongs to a colored family named Montgomery.

Many believe that the south will eventually be the property of its former slaves. The way in which they are acquiring land, the tenacity with which they hold on to it, their industry and the steadily increasing knowledge of how to save, all point to the same conclusion: that the lands of the masters are fast occoming the property of the slaves. Such is, in human language, the bitter irony of fate; but, as a christian would say it, such the providence of God, who pulleth down the mighty and exalteth the humble.

Need of Economy.

One of the hardest lessons in life for young people to learn is to practice economy. It is a harder duty for a young man to accumulate and save his first $1,000 than his next $10,000. A man can be economical without being mean, and it is one of his most solemn duties to lay up sufficient in his days of strength and prosperity to provide for himself and those who are or may be dependent upon him in days of sickness or misfortune. Extravagance is one of the greatest evils of the present age. It is undermining and overturning the loftiest and best principles that should be retained and held sacred in society. It, is annually sending thousands of young men and young women to ruin and misfortune.

Cultivate, then, sober and industrious habits; acquire the art of putting a little aside every day and for your future necessities; avoid all unnecessary and foolish expenditures. Spend your time only in such a manner as shall bring you profit and enjoyment, and your money for such things as you actually need for your comfort and happiness, and you will prosper in your lives, your business, and will win and retain the respect and honor of all worth, and substantial people.

The Italian Villa of the Fifteenth Century.

Contemporary Review.

On some gentle hill-side a well-planned palace, its rooms spacious and lofty, and sparely windowed for coolness in summer, with a neat cloistered court in the center, ventilating the whole house and affording a cool place, full of scent of flowers and sound of fountains for the burning afternoons; a belvedere tower also on which to seek a breeze on stifling nights, when the very stars seem faint for heat, and the dim plump heads of cypress and poplar are motionless against the misty blue sky. In front a broad terrace, whence to look down toward the beloved city, a vague fog of roofs in the distance; on the side and behind elaborate garden walks walled with high walls of box and oak and laurels, in which stand statues in green niches; gardens with little channels to bring water, even during droughts, to the myrtles, the roses, the stocks and clove pinks, over which bend with blossoms brilliant against the pale sky the rose-flowered oleander; the scarlet-flowered pomegranate; also aviaries and cages full of odd and harmless creatures—ferrets, guinea pigs, porcupines, squirrels and monkeys; arbors where wife, daughters and daughters-in-law may sew and make music, and neat lawns where the young men may play at quoits, foot-ball or swordsticks and bucklers; and then, sweeping all around the house and gardens and terraces an undulating expanse of field and orchard, smoke-tinted with olive, bright green in spring with budding crops, yellow in autumn with sere vines, and from which, in the burning noon, rises the incessant sawing noise of cicalas, and ever and anon the high, nasal melancholy chant of the peasant, lying in the shade of a barn door or fig tree till the sun shall sink and he can return to his labor. If the house in town, with its spacious storerooms, its carved chapel and painted banqueting hall, large enough to hold sons' children and brothers' wives and grandchildren, and a whole host of poor relatives, whom the wise father (as Pandolfini teaches) employs rather than strangers for his clerks and overseers—if this town house were the pride of the Italian burgess, the villa, with its farms and orchards, was the real joy, the holiday paradise of the overworked man. To read in the cool house, with cicalas buzz and fountain-plash all around, the Greek and Latin authors; to discuss them with learned men, to watch the games of the youths and the children, this was the reward for years of labor and intelligence; but sweeter than all this (how we feel it in Agnolo Pandolfini's speeches!) were those occupations which the city could not give; the buying and selling of plants, grain and kine; the meddling with new grafted trees; the mending of spallers; the straightening of fences; the going round (with the self-importance and impatience of a cockney) to see what flowers had opened, what fruit had ripened overnight; to walk through the olive-yards, among the vines; to pry into stable, pig-stye and roosting-place; taking up handfuls of drying grain; breaking twigs of olives; to see how things were doing, and to have long conversations with the peasants, shrewd enough to affect earnest attention when the master was pleased to vent his town-acquired knowledge of agriculture and gardening.

Nebraska State Fair.

The state board of agriculture is making every effort to secure next fall the grandest exhibition of the produce of the state ever gathered together. As an inducement to farmers to compete for prizes, the following special premiums are offered:

Corn, ten acres, eighty bushels per acre, $100.

Fall wheat, ten acres, thirty bushels per acre, $75.

Spring wheat, twenty-five bushels per acre, $50.

Oats, eighty bushels per acre, $40.

Barley, forty bushels per acre, $50.

Rye, thirty bushels per acre, $50.

For best collection grain and vegetables grown and exhibited by one farmer, one-half bushel each, at fair, not less than twenty varieties in all, $50.

Best yield per acre, Irish potatoes, forty bushels per acre, $15.

Best five acres flax, $15.

At least one-half bushel of each of the above crops must be on exhibition, and the successfully competing bushel, each, become the property of the state board, to be disposed of as next preceding stipulated.

Competitors for premiums for crops are required to furnish a statement under oath, and to have ground and its produce actually measured by no less than two disinterested persons, whose statements shall be verified by an affidavit.

A statement of the kind and condition of the soil, the variety and quality of the seed planted and sown and the mode and expense of cultivation, must be presented in writing before the premium is awarded.

ARBOR DAY.

The state board of agriculture has decided that to become a competitor for "Arbor Day" premiums, the planting must be done on the third Wednesday of April, 1884. The following are the premiums:

For the greatest number of trees planted, to include fruit, forest, evergreens, and all varieties, $50.

Second best, $25.

Greatest number of hard wood, $25.

Greatest number of cuttings, $10.

For the greatest number of trees planted by one person during the month of April, 1884, labor to be performed by competitor, $30.

Statements in relation to planting on "Arbor Day" must be made under oath, with the attestation of two disinterested witnesses.

For the largest number of forest trees set out or planted (exceeding 5,000) in the place they are to grow, and not less than four, nor more than twelve feet apart each way, and put out during the year 1884, $30.

How to Keep a Husband.

Clara Belle in Cincinnati Enquirer.

I called on a bride of a few months early one morning, and found her pouring the breakfast coffee for her husband. She was fairly submerged in the foamy billows of a sea-green robe, and on her head was a cap of more intricate construction than I could clearly describe in half a column. After she had kissed her spouse good-bye for the day, and we were along in her boudoir, she threw off the head-dress and exchanged the elaborate gown for a plain one.

"Goodness me!" I said, "is it possible that you achieve such a careful toilet simply for your husband?"

"Safe to bet on it, Clara," was the reply. "You mean to marry some time? Well, take my advice. When you have once taken a husband, keep him. Don't let the charm of fascination be broken by your own carelessness. The greatest danger, don't you see, is that the sameness of one wife, right along, will tire him of you. Now, you can't effect any actual changes in yourself. Whatever novelty of person you present must be extraneous. Isn't that so?"

"I guess it is."

Lessons in Arithmetic.

Galveston Laeb.

School Marm (very slowly and distinctly)—"Bobby, suppose there are five pigeons on a tree, and a man shoots two of them; how many will there be left?" Bobby (very promptly)—"Two, ma'am." School Marm—"Think again, Bobby. Five pigeons on a tree, and a man shoots two of them; how many are there left?" Bobby (after a short mental review of the question, deliberately, but positively)—"Two, ma'am." School Marm—"Would not there be three, Bobby?" Bobby (triumphantly—"No, ma'am; the three would fly away."

George Washington Scruggs—"Say, Cæsar, s'pose dere was six chickens in a coop, an' somebody steal free of 'em. How many would dere be left?" Julius Cæsar Wiggins (in a deep basso profundo)—"What time o' day was dat?" G. W.—"What's dat got to do wid 'em?" J. C.—"Got a heap to do wid 'em. Case, s'pose it's affer dark, an' you come 'long dere, nary one would be left."

Heaven will be the sweet surprise of a perfect explanation.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

The Tale of a Tattered Tramp that Did Draw Tears from the Eyes.

Waterloo Observer.

He wore a cork leg, his left coat sleeve was armless, and he had a scar the full length of his face. His coat hung in tatters, his vest in ribbons, and no shirt he wore—neath the relics of former days of splendor. His pants were fringed about the bottoms and were suspended by a piece of sheep twine, while his feet were covered by odds and ends of boots and shoes. He wanted a dime to help him on to New York, where he was going to take charge of a fortune left him by an unknown relative across the big pond.

"You lost your leg in the army, of course?" interrupted the party addressed. "Well, the government pays pensions. You have one, without a doubt?"

"No; I was a democrat an' I got left out in the cold. Besides, my wife robbed me of all I had and deserted me and the children."

"Is that so? Where are the children?"

"Oh, they're in the orphan asylum?"

"What asylum?"

"Well, they're at—at ——"

"Oh, yes, I see. Forgot where. Well, never mind. How many of them were there?"

"Five sir, and the oldest only nine years old."

"Haven't you heard from your wife since she left you?"

"No, sir."

"Nor the property?"

"No, sir."

"Nor the children?"

"No, sir that is, yes, sir. They're in the poor house."

"Say, my friend, what saw mill was it you worked in seven years ago?"

"At Saginaw?"

"Yes"

"Say, pard, maybe you don't think my wife ran away with all that I had."

"No. I don't doubt it."

"Maybe you think I haven't five children."

"Not a doubt of it."

"Maybe you don't think I have lost two limbs and nearly had my head sawed off?"

"Shan't dispute the assertion."

"Maybe you think I don't want to go to New York?"

"That is doubtless a fact."

"Say, stranger, maybe you think I want a drink?"

"Now I do believe you. Why didn't you say so before. Here's a quarter and there's a rum hole. Go fill yourself and remember next time that 'honesty's the best policy.'"

Bismarck and Lasker.

New York State Zeitung.

The political servitude into which the German people have sunk under Bismarck could not be more flagrantly illustrated than it is by his explanation respecting the Laskar resolutions. In every line we see the caricature which the alleged parliamentary system of government of Germany has become; every word tells how German people are suffering under the guardianship of a dictator who got his schooling in Russia. What difference is there between a government that entirely usurps the rights of popular representation, and to this end does not hesitate to perform an act which is equivalent to the violation of secrecy of correspondence, and one which does not suffer any popular representation? The honor of the German people and the Reichstag demands that Prince Bismarck shall be called to account by the parliament for embezzling a communication intended for it. We hope for this the more since the reference to the court to be held is the only comfort which we German-Americans can have in the presence of the humiliation which we feel because of the insult to the national pride of Germany. As regards the American congress, jeeringly accused of ignorance touching German affairs by the chancellor, it will not be difficult to prove that Bismarck grasped this opportunity either to give expression to his contempt for our representatives, or to revenge himself for the compliments which were paid to him because of his hog politics. Congress need only to learn whether it has heretofore been necessary in German political practice to obtain the consent of Bismarck and the emperor before sending foreign communications to the Reichstag, or whether the chancellor obtained permission from the monarch to send back the Lasker resolutions. If it can be established that the tactlessness of Bismarck is at the bottom of a principle newly created for the occasion, a sufficiently sharp and rude answer can not be drafted.

"The Best is Good Enough for Me."

Boston Globe.

A smiling, well dressed youth, accompanied by a damsel who was evidently far gone in love, came into a drug store at the South End last evening, and walking up to the cigar case and commandingly placing his gloved hand over the boxes containing the "six-for-a-quarter" kind, said: "Give me a 25-cent cigar." "Two for half a dollar?" asked the polite druggist. "Yes that is the kind, but I will only take one to-night; I have left my case at home, and they break up terribly in my pocket," was the reply. Reaching a handful of choice brand to the customer the apothecary waited until he had selected one to suit him, and then replacing the rest in their proper box, took the proffered 25-cent piece and dropped it into his till. After doing this he furtively took two dimes from a box in his money drawer, and, procuring some matches from a shelf, dropped the money and lucifers in the young man's hand, saying as he did so, "Here, have a match?" This advice was taken by the youth, and when he had succeeded in lighting his purchase, and its costly aroma reached the olfactory organs of his admiring companion, she turned her love-lighted orbs up to his, and said in tones of worshipful awe: "Oh, Charlie, how can you afford to smoke 25-cent cigars?" When he had assured her that "the best is good enough for me" his conquest was complete, and she departed in his company, willing to follow him to the ends of the earth.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE—Saturday, March 1.—The following bills were reported: From the committee on banking and currency, to provide for the issue of circulating notes to national banks.—Referred to the committee of the whole. From the committee on commerce, to establish a board of interstate commerce. Referred to committee of the whole. From the committee on invalid pensions, to increase the pensions of widows, minor children and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors. Referred to the committee of the whole. The house went into committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill. Mr. Thomas said there were fifty-nine officers for every ship in the service, or one officer to every five seamen. The navy was perfectly helpless. The pending bill had no provision for armament. When the ships were completed there would be no guns to put in them.

SENATE.—Monday, March 3.—The following resolution was offered by Bayard and agreed to: "Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be and are hereby instructed to inquire into the expediency of the preparation and equipment of a foundry, with steam hammer and proper machinery, for the manufacture by the government of modern artillery of the largest calibre and most improved construction." Proceeding to the calendar, the senate passed the bill authorizing the purchase of additional grounds for the use of the United States at Springfield, Ills., for $20,000. Mr. Logan called up the military academy appropriation bill, when a message was arrived from the house. Mr. Logan gave way and the message containing the resolution expressing regret at the death of Mr. Haskell, late representative of that body from Kansas, was laid before the senate. Remarks in memoriam of the deceased were made by Ingalls, Dawes, Cockrell, Morrill and Plumb. The senate then adjourned as a tribute of respect.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Caldwell, to prohibit the importation into the United States of pauper labor and beggars. Mr. Hancock, by request, to liquidate the national war debt in gold; limit the amount of greenbacks to $400 million; to increase the circulation of the national current money; to discontinue the collection of internal revenue and establish a merchant marine. Mr. Townsend moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill pensioning survivors of the Mexican war. The bill does not apply to that pending before the house, to soldiers of the Blackhawk and other Indian wars. After debate the rules were suspended and the bill passed—227 to 16. Mr. Randall, under instructions from the committee on appropriations, reported back the letter from the secretary of the treasury relative to a rebate on the tobacco tax. Mr. Black introduced a resolution amending the rules by making it the order, and asked the unanimous consent for the adoption of the resolution affecting the relation of the United States with foreign countries until referred to and reported from the committee. Referred.

SENATE.—Tuesday, March 4.—At the conclusion of the morning business, the military academy appropriation bill was placed before the senate. The amendment was agreed to and the bill as amended was passed. Bills were reported favorable: To provide for the issue of duplicate checks to government officers in case of the loss of the original. Passed. To ratify the agreement for the sale by the Flatheads and other Indians, of lands for the use of the Northern Pacific. Placed on the calendar. Bills introduced and referred. By Mr. Vest, to provide for permanent reservations for the Indians of Northern Montana. By Mr. Sherman, a bill granting copyright to newspapers. The senate passed without debate, the bill to punish forfeiting within the United states, of notes, bonds or other securities of foreign governments.

HOUSE.—Mr. Lamb reported the bill to amend the Chinese immigration act. Mr. Hitt submitted a minority report. Mr. Hewitt reported the bill to prevent adulteration of teas. The house went into committee of the whole to consider the naval appropriation bill. The debate was prolonged. Mr. Calkins offered an amendment that after July 1, 1884, the staff corps of the active list be reduced by reducing the number of medical advisers from fifteen to five, pay directors from thirteen to five, pay inspectors from thirteen to five and placing the officers removed on the retired list. Without action the committee arose and the house adjourned.

SENATE.—Wednesday, March 5.—The bill extending the limits of the Yellowstone park was passed; also, the bill authorizing the postmaster-general to lease buildings for postoffices of the first, second and third class for terms not to exceed ten years. Mr. Sherman, by consent, presented a message from the house announcing agreement to the joint resolution to appropriate $10,000 for the senate contingent fund, with the proviso that the money be used for no other investigation than such as have already been ordered. This caused objection to the immediate consideration and it went over. Mr. Cockrell introduced a bill to amend the revised statutes so as to give the processes of the United States courts the same force in all states that processes of the several states have in their respective states. After debate on the Pendleton bill the senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

HOUSE.—The bill passed making appropriation of $8,100 to supply the deficiency in the amount required for expenditures to ascertain the depth of water and the width of channel of the south pass of the Mississippi river and gauge the waters of the Mississippi river and its tributaries. Mr. Robertson reported a resolution unseating I. Luna, delegate from New Mexico, and seating in his place P. A. Manzana. The resolution was adopted. Mr. Lewis reported the bill to repeal section 22 of the act incorporating the Texas Pacific railway company and to declare the forfeiture of the land grant therein made. Placed on the house calendar. The house committee on commerce reported the bill providing for the removal of obstructions to free navigation from the navigable waters of the United States. Referred to the committee of the whole. The committee on judiciary reported the bill establishing a reform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. Referred to the committee of the whole.

SENATE.—Thursday, March 6. Bills reported favorably and placed on the calendar: From the committee on postoffices and post roads, fixing the rate of postage to be paid upon second-class mail matter when sent by others than publishers and newsagents at one cent for four ounces. (The present rate is one cent for two ounces.) From the committee on commerce, the house bill making an appropriation of $8,100 to supply deficiencies in the amounts required for ascertaining the depth of water and width of channel in the South pass and other parts of the Mississippi river and jetties. The Pendleton bill providing for a system of courts for the exercise of authority conferred upon the United States in places outside of their territory and dominion, was passed. After executive session the senate took up the bills on the calendar, and the bill appropriating $20,000 to Col. Albert Hermery, for inventing a machine for testing iron and steel, was passed.

HOUSE.—The house went into committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill, in the course of the discussion Mr. Henley charged the secretary of the Mare Island navy yard to be compelled to vote the republican ticket at the last election. Mr. Belford offered an amendment authorizing a detail of naval line officers to act as instructors in the state universities and agricultural colleges, not to exceed forty in number. Adopted. Mr. Calkins moved to amend the clause prohibiting officers on the retired list from accepting positions in the civil service of the United States, by providing that prohibition shall apply below the rank of major in the navy of commander in the navy who have been retired by reason of wounds. Adopted. The committee rose and the bill was passed—259 to 1.

SENATE.—Friday, March 7.—The bill passed reported by Garland from the committee on judiciary, constituting a majority of the judges of the supreme court of the United States to be a quorum, instead of six, as heretofore. The bill also prohibits the judge who heard the case in the circuit court from sitting on the supreme bench when the case comes up on appeal. The bill to establish a bureau of statistics and labor came up under the five-minute rule. Mr. Morrill suggested a postponement in order to give more time for debate. Mr. Blair opposed the delay. After further discussion the bill went over. Mr. Plumb reported favorably the house bill declaring forfeited the lands granted to the Texas Pacific railroad, and stated that the minority of the committee desired the privilege of submitting a dissenting report at their convenience.

HOUSE.—The house bill authorizing the retirement of Gen. Alfred Pleasanton as colonel was recommitted without instructions. Mr. Brown (Ind.) immediately introduced a bill granting Pleasanton a pension of $100 per month. Referred to committee on invalid pensions. The house went into committee of the whole on the private calendar (Cox in the chair), and remained in session till 4 o'clock, when several private bills were reported to the house and passed. The house then took a recess till 7:40 p. m., when the house passed a number of pension bills and adjourned.

Beware of the inceptive stages of Consumption. Take Piso's Cure in time.

Another Heavy Robbery.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Last Saturday, about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, Paymaster C. S. Bartlett, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, left his office for lunch without taking the precaution to close the combination of the safe, in which the money for the payment of the employes was deposited. On leaving the room he did so without waiting the return of the other attaches of the office, who had also gone to lunch. Before his return the safe was robbed of all its contents, with the exception of some packages of nickels, and small change, the total amount disappearing, as near as the company officials can estimate, being $27,000. On the facts becoming known and investigation being instituted, Paymaster Bartlett was discharged from the service of the company for negligence and the matter placed in the hands of detectives.

Iowa Republican Convention.

The call for the Iowa republican state convention, to be held in Des Moines, April 30th, has been issued. The call says the convention will be charged with the duty of selecting four delegates and four alternates to the national convention. Districts have the option to elect delegates by district convention or by district subdivisions at the state convention, and recommends the latter plan to the end that the state convention may be more largely attended and so get a fuller party convention for conference and counsel. The state convention will be composed of 917 delegates.

Past Mail to the West.

The postmaster-general has made arrangements for a special fast mail train between New York and Chicago, to leave New York via the New York Central and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern at 5:50 p. m., receiving mail from New England. It will reach Cleveland at 12:27 p. m., where important connections will be made for the south and west; reach Toledo at 5 p. m., connecting with a fast train over the Wabash for St. Louis and for Michigan points, and reach Chicago at 12:25 a. m., or twenty-seven hours for the entire run. It will throw off and catch mail at intermediate points without stopping.

It is so Everywhere.

E. B. Ball, druggist at Hiattsville, Kas., has this to write about Allen's Lung Balsam: "It is the best selling Throat and Lung Remedy, and gives general satisfaction. I cheerfully recommend it.

The high tenor commands a high salary and every singer should make a note of it.

The soft and silky appearance given to the hair by the use of Carboline, the natural hair restorer, is the subject of general remark by all who have witnessed its effects upon the human head. Sold by dealers in drugs.

A Minnesota man recently threw up a live frog.

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for Sick Headache, and every woman should know this. They are not only a positive cure, but a sure preventive if taken when the approach is felt. Carter's Little Liver Pills act directly on the liver and bile, and in this way remove the cause of disease without first making you sick by a weakening purge. If you try them you will not be disappointed.

When a heart string snaps the report reaches heaven.

Stop at the Metropolitan Hotel when in Omaha. The best $2.00 per day house in the west. Tables as good as any $3.00 per day house.

DR. JAQUES GERMAN WORM CAKES never fail to destroy worms and remove them from the system.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SPRAINS and BRUISES are permanently relieved by Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment. Sold by all druggists.

PURIFY THE BLOOD with Ellert's Daylight Liver Pills. They act directly on the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, being mild and cleansing, but never griping or painful.

SAVE YOUR HARNESS—by oiling with Uncle Sam's Harness Oil, which will make it soft and pliable. This is the best oil ever made for leather. Sold by all harness makers.

DR. WINCHELL'S TEETHING SYRUP is just the medicine for mothers to have in the house for the children. It will cure coughs, colds, sore throat, and regulate the bowels. Do not fail to give it a trial, you will be pleased with its charming effect. Sold by all druggists.

WHEN HORSES AND CATTLE are spiritless, scraggy and feeble, they need treatment with Uncle Sam's Condition Powder. It purifies the blood, improves the appetite, cures COLDS and DISTEMPERS, invigorates the system, and will keep the animal in a healthy, handsome condition.

STOP THAT TERRIBLE COUGH.—Every case of consumption commences with a cough, procured by having taken cold, which if allowed to run its course will soon work its way into the air passages and then to the lungs, if not checked by some such valuable cough remedy as ELLERT'S EXTRACT OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY, which is unrivalled for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Save dangerous spells of sickness and expensive doctor's bills by taking this valuable medicine in season. Ask your druggist for it.

OUR ANCESTORS' NERVE.

The Secret of Their Unusual Vigor Explained and How it can be Acquired

There was something about the sturdy vigor of former generations that challenges the admiration of every man, woman and child. They were no opicures—those ancient fathers. They lived simply, and successfully met and overcome difficulties that would have discouraged this age and generation. The rigors of the frontier were supplemented by the savages; wild beasts threatened their enterprise and poverty was a common companion. Yet they bravely encountered and resisted all those things and laid the foundations of a land whose blessings we now enjoy. Their constitutions were strong; their health unsurpassed and yet they were forced to expose themselves continually. There certainly must have been some good and adequate cause for all this and for the physical superiority of that age over the present.

It is well known to every one conversant with the history of that time that certain home compounds of strengthening qualities were used almost universally by those pioneers. The malarial evils and exposures to which they were subjected necessitated this. When their bodies become chilled by cold or debilitated by the damp mists of a new country they were forced to counteract it by the use of antidotes. Medicines were few in those days and doctors almost unknown. Hence the preparations above referred to. From among the number, all of which were compounded on the same general principle, one was found to be more efficient, and hence far more popular than all the rest. It was well known through the middle and western states and was acknowledged as the best preparation for malarial disorders and general debility then known. The recipe for compounding this valuable article was handed down from one family and generation to another, was known to the Harrison family and is used as the basis and general formula for the present "Tippecanoe," the name being suggested by the battle in which General Harrison was engaged. The manufacturers have thoroughly investigated this subject in its minutest details, and are certain that for malassimilation of food, dyspepsia, tired feelings, general debility, prostrations, malarial disorders and humors in the blood, nothing can exceed in value "Tippecanoe," which was the medicine of our forefathers and seems destined to be the most popular preparation of the day.

"Tippecanoe" is prepared and given to the public by Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., proprietors of the famous Warner's Safe Cure, which is now the most extensively used of any American medicine. The well-known standing of this house is a sufficient guarantee of the purity and power of this preparation which seeks to banish one of the greatest banes of the nineteenth century—malassimilation of food. Any one who experiences trouble of digestion; who feels less vigor than formerly; whose system has unquestionably "run down" and who realizes the necessity of some strengthening tonic cannot afford to permit such symptoms to continue. If the farmer finds that his threshing machine does not separate the grain from the straw he realizes that something is wrong and tries to repair the machine. When the food does not sustain the life; when it fails to make blood; when it causes the energy to depart and ambition to die, it is a certain sign that something is wrong and that the human machine needs repairing. It is not a question of choice; it is a matter of duty. You must attend to your health or your sickness, and nothing will sooner overcome these evils than "Tippecanoe," the medicine of the past, a safeguard for the present and a guarantee of health for the future.

THE MARKETS.

OMAHA

WHEAT—No. 2, 74¾@74⅝c.
BARLEY—No. 2, 50@51c.
RYE—No. 3, 44@44½c.
CORN—No. 2, 38⅝@39c.
OATS—No. 2, 32½@32¾c.
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CHOP FEED—Per cwt. 90c.
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ORANGES—Messina, per box, $3 50.
LEMONS—Messina, per box, $4 00@4 25.
APPLES—Per barrel $4 00@5 00.
BUTTER—Creamery, 33@35c.
BUTTER—Best country roll, 17@19
EGGS—Fresh, 21@23c.
HAMS—Per lb, 12½c.
POTATOES—Choice, per bushel, 50@60c.
HAY—In bulk, per ton, $6 00@6 50.
LARD—Refined, per lb, 15.
SHEEP—$3 00@4 25.
CATTLE $3-25@5 25.
HOGS—6 00@6 30.
CALVES—$5 50@6 50.

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WHEAT—Per bushel, 90⅞@91c
CORN—Per bushel, 50⅞@50¼c.
OATS—Per bushel, 31⅞@31¾c.
PORK—$17 45@17 50.
LARD—$9 25@9 37½.
HOGS—Packing and shipping, $6 85@7 75.
CATTLE—Exports, $6 40@7 00.
SHEEP—Medium to good, $4 75@5 00

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—Per bushel, $1 09⅛@1 10⅛.
CORN—Per bushel, 48⅞@49⅛c.
OATS—Per bushel, 34@34½c.
CATTLE—Exports, $6 50@7 00.
SHEEP—Medium, $4 00@4 40.
HOGS—Packers, $6 30@6 85.

The best and oldest medicine for cure of liver disease is Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator.

"The codfish ball—the one given by Vanderbilt.

"A God-send is Ely's Cream Balm," writes Mrs. M. A. Jackson, of Portsmouth, N. H., on May 25, 1882. I had Catarrh for three years! had tried nearly all remedies but to no purpose. Two or three times a week my nose would bleed quite freely and I thought the seeps in it would never heal. Your Balm has cured me." This preparation is not a liquid or a snuff, and is easily applied. (Price 50 cents. See adv't.)

"Uncle Sam to France—no swine, no wine. "Women young ladies do not wear darned hose.

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Sure cure for Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of 20 years' standing. No one need suffer 5 minutes after using Williams' Indian Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays Itching, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Prepared only for piles, itching of private parts—nothing else. Mailed for $1. FRAZIER MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

Widow Van Cott says she has saved 30,000 souls during her ministerial life.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage, Expressage and Carriage Hire, and stop at GRAND UNION HOTEL, opposite Grand Central Depot. 600 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse-cars, stages and elevated railroads to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

When you come to Omaha, take the *Street Cars* or *Bus* for the Metropolitan Hotel. $2.00 per day. Tables as good any $3.00 per day house.

Short horns are easiest raised where the bottom of the glasses are the thickest.

"Mother Swan's Worm Syrup," for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation, tastelessness, 25c.

The rent roll for the Astor estate for 1883 is about $3,000,000.

For Throat Diseases and Coughs, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, like all really good things, are frequently imitated. The genuine are sold only in boxes.

"A tramp's wood-yard" has been opened in Chicago.

Shun the Plague.

Montaigne, the French philosopher, shunned melancholic and sour-visaged men as the avoid the plague. Allen's Iron Tonic Bitters remove all traces of melancholy, nervous prostration and physical debility. One trial is sufficient. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, St. Paul, Minn.

A comic song may so multiply itself as to become tune-humorous to mention.

"Rough on Coughs." 15c., 25c., 50c., at Druggists. Complete cure Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat.

The fellow who was butted by a sheep had a "wether beaten" appearance.

Pure Cod-Liver Oil, made from selected livers on the sea shore by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York: it is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

Chapped Hands, Face, Pimples, and Rough Skin, cure by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York.

A perfect rush—of Italian artists,—with their attendant original dudes, is expected in America.

GOOD FOR MAN OR BEAST.—The army and Navy Liniment cures Colic, Scratches and others. For particulars see advertisement.

Canada's militia, 37,000 strong, cost last year $734,000.

"Rough on Tooth Ache." Ask for it. Instant relief, quick cure. 15c. Druggists.

The short-tailed mule is the modern neighbob.

Samaritan Nervine, the great nerve conqueror, is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. Get at Druggists, $1.50.

The tramp crop will be plentiful this spring.

Mr. W. W. Arnold, Attorney at Law, at Gallatin, and formerly a resident of Jamesport, Davies county, Mo., has recently returned from Drs. Dickerson & Stark's Surgical Institute at Kansas City, where he had his only son treated successfully for congenital club-feet. The bright little fellow is proud that he can now walk like other little boys.

Snoqldn't every fever and ague patient wear a shake?

For seven years Allen's Brain Food has stood the strongest tests as to its merits in curing Nervousness, Nervous Debility and restoring lost powers to the weakened Generative System, and in no instance has it ever failed; test it. $1; 6 for $5. All druggists, or by mail from J. H. Allen, 315 First Ave., New York city.

Steeples come high, but the churches must have them.

Sweetness and Light—Gin and gum.

"Samaritan Nervine cured our daughter's life-long epilepsy." Rev. P. P. Shirley, Chicago, Ill.

Ben Butler believes that Valentine day is a fraud.

SKINNY MEN. Wells' Health Renewer restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence. $1.

Malice is the whip that drives anger to the devil.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

The want of a reliable diuretic which while acting as a stimulant of the kidneys, neither excites nor irritates them, was long felt and supplied by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This fine medicine exerts the requisite degree of stimulation upon these organs without producing irritation, and is, therefore, far better adapted for the purpose than any medicated excitants often resorted to. Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague and Kindred diseases are all cured by it. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

$25.00 REWARD!

We will pay the above reward for any case Rheumatism or Neuralgia we cannot cure. It will relieve any case of Diphtheria or Croup instantly. Army and Navy Liniment will relieve pain and soreness and remove an enormous growth of bone or muscle on man or beast. Price per bottle: Large, 75 cents; Medium, 50 cents. Will refund the money for any failure. Army and Navy Liniment Co., 61 Wabash Ave., Chicago. Richardson & Co., Wholesale Druggists, St. Louis, Mo., Western agents.

CATARRH Ely's Cream Balm

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD CATARRH ROSE-COLD HAY-FEVER PRICE 50 CENTS ELY BRO'S OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A.

HAY-FEVER

Ely's Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane of the nasal passages from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores taste and smell. A few applications relieve. A thorough treatment will positively cure. Agreeable to use. Send for circular. Price 50 cents by mail or at druggists.

ELY BROTHERS, Owego, N. Y.

Agents Wanted

Our elegant new Sewing Machine, with all the latest and best High Arm Tucker, Ruffler and full outfit free. All the latest improvements. Warranted five years. Sent on trial. A new Singer Machine with attachments warranted to do all kinds of work, only $14.25, can be bought anywhere. Circulars and testimonials free. The Standard Sewing Machine Co., Chicago, Ill.

GOODYEAR'S SENSIBLE TRUSS does with the finger what others do with the hand. It is a radical cure, certain, it is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. GOODYEAR TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS has a pad different from all others. It is cup shape, with self-adjusting ball in center, adapts itself to all parts of the body, while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person would with the finger. With light pressure the hernia is held firmly, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. GOODYEAR TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES, FLOWERS, *And Vegetable Plants*, Adapted to this climate. Address WM. SMITH, SIOUX CITY, IOWA. Send for Catalogue. Agents wanted. Cut flowers the year round.

CANCER new treatment.—A positive cure. Dr. W. L. Sayne Marshalltown, Ia.

AGENTS WANTED for the best and fastest-selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Four colored plates to a page free. NATIONAL PUB. CO., St. Louis, Mo.

"THE MILLION."

A Weekly Politico-Economic Journal Devoted to Tariff Reform.

FIRST NO. ISSUED MARCH 8th, 1884.

HENRY J. PHILPOTT, Editor.

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ADDRESS, THE MILLION, DES MOINES, IOWA.

LEADS THEM ALL!

Barnes' Wire Check Rower.

Eleven Years Practical Use in the Field.

WORKS ON ALL PLANTERS.

Popular because Simple and Easy to Operate.

It has the lead with the Dealers and the Farmers, who have rendered an unanimous verdict that it is the *best Check Rower made.*

The wire does not cross the machine, thus avoiding a GREAT WEAR AND STRAIN ON THE WIRE, and friction on the pulleys, and enabling wire that *does not* cross the machine outwear several wires that do cross.

CHAMBERS, BERING, QUINLAN CO., Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR, ILL.

CLOSED ON OUTSIDE OF NOSE. Only Double Ring Invented. Champion Hog Ringer RINGS AND HOLDER. The only ring that will effectually keep hogs from rooting. No sharp points in the nose.

Only Single Ring ever Invented that Closes on Outside of the Nose. Brown's Elliptical Ring AND Triple Groove Hog and Pig Ringer. Only Single Ring that *closes on the outside of the nose.* No sharp points in the flesh to keep it sore.

CHAMBERS, BERING, QUINLAN CO., Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR, ILLS.

Uncle Sam's CONDITION POWDER for Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c.

—SHREWD FARMERS AND STOCKMEN—

Find it pays them to give Uncle Sam's Condition Powder freely to diseased stock, and occasionally to all; because it purifies the blood, aids digestion, stimulates the various functions to healthy action, and thus promotes growth, and gives a smooth, glossy coat of hair.

MILCH COWS are much benefitted by the occasional use of Uncle Sam's Condition Powder in slop or feed.

HOGS fatten faster when it is given three or four days in succession every month or two.

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PREPARED ONLY BY THE EMMERT PROPRIETARY CO., - - - CHICAGO, ILL.

It is a well-known fact that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable. Nothing on Earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder. Dose, one teaspoonful to each pint of food. It will also prevent and cure Hog Cholera, &c. 50 cents per pkg; 25 cents; or sent by mail for breeders' use, price $1.00; by mail, $1.20. Circulars sent FREE. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

MAKE HENS LAY

CHICKEN CHOLERA, Hog Cholera, &c. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Advertised in large cans, for $1.50. Sample copies of TIMES 5 cents. Address orders to the "PRINTERS' JOURNAL," 515 Elm Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Steel Pens JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

Sold by ALL DEALERS throughout the World. Gold Medal Paris Exposition, 1878.

THE Oldest Medicine in the World is probably Dr. Isaac Thompson's ENGLISH EYE-WATER. This article is a finely prepared physician's prescription, and has been in constant use for nearly a century, and notwithstanding the many other preparations that have been introduced into the market, the sale of this article is constantly increasing. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits. JOHN I. THOMPSON, SONS & CO., Troy N. Y.

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BEST, CHEAPEST and SIMPLEST. All grains, grass seeds, lime, salt, ashes, fertilizers and everything requiring broadcasting—any quantity per acre, better and faster than by sower. Not affected by wind, as the seed is fed from a box close on to the ground. Perfectly simple. Readily attached to any wagon. Lasts a lifetime. Can be used wherever a wagon can be driven. Team walking sows four acres of wheat. Crop one-fourth larger than when drilled. Send stamp for circulars containing testimonials. Mention this paper.

C. W. DORR, Treasurer, FANNING SEEDER CO., Des Moines, Iowa.

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Cure Headache, Constipation, Chills and Fever, and all Bilious Complaints.

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$65 A Month and Board for 3 Live Young Men or Ladies in each county. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Learn TELEGRAPHY & R. R. Accts' business. Good Situations. BEST chance ever offered. Ad. J. D. BROWN, Mar. Mo.

WANTED experienced Book and Bible Agents in every County. Liberal salaries. Mid. Address, stating experience, P. O. D. EXLEY, St. Louis, Mo.

PENSIONS to soldiers & Heirs, send stamp for Circulars. H. L. BINGHAM, Att'y, Washington, D. C.

W S U 6 1884. 406 10

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

DR FOOTE'S ORIGINAL METHODS OF HOME CURE!

OLD EYES Made New without doctors, medicine or glasses.
RUPTURE Cured without operation or injurious artificial trusses.
PHIMOSIS Cured without cutting.
NERVOUS Debility, etc., treated on new painless, safe, sure, and rational treatment. Five hundred testimonials.
CHRONIC Diseases (all kinds—pamphlets free). Consultation, 10c. each.

Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1128 Broadway, N.Y. City.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.

Easy to use. A certain cure. Not expensive. Three months' treatment in one package. Unpleasant in the Head, Headache, Dizziness, Hay Fever, &c. Fifty cents. By all Druggists, or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, Owego, N. Y.

Logan Valley Herald.

A. P. CHILDS, EDITOR
FRANK FULLER, MANAGER

The Herald is the oldest, largest and best paper published in the Logan Valley.

Wayne, Neb. Friday, March 14, 1884

The Ponca Journal gets up on its ear, and in a two-column article demolishes THE HERALD, and endeavors to prove that Ponca is the hub of the universe; that all the other towns in North Nebraska are to it as a tadpole to a whale, or the light of a penny rushlight to the full glare of a noonday sun; that the business of the great and only Ponca is mastodonic in its proportions, while the business men of other towns, which are so unfortunate and benighted as not to be located in its shadow, have nothing to do but swap jackknives, exchange stories, and play checkers with each other. And in order to do this, the editor, in that peculiar manner for which he is noted among his brethren of the quill, gives free vein to his imagination, and lets his pen slide along the paper as smoothly as a cocktail would glide down a bummer's throat. He sets up a man of straw, and then knocks it down with almost as much ease as John L. Sullivan drops the men who stand up before him for a few rounds; and having done so, turns to his constituents with a self satisfied smile, as much as to say "There I have crushed him this time."

The Journal says in regard to population, that Ponca contains 1,447 people; that "Wakefield has about 500," and that "Wakefield is considerably larger than Wayne," but that out of chasity to us, he will *allow Wayne to have* 500 also! Well, Mr. Journal, when Wayne was incorporated in February last, a census was taken of the town, which gave it a population of 713, and as "Wakefield is considerably larger," the two combined must have a population "considerably larger" (even if it is not 25 per cent.) than that of Ponca. But how does this agree with your first assertion that Ponca had more population than Wayne, Wakefield, Emerson, Jackson and Dakota City combined? The figures won't *lie* even to suit the veracious editors of the Journal, and they say:

Wayne,	713	Ponca,	
Wakefield,	500	claimed,	1,447
Emerson,	250		
Jackson,	600		
Dakota City,	600		
Total,	2,663		1,447

In regard to valuations, the Journal claims that Ponca's improvements for 1883 foot up $58,000 and that $71,000 the valuation of her brick buildings, exceeds in "cost and value all the property on the townsite of Wayne, or ever erected there." Why bless your old soul, Mr. Journal, during 1883 the improvements in Wayne foot up to $50,000; in 1882 to over $150,000, and in all to over $225,000. Add to these the valuation of the other four towns, which must amount to $775,000, and it gives a round million. How does your Munchausenism stand when confronted with the figures?

And now in regard to business. The Journal claims that Ponca's business foots up $255,000, and generously concedes that Wayne *may* do a business of $70,005 a year. We have made it a point to investigate the matter somewhat, and we find that two firms alone do over $90,000 a year, and that including everything, our business men made sales last year aggregating over $200,000! We have five general stores, and a sixth one is now going up, two drug stores, two hardware, two lumber yards, three millinery, etc. etc., and most of them are as well patronized as similar concerns in Ponca. And right here we venture the assertion that either of our two banks, has a larger capital and did a larger business last year than Ponca's banks combined; while the firm of J. O. Milligan & Co. do a larger business, and carry a larger stock than all of the lumber yards in Ponca together. As regards the assertion that men living within ten miles of Wayne go to Ponca to sell their hogs and do their trading, the Journal is undoubtedly giving us *wind*, and can convince us only by naming the parties. Wayne buyers pay as much for hogs as do those of Ponca, as can be seen by comparing the reports in the two papers. Last week's Journal quotes hogs at $5 50 @ $6.00; THE HERALD's quotations were $5.50 @ $6.00. Where is the difference?

We are much younger than the veteran editor of the Journal, and have been taught to respect gray hairs, and assure our choleric brother that we meant no disrespect in what he is pleased to call personal allusions. We are grateful for the good words he has to offer concerning our town, and know that were he to visit it once, he would speak still more flatteringly of it, but we cannot allow him to puff up his own town by underrating ours, even at the risk of being inundated with buckets full of the slush and billingsgate with which he closes his article.

In conclusion, and in all kindness we say, "come over and see us, brother Hose, and if you don't admit that Wayne is the neatest and most enterprising town in North Nebraska, why, we'll stand treat.

Tilden is in the field "for keeps," and those democrats who are relegating him to the rear as a fossil, are reckoning without their hosts. Sammy's ghost will not down at their bidding; and the New York Sun having set the ball in motion in a double leaded editorial advocating his nomination, we may look for it to increase in momentum, until the nomination of Tilden on the first ballot is a foregone conclusion.

Doc. Mathews has purchased the half interest in the O'Neil Banner, and that paper is merged into The Frontier, with Mathews and Riggs as publishers. The two will make a strong team, and will undoubtedly obtain what THE HERALD wishes them—abundant success.

Having settled the question that this state is overwhelmingly for Blaine, it is about time to ascertain who is the choice of the Republicans of this district for congress.

Correspondence.

McGREGOR, IA. Mar. 8th, '84.

EDITOR HERALD:—I left Wayne yesterday morning just after the accident to Mr. Slater, which I trust will not prove as serious as a hasty examination indicated, and commenced my work of posting our Wayne circulars. The ride to Sioux City on a mixed train was attended with usual amount of monotony and jars, [not family jars] as we made up the train at each station. After eating a hasty meal at Sioux City, I boarded the Illinois Central train and was soon speeding away to the east, and found at each increasing mile an increase in the depth of snow. I commenced at the smoking car and furnished each of the passengers with an edition of the Wayne circular through to the sleeping car, and wherever I thought a suggestion about our county would be acceptably received I threw it in gratuitously along with the printed matter. One man from Massachusetts took several copies and said he would place them in the hands of parties in the old Bay state whom he knew wanted to come west to seek homes. I intended to stop off at Manchester, and canvass some in Delaware county, but on my arrival there the weather looked threatening, and I found the roads were bad, and I decided a ride across the country with the possibility of being drifted in would not be desirable, so I pushed on to Dubuque where we arrived in time to get a good breakfast at the Julien House. After billing the depot and some of the most public places I took the 10:58 train on the Milwaukee road and arrived here about 1 p.m. Instead of three inches of snow which covered there when I left I find here nearly three feet with prospects of more. It is nearly impossible to get around in the woods, all nature wears the aspect of mid-winter. I have met a great many who intend to visit Northeastern Nebraska during the spring but think it too early to start out now. Stock is nearly as high here as there, and corn out of the question. I shall spend a day or two in this section of country and then pass on along the line of the Illinois Central road returning with the with the excursion train the 19th.

TH. DOCTOR.

Trustees Proceedings.

MARCH 8th, 1884.

Trustees met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Messrs. Bressler and Taylor.

On motion John T. Bressler was chosen chairman, *pro tem*.

Charles Johnson being present, was duly sworn in as Trustee of the village of Wayne, to fill vacancy.

On motion adjourned to meet at the Logan Valley Bank on Tuesday evening, March 11th, 1884.

JOHN T. BRESSLER,
Chairman, *pro tem.*

Attest:
A. P. CHILDS, Village Clerk.

Wayne, Neb., March 11th, 1884.

Board of Trustees met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Messrs. Bressler and Taylor.

No quorum appearing, on motion adjourned to Saturday evening, March 15th, at 7:30 o'clock, at Logan Valley Bank.

JOHN T. BRESSLER,
Chairman *pro tem.*

Attest:
A. P. CHILDS, Village Clerk.

For Sale.

I have for sale several horse and mule teams at my ranch. Parties west of Wayne. T. T. Chapin.

Additional Locals.

The ides of March.

Ran. Frazier went to Sioux City yesterday.

W. B. Jordan, of Atlantic, Iowa, has been in town during the present week.

Reading meeting and song service at the Presbyterian Church, Sabbath evening.

Messrs. Figgins and McNeill have arrived and settled on their lands east of Wayne.

C. L. Herrington, and R. L. Thompson, of Hartington, were in town this week.

Jem Nelson was made a full fledged citizen of the United States, by the district judge yesterday.

We understand that it is expected that only those receiving invitations will attend the wedding ceremonies at the church next Tuesday morning.

Seed wheat for sale at Peavey's elevator, Wayne. tf

For Sale—A thoroughbred pedigree bull. A. T. Chapin.

TO THE LADIES.

When you wish to purchase anything in fine jewelry, call and examine my stock. Mrs M P. Ahern's.

Well Digging

If you want a dug well, get some one to dig it that knows how, and apply to. Henry & Coffman. 444w6.

SPRING MILLINERY.

At Mrs M. P. Ahern's,

Take your hides and tallow to Benson's meat market. He pays the highest market price in cash.

F. KELLER, M. D.,
Homeopathic Physician,
Wayne, Neb.,
Office over the Citizens' Bank.
The treatment of
FEMALE DISEASES and CHRONIC CASES
a specialty. 447m6*

PIONEER
Millinery and Notion House.
Silks Satins, Velvets Fringes, Lace,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, PLUMES
TIPS, and all the leading styles of
MILLINERY
Also all kinds of Valenciennes, Guipure, Torchon and Silk Spanish Laces, Ladies and children's Jackets, Hose, Lace and Kid Gloves and Mitts, Zephyrs, Saxony, and Germantown Yarns Canvas, Card Board, Silk and Linen Floss, Warner's, Ball's and Duplex Coisets, a
Full Line of Hair Goods
also a full line of
Ladies' Fine JEWELRY.
SOLE AGENT FOR
Mme. Demorest's Reliable Patterns,
Improved Wheeler & Wilson,
SEWING MACHINES,
Headquarters for Sewing Machine Supplies
Dress and Cloak making a specialty.
MRS. M. P. AHERN,
[335] Wayne, Neb.

C. St. P. M. & O. R'y.
"THE ROYAL ROUTE."
GOING NORTH AND EAST
Connections are made at Sioux City with
ILL. CENTRAL R. R.
for all points in Central Iowa, Northern Illinois and
Chicago.
and with the main line of C. St. P. M. & O. R'y, for all points
NORTH.
with Through Trains and Pullman Sleepers
Sioux City to St. Paul.
GOING SOUTH.
Connections are made at Omaha with C. B. R. R. K. C. St. Jo. & C. B. Railway for
Lincoln,
St. Joseph,
Atchinson,
Kansas City,
St. Louis,
And for all points south, and for
COUNCIL BLUFFS.
and all points in
Southern Iowa.
This Route is in all things Always the Best
Buy Your Tickets Over It and be convinced of its superiority.
Sioux City office over Sioux National Bank. Omaha office corner 14th and Webster sts.
T. W. TEASDALE, Gen'l Passenger Agent St. Paul.
F. B. CLARKE, Gen'l Traffic Manager, St. Paul, Minn.

[Feb. 22—Mar 14]

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the County Court of Wayne County, Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of NIELS NIELSON, Deceased. } Notice.

To Sarah Davenport, Niels Nielsen, Jens V. Larson, Andreas Rasmussen, and Dedrasse W. Britton, Administrator of said Estate:

You are hereby notified that we will apply to E. Mallory, County Judge, at said county, at his office in Wayne, Nebraska, on the 7th day of April, 1884, or as soon thereafter as the application can be heard, to have the order of distribution, allowance of the account of the Administrator, and his discharge heretofore made in this matter, vacated and set aside. And that affidavits will be used in the hearing of said motion.

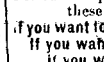
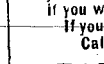
Dated Feb. 23d, 1884.

ANE MARIE SOPHIE NIELSEN,
SIDSEL NIELSEN, Issaue,
By NIELS JENSEN, her guardian,
ELAIK MARIE NIELSEN,
By A. A. WELCH, Their Attorney.
6.w4

Logan Valley
BANK
Wayne, Neb.
Oldest Established Bank in the Co.
And Successors to the
Wayne CO. Bank.
Provided with large fire-proof Brick Vaults, Burglar Proof Safe and Time Lock.
We pay interest on Time Deposits, and Loan Money on good security at customary rates. Present rate on improved farms is 9 per cent annual interest—no commissions or deductions—full amount paid.
COLLECTIONS MADE,
Of Drafts, Notes, Coupons, etc., in all parts of the United States and the Old World
We buy and sell exchanges on all parts of the United States and Canada, and on all the principal cities in Germany, Ireland, Great Britain, France, Spain, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Scandinavian Points, Switzerland and the rest.
And for travelers we issue Letters of Credit available in all parts of the civilized world.
We sell passage tickets to and from Europe, via the
Hamburg, Italian, Rotterdam and Cunard Line of
OCEAN STEAMERS.
Write Insurance in the

Phœnix,	Hartford, Conn
Phenix,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
North American,	Philadelphia, Pa
German,	Freeport, Ill
Mutual Life,	New York

JOHN T. BRESSLER, Ex. Co. Treas
D. C. PATTERSON, Att'y at-Law.

Bressler & Patterson,
Real Estate Brokers.
We have for sale thousands of acres of unimproved land, situated in every val and valley in
WAYNE, DIXON and CEDAR
Counties, all of which are cheap and will the most luxurious and nutritious grasses. These lands range in price from $5 to $10 per acre. Terms of sale to suit buyer generally.
In addition to our list of wild lands we have many improved farms for sale cheap, among which is

THREE 320 acre farms near the SLATER RANCHE 7 miles from Wayne.
ALSO

ONE 160 acre farm 2½ miles from Wayne, First class farm.
ALSO
A number of 160 and 80 acre farms.
For further particulars in regard to these or any lands, or
If you want to mortgage your farm.
If you want to sell your farm.
If you want to rent your farm.
If you want to buy a farm
Call on or address us.
TAXES PAID
In all parts of the State.
TWELVE YEARS RESIDENCE in Wayne county enables us to give full information to land seekers. Have full facilities for transacting all kinds of business connected with Notary Public's Office, Insurance, Real Estate Transfers, Land Surveying, Conveyancing, etc

WARNER & COYLE,
CITY
Livery and Feed
STABLE,

Desire to inform the public that they have now, as in the past, a first class
Livery, Feed & Sale Stable
On the Northwest corner of First and Pearl Sts and are better prepared than ever to furnish the Very Best of Rigs at lowest rates. Special attention given to the carrying of
TRAVELING MEN
To and from other points. Remember the place—the Red, White and Blue barn.
Horses for Sale,
At all times. Also Jackson's Common Sense Liniment.
All Kinds of Feed for Sale

Road Not Ice.

To whom it may concern:

The commissioners, deeming that the public good demands it, have declared the following section line roads to wit:

Commencing at the northwest corner of section twenty two, town twenty-six, range four, running thence east on section lines two miles and connecting with road running north and south on section lines, between sections thirteen and fourteen, same town and range.

All objections thereto or claims for damages must be filed in the county clerk's office on or before noon of the 28th day of May, 1884 or such roads will be established without reference thereto.

Dated Wayne, Neb., Feb. 28th, 1884.
Attest:
4-446 THOS. J. STEELE Clerk.

Teachers' Examination.

I will hold a public examination of teachers at the school house in Wayne, on the third Saturday of every month between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. A fee of 1 will be charged for every examination or for a certificate endorsed or renewed. Regular examination days. JESSE S. HAKE, Co. Sup't. Public Instruction.

E. C. Palmer & Co.
WHOLESALE GROCERS
Sioux City, Iowa
We make a specialty of the Manufacture of all Kinds of
Tin and Sheet Iron Ware
Goods made to order, and
Repairing
Done on Short Notice.
BARB WIRE
Pumps, Well Wheels,
BUCKETS,
LANTERNS,
And a full line of
Shelf and Heavy
Hardware
LINN BROS.,
Successors to
Ed. F. Morris.

County Directory.

D. W. Britton	Co. Treasurer	Wayne.
P. J. Steele	Co. Clerk	Wayne.
E. Martin	Co. Judge	Wayne.
A. S. Miner	Sheriff	Wayne.
J. S. Hake	Co. Sup't	Wayne.
H. E. Harris	Co. Surveyor	Wayne.
J. W. Bartlett	Coroner	Wayne.
J. J. W. Fox	Co. Com'r	Wayne.
O. F. Crane	" "	Wakefield.
A. T. Chapin	" "	Wayne.

PINE LUMBER
Building Material
General Merchandise,
FLOUR.
We make the Lowest Prices and sell the closest buyer.
Rees, of Hoskins.

SIBLEY'S SEEDS
FOR ALL CLIMATES, ALL SOILS, ALL CROPS.
1884 CATALOGUE FREE
HIRAM SIBLEY & CO. Rochester, N.Y. Chicago, Ill.

The Late elections
DID NOT INTERFERE WITH THE ARRIVAL OF
New Fall & Winter Goods
—AT—
Johnson, Smith & Son's.
WE GUARANTEE WE HAVE THE
LARGET STOCK
—AND—
LOWEST PRICE
Of Any House in Wayne or Dixon Counties.

DONT FAIL
To give John Lawrence a call if you wish to purchase
Coal or Wood.
Office back of depot in Peavey's Storehouse.
CASH PAID FOR GRAIN
J. N. Lawrence.

A. A. WELCH,
Attorney at Law,
Wayne, Neb.
REFERENCES: Geo. W. Pleasants, Judge of the Supreme Court, 2d Jud. Dist., Iowa. J. J. Glenn, Judge of the Circuit Court, 8th Jud. Dist., Montmouthshire, Illinois. Hon. Judge Henry Co., Ill. Cambridge. Hon. County Clerk, Henry Co., Ill., Cambridge. T. K. Mitchell, State's Attorney, Henry Co., Ill., Galva. J. M. Brown, Circuit Clerk, Stark Co., Ill., Toulon. First National Bank, Galva, Ill. 47.m6*

D. W. Britton,
AUCTIONEER,
Wayne, Neb.
Will attend all calls to cry auction sales. Charges reason able.

Hyperion Nurseries.
Monticello, Jones County, Iowa
(Established 18..)
Western Branch.
Located on Pacific Office Sec. 26, Tp. 18, R. 41 E., Wahkiah, Neb.
I have and shall keep constantly in stock full line of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Flowering Shrubs &c.
First stock of TAYLOR'S PROLIFIC CURRANT, and COLLINGTON PEAR.
5,000 Apple and Crab Apple Trees
The finest I have ever saw, which I will be happy to demonstrate to any one needing such stock.
C. W. GURNEY

Logan Valley Herald.

Entered at the post-office in Wayne as second class mail matter.

Home Heraldings

Born.

ANDERSON.—March 11th, to Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Anderson, a daughter.

For Sale

Two horses and a span of mules. Apply to C. S. Whitham one mile northwest of town. tf.

Lecture.

A lecture under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society will be given by Rev. Thomas C. Hall, son of Dr. John Hall, Pastor 5th Avenue Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday evening, March 18th. Subject—Home. Admission 35 cents. Tickets for sale at M. S. Davies.

The Wayne Markets.

The ruling prices of Wayne markets this morning are as follows:

Hogs,	$5.50 to $5.75
Cattle,	4.50 to 5.00
Wheat,	60 to 75 cts
Corn,	38 to 40 "
Flax Seed,	$1.75 "
Oats,	25 to 27 "
Coal,	$6.50 to $8.50

Correspondence Wanted.

THE HERALD would like to see all parts of the county represented in its local columns, and to this end invokes correspondence from the different precincts. Never mind about how the items are written, so that you send us the facts; but don't neglect to send them.

About LaPorte.

Patrick Dixon, of LaPorte precinct, called on us Saturday. He informs us that his brother-in-law, J. F. Foley arrived recently and is building a house on the land bought by him last fall. Mr. John Burman is also building on the eighty east of Mr. Foley's. Quite a number of other comers are expected to settle in the neighborhood of LaPorte during the spring.

A Flouring Mill.

R. G. Buchanan and A. N. Mengie, of Alden, Iowa, have been here looking over the ground with a view of building a mill. After a thorough inspection of the proposed location they have submitted the following proposition: That they will build a new process roller mill of not less than 60 barrel capacity, and have the same completed by Sept. 1st, 1884, providing the citizens of Wayne will donate a mill site and stock yards and necessary flowage, near the brick yard and $2,500 in money to be paid in three installments.

The proposition was only submitted yesterday, and we know not what our people may do in the matter, but THE HERALD believes that it would be for the interest of all to [illegible] matter a favorable consideration.

Leslie.

The immigration boom continues, and this part of the county will soon have a settler on every quarter, if the tide continues a while longer.

Politicians may put it down in their note books that this precinct will pull close on to 200 votes at the fall election. Politics not yet determined.

Among those who are erecting new houses this spring we notice Mr. Shellington, from Mills county, Iowa, who comes here with considerable capital; L. Nunnberger, and many others whose names we cannot recall. In sight of the reporter's house we notice over a dozen new buildings going up.

Nobody selling out, and we hear of no one who wishes to.

O. F. Crane has received a carload of horses for sale.

X10U8.

Mr. J. W. York, of Whiteside county, Illinois, called on the Republican last Thursday. He and his family were on their way to settle on a 240 acre farm which he purchased last fall in Wayne county. Leaving an order at this office to have some of Wm. Aile's old corn shipped to him for seed, the family left on the Friday morning train.—Blair Republican.

Rev. J. Hogarth Lozier, of Sioux City, or the "fighting parson," as he is sometimes called, is in town this morning.

District Court.

The term of Court held here this week drew together a large concourse of people from all parts of the county. In addition to Hon. James C. Crawford, the district judge, Eugene Moore, Stenographer, and Wilbur F. Bryant, the district attorney, we noticed the following gentlemen from abroad in attendance: Judge Barnes and William E. Gantt, of Ponca, John D. Howe, the well known practitioner of Omaha, but better known throughout the state as one of the real personages in Father Martin's delightful romance, Watson Parrish, of Oakland, H. C. Brome, of Norfolk, N. H. Bell, of Fremont, and others with whose faces we were not familiar.

A. A. Welch was admitted to the bar of this district court.

On call of the docket the cases named below were disposed of as follows:

DISMISSED.

Bruner vs. Nichols, Shepard & Co.

Klosterman vs. Nafzinger. Costs taxed to plaintiff.

CONTINUED.

Hardenburgh & Johnson, et al. vs. Herner.

Lamb, vs. F. E. & M. V. R. R. Co., two cases.

Peterson vs. Gould.

McCormick Harvesting Co., vs. Agler, 30 days to file petition. Deft. 30 days to answer.

DEFAULTS.

Case Threshing Machine Co., vs. Whittaker.

Chace, Neely & Co., vs. J. G. and D. A. Maurer. Default against last named defendant.

Black, vs. Dugan. Special order for services against unknown heirs.

Clark, vs. Michael & Mary Brasch.

SETTLED.

Hulda Odeen, vs. Charles Binderup. This is the case noted some time since in THE HERALD, where the plaintiff sued under the statute for a prospective incumbrance. The parties met at the office of Crawford & Flickinger on the first day of court, and settled their differences through the aid of Judge Martin, who joined them in the Holy bonds of matrimony.

Other cases were disposed of as follows:

Monroe, vs. Finlayson. Judgment for defendant.

Crawford & Flickinger, vs. Slater. Continued—Leave to answer in 30 days.

Green, vs. Green. Divorce. Dismissed.

The grand jury failed to find an indictment against Richard Hammond, and he was accordingly discharged. Ham. Grayson was indicted for burglary, plead guilty, and was sentenced to 3 years in the penitentiary.

The indictments against Geo. Beardshear, William Carnell and S. B. Russel for selling liquor were quashed.

People who growl at Nebraska weather are requested to read and inwardly digest the following items, clipped from the Dubuque Telegraph, of Monday last, kindly sent us by Dr. Crawford:

The narrow gauge road, between Bellevue and Cascade, is blockaded by snow.

Snow this morning and rain this afternoon—a fair example of Iowa winter.

The accommodation train on the Illinois Central, due here at 1 o'clock, is snow-bound at Independence.

Farmers say that although there are "small mountains" of snow in the country, still the roads leading to town are in a comparatively good condition.

The Herald says that snow fell again yesterday from morning till night, and then wants to know if this is a Greenland. We should say that it was more like a Whiteland.

The ground is frozen to a depth of three feet two inches in the vicinity of Bisdorf's roller rink on Lake street, and three feet six inches in the flat east of the street car depot.

A gentleman who has observed the matter closely says that the sleighing this winter began on the 18th of December, which with to-day would make eighty-two days of continuous and most of the time very excellent sleighing.

The same paper says that "Thousands of Iowans are migrating and seeking a home in Nebraska." We don't blame them.

It is to be hoped that the trustees at their meeting to-morrow evening may take some action in the matter of sidewalks; so that one can get from the post-office to the court-house without wading knee deep in the mud and slush as everybody had to who attended court this week.

Judge Crawford held his first term of court here this week and disposed of cases in a way that indicates his aptness for judicial work. The Judge, besides being an excellent practitioner, is a good business man two qualifications necessary for the bench. We bespeak for him success.

More Mentions.

Trustees meet to-morrow evening.

Lots of lawyers in town this week.

Nearly a foot of snow fell last week

The winter term of school closes today.

All winter goods at cost, at Oxford & Merriam's.

John McGuire, of Leslie, visited the county seat on Monday.

The annual school meetings will be held on Monday, April 7th.

Judge Hunter was up from Wakefield on Wednesday night.

A full stock of the celebrated Deere machinery at Slater & Cone's.

Before buying that new suit, don't forget to see Oxford & Merriam's.

J. W. Campbell, representing the Omaha Republican, paid us a business call on Monday.

J. Hearst, of Cedar Falls, Iowa, has purchased of R. B. Taylor, the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 20—1.

Mrs. W. H. Hamilton left on Wednesday morning for a protracted visit with friends in the east.

We have a large stock of clothing, and are bound to sell. Come and see us. OXFORD & MERRIAM.

Dr. Thomas Winston, of Foreston, Ill., was here last week looking after his possessions in this county.

In clothing you will get a better fit, better goods, and for less money, than any other house, at Oxford & Merriam's.

I. H. Tomlinson, of Stuart, Iowa, son-in law of J. M. Pullen, has removed to this county, and will become one of Wayne county's farmers.

When you don't know just what ails you; when you feel aches and pains all over; when you feel tired and faint, use Brown's Iron Bitters. A wonderfull reviver.

THE HERALD is pleased to be able to announce that Mr. Slater is rapidly recovering from his injuries, received by being run over last week, and will soon be able to be around.

Take Ayer's Sarsaprilla in the spring of the year to purify the blood, invigorate the system, excite the liver to action, and restore the healthy tone and vigor of the whole physical mechanism.

THE HERALD is unable to "catch on" to the names of all the new comers that are arriving every train, but they are coming in pairs and dozens, fifteen having arrived on Tuesday evening.

"Sealed Unto Him." The opening chapter of Joaquin Miller's new story, on our first page. THE HERALD will only cost you 30 cents for that trip containing the whole of this romance. Try it.

The extraordinary popularity of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the natural result of its use by intelligent people for over forty years. It has indisputably proven itself the very best known pectoral for all colds, coughs, and pulmonary complaints.

The Farmers' Immigration Society of Northside have 2,000 posters for distribution, which we printed at this office Get some of them and send your eastern friends. If we want to develop and settle up this country, we must do it by persistent and untiring advertising.

Dr. Keller, a homeopathic physician, has settled among us. He comes highly recommended, and we commend him to the people of our town. He has rented offices over the citizen's bank See card in another column.

Sears & Rock have purchased the City Meat Market of Peter & Mentis, and took possession on Saturday last. Mr. Sears is an old hand at the business, and will cut you off a steak or roast in A No. 1 style. We wish the new firm success.

As Dr. Keller is a total stranger among us, we take pleasure in introducing him to the public by means of the following excerpts from the Preston, (Minn.) Reporter:

We are pleased to be able to state that our friend Mr. S. C. Barton, is now in a happy state of convalescence. In a recent visit to Peterson, by undue exposure, he brought on a violent inflamation of the bladder, attended with spasms. On returning he called on Dr. Keller, as the other physicians happened to be absent. The Doctor found it necessary to tap the bladder for several successive days, until the inflamation subsided. Mr. Barton speaks in the highest terms of Dr. Keller's skill as a surgeon and physician, and expresses the deepest gratitude to him for the prompt relief afforded him in his most painful and critical situation.

Dr. F. Keller and wife, who have made their home in Preston since last spring, returned this week to their old home in Dallas, Texas. On account of his health the Doctor is obliged to spend the summers in the North, and the winters in the South. Mr. and Mrs. K. have made many friends here, and all regret their departure and hope for their return next spring. The Doctor has shown himself a most skillful physician and leaves a large practice.

More Mentions.

Masonic meeting to-night.

Regular old Blizzard Tuesday.

Forward March.—Norfolk Journal. Up here it appears to be a backward March.

Charles Walters has commenced the erection of a paint-shop, on the rear of Henry Ley's lot.

Mr. York and family, from Albany, Ill, have arrived, and will occupy their land in the south part of the county.

Next Monday is St. Patricks day; but from present appearances, there will be little "wearing of the green" about here.

Many who never complain are never-the less seriously ill. Use Brown's Iron Bitters and there will be no cause of complaint.

James Britton, John T. Bressler and D. W. Britton went up to Norfolk on Monday evening to attend the meeting of the Chapter of R. A. M.

We notice by the Harlan County Herald, that Bennett & Maurer, both former residents of Wayne, are building a skating rink at Hartington.

Messrs. Hungerford and Hancock, of Burt county, moved into this county this week. They will reside on the old Plumleigh place this summer.

The skating rink is to be located on J. H. Johnston's lots, on the west side; the rink will be duly opened with a social hop, the date of which has not been decided upon.

It is to be hoped that when the winter bridge goes out the railroad company will arrange to cross trains on the transfer boat. That would be the next best thing to the present convenient crossing.—Sioux City Journal.

Invitations have been received in this city to the marriage of Mr. D. C. Patterson and Miss Maude Gamble, at Wayne, Neb., March 18. The lady is a namesake of Miss Mumma, of this city, and Mr. Patterson is widely known as one of the firm of Bressler & Patterson, proprietors of the Logan Valley Bank.—Sioux City Journal.

THE HERALD desires to correct its account of the accident to Mr. Slater, so far as the dressing of his wounds Dr. Crawford, who was leaving on the train, only made a cursory examination of his injuries, while Dr. Winston, of Foreston, Ill., who happened to be present, attended to the injured man; Dr. Fogg, of Wakefield, being afterwards summoned.

Hoskins Happenings.

HOSKINS, March 12th, 1884.

Weather changeable.

David Rees started for Chicago this morning.

Born—to Mr. & Mrs. D. Rees, March 10th, a boy, 9 lbs. Mother and child doing well, and Rees one of the proudest men in Wayne county.

Our two school marms visited in Norfolk saturday and Sunday.

Messrs. Harvey & Co., from Norfolk, are going to start a lumber yard here. Have one car now on hand, and calculate to stock up in full at once. Such we like to see.

REPORTER.

Northside Notes.

NORTHSIDE, NEB., MARCH 11th, 1884.

Mr. Moor has returned to Iowa, and expects to come back again soon, bringing with him four friends to occupy and farm his lands here.

J. A. Elliott has rented his farm to A. N. Averill, and now swears his batching days are over.

We were pleased to notice in your columns neighbor Hoskins again, and considerably amused at the following, which really looks as though reporter wanted to say something pretty bad but couldn't:

"What we want to know here is, if Hoskins is such a woor place, and country around it, why is it that so many farmers in the country around come here to buy so much corn and oats? This has been done time and again all this winter east of us."

Come, reporter, cheer up! don't be so blue; it makes us feel kind o' bad to think we said anything about sand.

Considerable interest is being manifested here in regard to the location of the new orthside depot building. Some outside parties who have made it an object to interest themselves in another location, seem to think they have the power to locate stations for the railroad company. We believe the R. R. Co. knows its own business, and that it will not change the present location of Northside, to please certain ones, and to do an injustice to those who have bought here in the belief and understanding that the present location of the switch would be for them a shipping point. Another station between the present location of Northside and Wayne, will bring the stations in this county about seven miles apart, and if stations seven miles apart will pay in any country, the time is not far distant when they surely will in this.

J. A. Elliott has secured a housekeeper and no cards out.

Northside's winter term of school closed Saturday the 8th. Owing to business that I had to see to, I was too late to attend, but received the following through the kindness of Willie Frotter:

March 8th: Owing to the inclemency of the weather, there were but few visitors present to witness the interesting closing exercises of our winter term of school, which consisted of select reading, dialogues, declamations, and singing. The final adieu of the pupils with their teacher, Mr. J. Zeigler, clearly showed the deep regret he, by true merit, has justly won. Mr. Zeigler carries with him from this neighborhood the sincere respect and kind wishes of all.

We understand that Mr. Zeigler, the evening after closing his school, while attending to his horses, received a severe kick from one of them, whether it is a case of disablement or not, we have been unable to learn.

MORE ANON.

WAKEFIELD DEPARTMENT.

C. M. WATSON, Editor. Office in Security Bank.

REGULATOR STORE.

John T. Marriott,

—Dealer In—

General Merchandise, Grain & Feed.

WAKEFIELD, NEB.

Personal.

E. S. Leedom returned from Ponca Wednesday.

J. W. Linkhart, of Coleridge, was in town Monday.

Wilbur F. Bryant, District Attorney, spent Tuesday in Wakefield.

J. A. Sanborn started Tuesday on a business trip to Iowa.

Mrs. George W. Shipley went to Sioux City Wednesday to visit friends and relatives there.

Mrs. W. S. Cook, of Hartington, has been visiting friends in Wakefield this week.

TOWN TALK.

W. S. Lydick was up from Tekamah on Wednesday.

Co. Treasurer Britton, of Wayne, was a caller at our office on Thursday

Wayne county folks shipped eleven car loads of fine fat cattle from this station this week.

J. W. Welsh and family returned Monday evening from a short visit with friends at Omaha.

New American Sewing Machines at Hunter & Sons. Don't buy till you see them. 4tf

N. P. Nelson will build a commodious dwelling on his farm in section 5, 26, 5, Wayne Co., soon.

Look out for Wakefield's new drug advertisement next week. There will be something interesting to all in it.

Since we have had a few warm days, business of a kind is picking up and things generally have the appearance of prosperity.

George Whitehorn, who for some time past has been assisting agent Ellis at this place, was laid off the fore part of this week.

The Ladies Aid Society will meet next Wednesday at the residence of Mrs. J. T. Marriott, corner of Third and Johnson streets.

J. M. Shea has accepted the agency of the N. & I. Insurance Co., of Omaha. Jerry is a pusher and no doubt will get there in good shape.

Will Porter, of Leslie, has leased the blacksmith shop of John Burman; and will render the "anvil chorus" for the entertainment of his customers.

G. O. Acres, of Concord, smiled in upon us Wednesday and reported everything prosperous in that burg; and with prospects of a post office in a near future.

The much talked of "other newspaper" of Wakefield made its appearance this week. We refer to the Hardware Gazette, published by Rawlings Bros., of Hardware fame.

Tenement houses are in great demand at present, and consequently rent is pretty high. If there is any thing that this town is sadly in need of it is a few more houses to rent.

Geo. W. Scholes and wife, of Ponca, have moved into rooms over Child's store, and Mr. Scholes has accepted a situation in Jas. Campbell's harness shop. We are glad to welcome them as they are good citizens and will be a great help in our Sunday School and churches.

The team belonging to Shumway & Everets, employed at the lumber yard took fright at some trivial thing Wednesday morning and proceeded to distribute lumber indiscriminately through town. After making a circuit of several blocks, and overturning some outhouses and a few lengths of fence they were finally stopped in time to prevent further damage.

Those of our young folks who have parts in the cast "Odds with the Enemy" are devoting their spare moments to the study of their parts, and we are promised a rare treat on next Wednesday evening. All lovers of the drama should attend and contribute their mite towards helping the Literary society as this entertainment is gotten up by the members to raise funds to pay the balance of hall rent and other expenses of the society during the winter. Everybody come and see what home talent we have.

Odds with the Enemy.

A minor drama, in five acts, which will be presented in Wakefield, Wednesday evening, March 19th, under the auspices of the Literary Society. Admission 25 cts.

Characters—Mrs. Linton, a widow; Alice Linton, her daughter; Oscar Linton, her son; Harry List, the son of a neighbor; Lanty Nixon, a grocery clerk; J. McClure Hopkinson, a dry goods clerk; Miss Betsey Bluff, servant of Mrs. Linton; 'Squire Simon Carter, a gentleman of weal; Nathan Carter, nephew of Simon Carter, and adopted son of Mrs. Linton; Phebe Day, 'Squire Carter's servant; Tabbs, colored servant of the Linton's.

Synopsis of the Play—Mrs. Linton is a widow left with considerable property at the death of her husband. 'Squire Carter, being in partnership with Mr. Linton at his death, is made administrator of the estate, and guardian of Alice. 'Squire Carter takes advantage of the confidence of the Lintons, and by forgery defrauds them out of their property. Nathan Carter is the accomplice of his uncle in his infamous deeds, and also the rival of Harry List for the hand of Alice. Lanty Nixon and J. McClure Hapkinson, are rivals for the hand of Betsey Bluff. Oscar Linton left home when quite young in a fit of anger and jealousy, thinking, boy-like, that his parents cared more for their adopted son, Nathan, than for him. He is given up for dead, but finally at the close of the war comes home a Colonel. The usual amount of love making is indulged in by the young people, and finally winds up with a reconciliation and all is well. Tabbs and Phoebe possess the secrets of the 'Squire's plot, and reveal them in time.

A lapse of three years takes place between acts three and four, about one month between acts four and five.

More Mentions.

Overcoats at prime cost at Oxford & Merriam's.

J. P. Wright, of Hoskins, favored us with a call yesterday.

John T. Mettlen, the tall cottonwood of Leslie was in town yesterday.

Just received: 100 new suits of clothing, at Oxford & Merriam's.

Don't forget the lecture at the Presbyterian church next Tuesday evening.

Theo. Palmer, the indefatiguable grocery missionary, laid Wayne a visit last Saturday.

A post office has been established at Concord Dixon county, with David C. Lemmer as postmaster.

Grass seeds of all kinds, including Red and White Clovers, Timothy, etc., for sale by Slater & Coné. tf

Geo W Thompson has moved from from the Geltzen house to the Hunt place in the west part of town.

Home, Sweet Home. Hear what Rev. Thos. C Hall has to say on this subject next Tuesday evening.

Fruit and Forest trees for sale by M. M. Warner.

4714* Homer, Neb.

We are informed that when the new time table goes into effect, the train will stop twenty minutes for supper.

The Pioneer Markets slaughter only first class animals, and consequently has no poor meat to weigh out to custom r.

J. H. Mitchell and J. A. Elliott, two of our most prominent democrats, were callers at THE HERALD sanctum yesterday.

M. M. Warner, son of Col. J. F. Warner, of Homer, Neb. paid us a call yesterday, and left wealth for THE HERALD to be sent to him.

The largest stock, and the best assortment of plain and decorative wall paper ever brought to Northeastern Nebraska, will be opened up at John P. Gearner's to-morrow evening.

Having examined Lyman's historical chart, and subscribed for the work, I can most sincerely recommend it to the citizens of Wayne and vicinity as the best presentation of history extant, and so arranged as to bring the eye to the aid of the mind in locating facts and events. It comprehends all history, from the most ancient to the most modern, even to the present time. I do not hesitate to say that this work ought to be in every family that are able to purchase it, as it renders the study, and a good degree of knowledge of history comparatively simple and easy to the youth, the teacher, the professional man or teacher of Sabbath School, to the common reader who cares to be intelligent. Lyman's historian chart will prove a valuable aid indispensable as a source of reference for any desired historical fact.

The chart is accompanied by a key book with explanations of symbols abbreviations, list of questions, names mentioned, pronunciations, date of century, &c. Mrs. M. A. Kidder of Norfolk is agent, and will canvass Wayne next week.

G. M. Loper.

LOGAN VALLEY HERALD

By HERALD PUBLISHING CO.

WAYNE : NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA ITEMS.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Nebraska Teachers' association will be held in Lincoln March 25, 26 and 27, 1884.

The Auburn paper reports fifty-two children in the Burk school district sick with the measles. A physician professionally called, found in one family five children down with the disease.

Postmaster Gandy, at Broken Bow, has received notice from the postoffice department at Washington that increase of speed has been ordered on the mail route between Kearney and Broken Bow.

Cass county takes the belt on high kickers. His name is Albert Worth, and he has a record of eight feet at a standing kick. He lives four miles from Plattsmouth, and will wager that he can equal the best record of any man in the country.

Wm. Fisher, a German, suicided at Omaha by taking poison. He had been unfortunate in business was out of money and could get no work, hence the rash act.

Enos Morris, a respected young man of Oakland, committed suicide by shooting himself in the forehead with a 38 caliber revolver, in the presence of a young lady he had been courting for some time.

Rev. W. H. Tibbets homesteaded 160 acres of land near Nebraska City years ago, which the railroads afterwards goblieted. The general land office has now decided that the railroad has no claim to it, and that it reverts to the original owner. It is worth $6,000.

The O'Neill Frontier office was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday, March 2d. A new Campbell power press and $200 or $300 worth of new material was destroyed. Seven hundred dollars in money was in the lock safe, but was not rescued from the flames. Three other buildings, two of them just completed, were also burned to the ground.

Smith, of Chicago, and Miller, of Omaha, pugilists, fought a prize fight a few miles north of the city the other day. Thirty rounds were fought and the mill was won by Smith, he having been declared winner in consequence of a foul by Miller. Neither of the men were very severely punished

An accident occurred on the St. Mary's avenue street car line in Omaha a few days ago that narrowly escaped proving a serious affair. The car in going down hill became unmanageable. It started down the grade with frightful speed, and at length the horses, not being able to keep ahead of it, left the track, fell, and were dragged some distance, the car finally being overturned and ending the mad ride. The passengers were all more or less bruised but none seriously injured.

Wisner Times: Friday afternoon the three-year old child of Mr. and Mrs. Cohee, seven miles northeast of Wisner, was so severely burned that he died early Saturday morning. The little fellow was upstairs playing and he got hold of some matches, and in burning them his clothing caught fire. Mr. Cohee was out at the stable. He heard the child's cries and hurried into the house, finding the boy almost burned to a crisp.

A young man near Wilber, after partaking of an overdose of liquid refreshments, indulged in racing his horse. The animal slipped and fell upon the rider, dislocating his shoulder and otherwise injuring him. The catastrophe is charged up to whisky.

Thirty-five young boys sent to Nebraska by the Woman's Aid society of New York, got off the train at Alma a few days ago. The purpose is to bind them out to farmers and others in that neighborhood, and give them a chance to become good citizens in the best agricultural state in the union.

The Minnechaduza river has been on a rampage lately, and as a consequence not a bridge is left. It took them all off slick as clean, as it did everything else that lay in its course.

The Valentino Reporter says the boys at the Indian supply depot are having an easy time of it just now, owing to rough roads and high water, which prevents the Indians hauling freight.

Sam Peterson filled up with poor whisky and undertook to "run" the town of Superior, but was checked in his wild career by a shot from Constable Peterson. The ball from a 38 calibre pistol entered his leg, but in such way as to not disable him for any great length of time.

Neligh Republican: An old soldier by the name of F. J. Butler, who was a resident of Pierce county, left his home some time last week to visit Neligh, and wastound in said village on Thursday last badly frozen, from the effects of which he died. This is the second old soldier who has died in poverty in this vicinity during the winter, both of whom were undoubtedly entitled to pensions but were mustered out before the red tape that could be used in their cases was exhausted.

North Auburn had a disastrous blaze on the 4th, Richards and Burke's livery stable being destroyed in an incredibly short time. Seventeen horses were burned, but three out of the total making their escape. The loss is $10,000, outside of the value of the animals. A defective flue started the blaze.

Postoffice changes in Nebraska for the week ending March 1, 1884, furnished by Wm. Van Vleck, of the postoffice department: Established—High, Custer county, William Daggett, postmaster; Lacune, Franklin county, Ben. D. Stephenson postmaster; Berne, Webster county, John Blaine, postmaster; Harting, Kearney county, Irving Kaws, postmaster; Turlington, Otoe county, Irving R. Andrew, postmaster. Discontinued—Loneim, Sherman county, to Kearney county. Postmasters appointed—Barnston, Gage county, A. G. Reeves; Hulk, Sherman county, Ed. W. Lindsay; Hampton, Hamilton county, J. M. Tanner; Millroy, Gage county, Thos. Nowlan; Prairie Home, Lancaster county.

Eighteen more Indians (twelve boys and six girls) arrived at Genoa a few days ago. They are from the Yankton agency, and were accompanied there by the Yankton agent, Major Ridpath.

The family of Dan Whiston, Sarpy county, were poisoned by eating canned salmon. All were deathly sick, but the timely arrival of a physician saved their lives.

Efforts are being made, and with fair prospects of success, by the officers of the Bellevue Presbyterian church and the officers of the same church at Papillion to unite the two charges, thus forming a good position for one minister.

Activity exhibited in the erection of new school houses and the enlargement of old ones evinces a disposition on the part of Nebraskans to thoroughly educate the rising generation. The school tax is a heavy drain, but it is money well invested.

Golden weddings in Nebraska are few and far between, but they occur occasionally. The last was that of Mr. and Mrs. James S. Rouse, of Greenwood, which was the occasion of a large and happy gathering. Mr. R. is hale and hearty at the ripe old age of 75 years, and Mrs. R. enjoys good health and vigor at 67 years.

Complaints are occasionally entered here and there about the number of dead hogs that have accumulated during the winter. As soon as the weather will permit of Mr. Lo making a pilgrimage the difficulty will be effectually remedied.

"No girls smoke" has been answered in the affirmative at Juniata, where several have been seen enjoying their cigarettes, a privilege which they claim is accorded them this (leap) year.

A great many young men are being pierced in the vital part by Cupid's arrows during the glorious leap year. Marriages multiply on every hand, numerous engagements are being effected, and the girls are determined to not weary in well doing as long as the opportunity lasts.

A man who stole a horse in Hamilton county, was arrested, taken into court, plead guilty and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. It was quick work and well done.

Nebraska City is carrying a high head these days over the fact that a bill has passed the senate appropriating $75,000 for a postoffice building there. Hastings thinks something of the kind should be done for that place, in view of the fact that she ranks as the third postal city in the state.

SLASHING RATES.

The Burlington Makes a Savage Cut on the Lumber Tariff to Colorado.

CHICAGO, March 3.—A meeting of the Northwestern traffic association and the Central Iowa traffic association was held in this city to-day. A full representation was in attendance. The Rock Island's notice of withdrawal from the Northwestern traffic association and the Chicago and Northwestern's notice of withdrawal from the Central Iowa association were the only subjects considered. The meeting was harmonious. It was agreed to continue the existence of both associations, it being tacitly understood that the date for taking effect of the above notices of withdrawal (March 6) should be indefinitely postponed until a more satisfactory organization can be perfected or a system of pools can be devised to take the place of the present associations. To this end the general freight agents continued in session a couple of hours this afternoon after the adjournment of the meeting of general managers. The pooling system seems to be the most favored. Commissioner Carman states that immediate steps will be taken to amicably adjust the causes which originally led to the notice of withdrawals. Other meetings at an early day are probable.

The Burlington, Atchison and Topeka and Chicago and Alton to-day gave notice of a reduction of the lumber rate from Chicago and St. Louis to Colorado points from 60 to 37 cents per hundred. The Western Trunk Line association in their recent sweeping reduction of rates to Colorado points did not include lumber, it being specially classed. It is stated the Western Trunk Line association will meet the cut tomorrow.

A Bloody Career Ended.

Frank Rande, the desperado, who made an attempt upon the life of Deputy Warden McDonald at the Illinois penitentiary at Joliet, and who was placed in the "solitary," succeeded in ending his career by hanging himself on the 7th. Rande's real name was Charles C. Scott. He killed no less than five men in 1877, and is supposed to have murdered thirteen persons in Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. He was originally sentenced to the Iowa penitentiary for burglary, but escaped, and, fearing arrest, became a tramp. He was afterward sent to the Michigan City prison for burglary, under another name, and left there in 1877. He robbed a farmer near Gilson, Ill., and, being pursued by a party of six, he killed two and wounded three others. He committed almost a similar robbery near St. Elmo, Ill., and being followed by a party of citizens, killed three of the latter and escaped. He was finally captured in St. Louis, after a desperate struggle with an officer, and on his trial for the Gilson tragedy, escaped with a life sentence.

Horse Thieves on Trial.

AINSWORTH, Neb., March 4.—Court convened here on February 26th, Judge Tiffany presiding, and proceeded to the trials of Andy Culbertson, Bill Morse and Horace Stewart, indicted with "Kid" Wade and others for horse stealing. Culbertson and Morse have been convicted by a fair jury and sentenced by Judge Tiffany, Culbertson receiving eight years and Morse seven years. Some of the vigilantes are here and have testified. A large number of special deputies have been sworn in and things are quiet. There is talk of trouble when court adjourns between the vigilantes and some outsiders. Stewart is on trial on the same indictment.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

GENERAL.

There is considerable excitement in the quinine market, in consequence of the fire at the factory of Powers & Weightman in Philadelphia. The price for the drug, which had been in only moderate demand, jumped from $1.40 to $1.60 per ounce. The foreign article has been quoted at $1.10, but went up to $1.50, with only a limited quantity at that price.

A protest of iron and steel manufacturers and iron ore producers against the Morrison tariff bill, signed by 322 firms and companies, and representing twenty-one states, has been sent to every senator and representative in congress.

Two negroes camped near the depot at New Bradford, Fla., and next morning both were discovered dead in their camp. One was shot through the head and the other terribly mutilated.

The bodies of the Nelson children, of Dakota, have been found. The body of the youngest was found in a snow cave, which had been dug by the father for the protection of the children from the storm. The oldest child had left the cave and wandered off about a mile, where her body was found. The bodies of the father and children were buried at Sanborn. The body of the father was found several days previous to that of the child. The three left their cabin in the late blizzard to go to a straw stack half a mile away for fuel and lost their way.

White manufacturers at San Francisco locked out 3,500 Chinese cigar makers. They propose to substitute 2,500 whites from New York. The Chinese packers struck on learning that their countrymen were locked out.

The Burlington, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and the Chicago and Alton have given notice of a reduction in lumber rates from Chicago and St. Louis to Colorado points from 60 to 37 cents per hundred.

At the election held on the 1st in the old Second congressional district of Kansas to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dudley C. Haskell, the candidates were E. H. Funston, republican, and Samuel A. Riggs, democrat and greenbacker. Reports from all but two counties in the district indicate Funston's election by about 5,000 majority.

After seven years of idleness, the larger furnace of the South Boston iron works was lighted up on the 1st for the casting of a rifle mortar for the United States ordnance department. This will be the first of a lot of fine, heavy, experimental guns, authorized by the last congress.

The New York Daily Commercial Bulletin's fire record shows the loss by fire in February to be seven millions, and for January and February ten millions.

The authorities at Smithfield, Illinois, have telegraphed the United States marshal at Chicago, informing him of the arrest of a gang of counterfeiters and capture of their entire outfit

Prentiss Tiller, the money clerk of the Pacific Express company at St. Louis, whose father is a Louisiana detective, disappeared about 3 o'clock on the 3d, taking with him one or two valises full of money packages, the total amount being near $75,000.

The house committee on judiciary has ordered an adverse report on the celebrated McGarrahan claim.

A Khartoum dispatch says that Gen. Gordon believes that the slavery question will settle itself within a year by an uprising of the slaves.

The high water has reached the south and is doing much damage.

Major Lopez Martablo was killed near Edinburg, Texas, forty miles above Brownsville, in a duel with the editor of the Cronista, published at Matamoras.

Sherman's copyright bill, introduced in the senate, provides that the copyright shall extend to all news items exceeding one hundred words in length. Smaller items are not to be copyrighted.

English detectives at New York have been provided with portraits of suspected dynamiters.

The Boston board of trade has passed resolutions protesting against the excessive coinage of silver money and the use of silver certificates.

Two children of Isaac Kennedy, residing near Phillippi, Bourbon county, West Va., fell in a kettle of boiling soap and were burned to death.

John McGinnis was hanged in the county prison at Philadelphia for the murder of his mother-in-law.

Hon. Kenneth Raynor, solicitor of the treasury, died at the National hotel, Washington, on the 5th.

A snow plow on the St. Paul road struck a sled containing a farmer named Fisk, his son, aged 19, a married daughter and two small children, at Sibley, Osceola county, Iowa. The son was instantly killed and the father fatally injured. The others were slightly injured.

William McMillan, living near Huron, Ohio, went home drunk and abused his wife, who threatened to call on a neighbor for help. McMillan swore he would kill the first man who came into the house. Geo. Thompson, aged 19, came, having an errand, and was ignorant of the trouble. McMillan, mistaking him for another person, fired and killed him. He was put in jail and there suicided.

The Kimball house at Anoka, Minn., burned. But little furniture was saved. The guests all escaped.

The governor of South Carolina has offered a reward of $600 for the arrest of W. B. Cash, who shot Town Marshal Richards at Cheraw.

M. O. Van Fleet, county treasurer of Huron county, Ohio, has absconded. His accounts are short from $50,000 to $60,000.

A large number of prominent cattle men held a public meeting at Emporia, Kan., to take steps for the suppression of the cattle plague, which exists in malignant form at that place.

Edward D. Payne, of Dayton, Ohio, brother of Senator-elect H. B. Payne, died of paralysis.

Workmen who have been boring at Vinton, Iowa, for petroleum the past month, struck oil a few days ago in paying quantities. It causes much excitement.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Western export association, controlling all the distilleries in the west, held in Chicago on the 6th, a decision was reached to reduce the production of whisky 10 per cent below the present basis after May 1st.

John McMahon, city collector of Hoboken, N. J., is missing, and the mayor has taken possession of his office.

The woman suffragists called upon President Arthur. The president pronounced them a very remarkable assemblage of women.

The fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the city of Toronto was celebrated by firing salutes, ringing bells and opening a free library.

James Crawford, an ex-railroad conductor, charged by the Pennsylvania railroad company with embezzling tickets, has been found guilty by a jury.

The boiler of J. H. Trees' dyeing establishment, Lawrence, Mass., exploded, killing Engineer Jno. Trees, jr., and fatally injuring two employes.

The northern and southern divisions of the Central Mexican railway have formed a junction. Through traffic commences immediately. Arrangements are completed for bringing foreign goods overland, competing with the Mexico and Vera Cruz railway.

At a blooded cattle sale at Marshall, Mo., forty-four short horns belonging to R. W. Owens, of North Middleton, Ky., brought $8,000, and sixteen Jerseys, owned by Alex McClintock & Son, Millersburg, Ky., brought nearly $4,000.

Three excursion trains of land seekers passed through St. Louis a few days ago, some of them destined for Nebraska.

The Wisconsin republican state central committee decided to hold two conventions, the first to elect delegates to the national convention and the second to nominate a state ticket. The first convention will be held at Madison, April 30th.

The Louisiana republicans made the following state nominations: For governor, John A. Stevenson; lieutenant governor, Wm. Burwell; secretary of state, F. W. Liggins; attorney general, John H. Stone.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Folger, commenting on the dispatch from Consul King at Birmingham, England, relative to the spread of foot and mouth disease, says there is great necessity for legislation to protect the United States against the importation of diseased cattle, and he hopes the matter will soon receive the attention of congress.

The debt statement shows a decrease in the public debt during February of $2,582,587; decrease since June 3, 1883, $66,590,074; cash in treasury, $396,203,452; legal tenders outstanding, $346,681,016; cash balance available March 1, 1884, $145,534,281.

The treasurer of the United States has prepared a statement showing the total coinage of standard silver dollars under the act of February 28, 1878, to March, 1884, was 166,125,119; held in the treasury office and mints, 126,822,399; outstanding, 39,302,720. Of the amount held by the treasury there are held to redeem the outstanding silver certificates, 86,247,721, leaving owned by the treasury 30,574,678.

The following postoffices have been assigned to the third class or presidential, and salaries of postmasters fixed at amounts stated: North Bend, Neb., $1,000; Weeping Water, Neb., $1,100.

The bill introduced in the senate by Cockrell to authorize the appointment of a special commission to visit the principal countries of Central and South America for the purpose of collecting information looking to the extension of American trade with those countries, provides for the appointment of three commissioners for a term of two years each, with an annual salary of $5,000.

The house committee on appropriations has agreed to report adversely the joint resolutions making appropriations for relief of sufferers from high water along the lower Mississippi.

A decision has been rendered by the supreme court in the case of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe against the Denver and New Orleans railway company, in an appeal from the circuit court of the United States for the district of Colorado. This court holds that the constitutional right in Colorado to connect railroad with railroad does not of itself imply the connecting of business with business.

The house committee on invalid pensions agreed to report the bill to allow the widow of Gen. Frank P. Blair, of Missouri, $5,000 pension and $50 per month for money expended and services rendered the union cause by her husband during the late war.

Following is a copy of the bill introduced by Senator Sherman granting copyright to newspapers: Be it enacted, that any daily or weekly newspapers published in the United States or any of the territories thereof shall have the sole right to print, issue and sell for a term of eight hours dating from the hour of going to press the contents of said daily or weekly newspaper or collected news of said newspaper association exceeding one hundred words. That for any infringement of the copyright granted by the first section of this act, the party injured may sue in any court of competent jurisdiction, and recover in any proper action the damages sustained by him from the person making such infringement, together with costs of suit. A duplicate of the foregoin measure will be introduced in the house at the earliest opportunity by a representative from Virginia.

Secretary Folger, in replying to the house resolution as to how much money is now in the treasury that can be applied to the liquidation of the public debt without embarrassing the department, says that after making all deductions for special funds, etc., and providing for a reserve fund, there remains as a final result $7,534,281, which may be applied to any government purpose, and that the best answer of what he conceives may be done in the way of liquidating without embarrassment, is perhaps what he, in the use o his best judgment, did on the 21st of February last, when he called for the redemption of $40,000,000 3 per cent. bonds, payable May 1, 1884.

Brigadier General McKenzie, of the United States army, has been examined by the retiring board at New York. As he is regarded as hopelessly insane, there is no doubt as to his being placed on the retired list.

Secretary Folger has written a letter to Morrison, chairman of the ways and means committee, suggesting several amendments to the Potter bill, and saying that the "language of the sixth section of the bill is not quite clear, and I am inclined to doubt whether the people will approve its provisions."

The house committee on ways and means acted favorably upon the Morrison tariff bill. As agreed upon, it places salt, coal and lumber on the free list. A provision with respect to coal is to the effect that it shall not apply to Canada until that country places our coal on the free list. The agreement to report the amended bill favorably was reached by a strict party vote, seven to five; Morrison, Mills, Blount, Blackburn, Herbert, Hurd and Jones voted in the affirmative, and Kelley, Kasson, McKinley, Hiscock and Russell in the negative.

Representative Finerty presented a petition from several hundred working men and others in his district protesting against Chinese laborers coming into this country. Mr. Finerty says he understands that similar petitions will be presented from all the principal cities of the country.

The treasury department, in view of the fact that foot and mouth disease is prevalent in Great Britain, has called upon the collectors of customs at the leading seaboard cities for their views on the propriety of prohibiting the importation of cattle.

The house committee on public lands decided unanimously to recommend the forfeiture of lands granted the Atlantic and Pacific railroad lying east of the junction of thrt road with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad and lying west of Mojave, California, and which have not been patented to the road.

The senate committee on territories has agreed to give the name of "Lincoln" to the new territory which it is proposed to make out of the northern portion of Dakota. It also decided to call on the executive department and the governor of New Mexico for information in regard to the recent alleged irregularities of the organization of its legislature. The governor, in a dispatch to Senator Harrison, says the organization of the legislature is strictly regular and according to law.

FOREIGN.

Dispatches from Trinkitat state a battle raged all day on the 29th. The rebels fought desperately. Immense numbers of them were shot down. The British fought in an oblong square. The rebels were beaten at every point. Special dispatches to the London Daily Telegraph confirm the report that the British were everywhere victorious. Later advices from Trinkitat give the following information: The rebels were found in force with two guns mounted at the old fort three miles from Fort Baker. Firing opened on both sides and lasted a long time. The rebels were finally repulsed after one thousand of their men had been killed. The British losses were ten killed and forty wounded.

The United States government is pressing its claim against Spain for $393,000 as the balance of the award due on account of American losses during the rebellion in Cuba, and also for $6,000,000 for estates embargoed during that period and not restored to their American owners.

A lively scene occurred in the commons on the 3d. Questions were put to the government regarding the condition of affairs in Egypt, which the government refused to answer, whereupon great excitement arose. Sir Wilfred Lawson, radical, moved that the house adjourn, in order to discuss the London problem. He made a violent attack upon the government, charging it with cowardice, blood-guiltiness, butchery and Jingoism.

The North German Gazette (Bismarck's organ) condemns the proposal of the secessionists to offer in the reichstag a resolution thanking the United States house of representatives for its action on the death of Lasker. It says such a resolution would be a violation of law and a breach of the constitution.

The London Times says: "We understand orders have been sent General Graham to retreat forwith from Tokar and arrange for the immediate return of the troops to England from Egypt." The people of Tokar kissed General Graham's hands as he entered the town, and there were great rejoicings. The enemy acknowledge fifteen hundreds of their number killed.

German newspapers, referring to the dynamite outrages in London, says England is now reaping the fruits of her hospitality to anarchists and cut-throats from all parts of the world.

Every mark of respect for the memory of the deceased American Minister Hunt was shown by the authorities and others at St. Petersburg. A military escort to attend the remains to their temporary resting place in the church was tendered, but the relatives of Mr. Hunt declined the honor.

Gen. Gordon's report of the submission of the Sheikhs is distrusted in Cairo. It is said that he is a dupe of the Sheikhs, who will take bribes and delude him with false news. It is reported that Sheikh Ibrahim, on the White Nile, with 6,000 Arabs, and Sheikh Rosser, on the Blue Nile, with 8,000 men, are advancing on Khartoum.

General Graham is making preparations at Suakim to advance upon Tamai. The sheikhs of several tribes have sent envoys offering to desert Osman Digna and assist the English if paid for their services. Two thousand seven hundred bodies were buried at Teb, including the Egyptians killed in the fight between Baker Pasha's troops and the rebels. Gen. Gordon asks further supplies of money and the treasurer at Cairo has sent him £4,000 and a number of decorations.

Earl Granville has assured France that England intends to maintain the existing conventions with Soudan. It is necessary, first, however, to restore the prestige of the English name in that quarter. The acts of General Gordon are only partially approved.

Gen. Graham, with 300 men, will advance from Suakim against Osman Digna, who remains at Teb, ready to accept battle.

Earl Granville announced in the house of lords the receipt of Egyptian dispatches which reported that 1,000 men, who were marching from El Obeid upon Khartoum, had been defeated by tribes friendly to Gen. Gordon.

An affray occurred at Pressa, Italy, between railroad laborers and the inhabitants of the village. The carbineers, in endeavoring to suppress the disturbance, fired, killing eight and wounding thirteen villagers.

Senator Harrison's Pension Bill.

WASHINGTON, February 26.—Senator Harrison introduced a bill in the senate today providing for a pension for all honorably discharged soldiers who served six months in the war of the rebellion in the military or naval service, provided they are now disabled. The bill proceeds upon the theory that there are many soldiers and sailors who did not contract disabilities during the war of such a well-defined nature as to enable them to make proof thereof, but who are now broken down in health by reason of hardships and exposures in the service. The highest rate of pension granted is $24. The bill increases to $12 the pensions of all widows of pensioners who contracted disability in and since the war and who are now drawing $8; also the pensions of widows of soldiers to be pensioned under the first section, and those who shall obtain pensions under the existing laws, without the widow being required to prove that death was due to service. It does not grant a pension to all widows, but only to those who are or became pensioners. The bill is the result of a demand which the government, under existing laws, is unable to meet. The pensions under the act will begin at the date of filing the application therefor.

Report on the Swine Industry.

The president transmitted to the house the report of the commission on the condition of the swine product of the country. He recommends the views and conclusions of the commission as worthy of the most careful consideration of congress, with a view, if it can be done legitimately, to the removal of restrictions on exports now existing. He also commends the public spirit of the members of the commission and recommends an appropriation to reimburse them for expenses incurred and remunerate them for the time spent. He likewise recommends a provision for special efforts in the direction of investigation into the origin, propagation and means of extirpation of trichinæ. The secretary of state also transmits a communication on the subject. He says the report shows conclusively that hog cholera is not present in meat packed for human food, and in no event is the disease communicable to human beings. As to trichinosis, the report is less conclusive, because less is known about the transmission of living trichinæ and germs. He advises further investigation.

Only One Chance.

Galveston Lash.

A passenger on a small steamer running along the American shore of Lake Huron hunted out the captain and said: "Captain, the mate is drunk." "Yes, I presume so," was the reply; "that's his greatest fault—he will get drunk." Pretty soon the passenger returned with further news. He had found that the chief engineer had been accidentally left behind. "Oh, well," replied the captain, "some of the firemen will put her through all right." In the course of half an hour the passenger discovered that the boat was overloaded, short-handed and leaking, and he returned to the captain and reported, and added: "I expect nothing less than to be blown up before reaching Lexington." "My friend," said the captain in a fatherly way, "that's your only chance. We won't have a storm, the mate is sobering up, the boys have gone down to stop the leaks, and if we can't blow you up and settle with your widow for about $250 I'm afraid you'll live for several years yet. I'll go down and see if there's any chance of an explosion."

The First Million Greenbacks.

Mr. Sturtevant, of the stationery division of the treasury, carried the first $1,000,000 of greenbacks from Washington over the mountains to the west. "The greenbacks," says he, "were in common mail bags and I had to sit with a loaded revolver to watch them. I remember it was in October, and though warm in Washington it grew bitter cold when we got on the mountains. I had neglected to bring my overcoat and I almost froze. I carried the money via Pittsburg to Cincinnati, and a few months later I took another $1,000,000 in the same way. After this it was noised abroad that the greenbacks were being distributed in this unsafe way and the government made a contract with the express companies to carry them."

We have handled Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for eight years, always warranted it, and never had a bottle returned. HAMLIN & KIRBY, Druggists, Sept. 18, 1883. Oneida, Kansas.

Energy well directed never misses the mark.

NOT YET.

"Not yet," she cried, "not yet!
It is the dawning, and life looks so fair,
Give me my little hour of sun and dew,
Is it a sin that I should crave my share,
The common sunshine and the common air,
Before I go away, dark shade, with you?
Not yet!"

"Not yet," she cried, "not yet!
The day is hot and noon is pulsing strong,
And every hour is measured by a task;
There is no time for sighing or for song,
Leave me a little longer, just so long
As till my work is done—'tis all I ask.
Not yet!"

"Not yet," she cried, "not yet!
Nightfall is near and I am tired and frail.
Day was too full, now resting time has come;
Let me sit still a while the nightingale,
And see the sunset colors shift and pale,
Before I take the long hard journey home.
Not yet!"

And to all these in turn,
Comes Death, the unbidden, universal guest,
With deep and urgent meanings in his eyes,
And poppied flowers upon his brow, his breast.
Whispering, "Life is good, but I am best,
And never parted soul looks back and cries,
Not yet!"

—Susan Coolidge

FARM AND HOME.

More Cows

[Hastings Journal]

With the advent of creameries in this and other cities of Nebraska, there comes the necessity for an increase of good cows for milking purposes. The advantages to be derived from turning from exclusive grain-raising to the production of butter, cheese, etc., and to the increase of stock, is so apparent as to preclude the necessity of naming any particular benefit. But still we may be pardoned for urging the farmers to pay due attention to this new business. We are anxious to see the agricultural classes prosperous, as on them, as affairs now stand, much if not everything depends. We are therefore inclined to furnish line upon line and precept upon precept that they may go in with this new departure. It is a well known truth that farmers are much more apt to succeed where farmers depend upon one or two lines of industry than when they have mixed farming. For instance, a dry season, a hail storm or a too wet season may ruin the man who depends wholly on wheat or corn. But if they have a number of cattle, hogs, sheep, etc., with ample grasses and other products for winter fodder and grain, the danger of a total failure is removed. Now instead of having to borrow money at a large rate of interest to tide them over a year of failure and the best farming states in the union have their failures—it is better to invest money in cows. From the manager of the Hastings creamery we learn that no less than $300 worth of cream can be produced each year from ten cows, and that these cows will cost from $100 to $500. The increase of value in the way of calves will augment the value of the stock say $100. It matters not how you may secure these additional cows, the pecuniary advantage is the same. If you have the cash all the better, but if you are compelled to borrow money with which to purchase, the advantage is clearly seen. This is good reasoning for the people of any county in the state where there is a creamery. Here, then we perceive a sure basis for success in that branch of husbandry. We trust these chances to build up may be taken by our farmers. Nebraska may be made a land flowing with milk, and if we have to import the honey to go with it, we will have some of the good things that characterized the land of Canaan.

Sore Shoulders in Horses.

[American Agriculturist.]

Farm horses are most liable to have sore shoulders in early spring, when unaccustomed to work. If humanity does not lead to care in prevention and cure, interest will prompt it, for certainly a horse with sound shoulders will do more work than if these be swollen and lacerated. Prevention is better than cure. The first point is to secure good, well-fitting collars, those of soft leather, of equal hardness on both sides. Many collars are stuffed more solidly on one side than the other, and should be rejected. The horse should be fitted to a collar at the shop, as two very seldom have shoulders exactly alike. I have often wondered that farmers do not have collars made specially for each horse. The cost would be amply repaid as it is slight compared with the increased service that would thus be secured. I prefer a collar stuffed with hair. The leather should be kept well oiled, especially where meeting the shoulder. Pure neat's foot oil makes the leather soft and pliable, and is a good preventive and cure for sore shoulders. Cloth collars are now made, and cloth pads to cover the entire collar face. I know they are good and recommend them to other farmers.

Early in the spring, at least two weeks before plowing commences, begin bathing the shoulders of each work horse with strong salt brine. I keep in the stalls an old fruit can, and a rag tied to the end of a cob; and it takes but a moment to throw in a handful of salt with some water, stir it up and apply the brine. It toughens and hardens the skin and cools it, allaying inflammation. I do this each evening; after work begins I first wash off the shoulders with clean water. I have never been troubled with sore shoulders since I have taken to carefully selecting collars, keeping them soft with oil, and bathing frequently with the salt water.

The best care for sore shoulders is rest, and this may be secured without stopping work, by removing the pressure from the irritated spot. One method is to cut a long, narrow slit in the hame groove opposite the soreness, remove part of the stuffing and make a little depression by pounding the face over the sore. The slit will not injure the collar. Another method is to use pads above and below the tender spot, to keep off the pressure. After considerable experience I consider the best pad one made by stuffing a coat-sleeve with hay, about one inch thick between the collar and shoulder, but thinner where it passes under the hames. Hay works into lumps less than rags, and is elastic enough to spring the collar from the shoulders when the draft slackens, giving them opportunity to cool and rest.

Plant Separately.

It is not generally known that squashes, melons and cucumbers will mix and hybridize if planted near to each other, and may, although planted at a distance, by the bees bringing pollen from one plant to another. Not only is the seed made worthless, but the fruit is spotted for use, as the flavor is mixed. This has been doubted; but two years ago I grew melons and cucumbers together, in adjoining beds, to test the question. Some of the melons were all right, and some of the cucumbers, but there were a great many melons that were too much like cucumbers and too many cucumbers like melons. One cucumber was exactly half and half, being partly netted and divided into sections. Most of the melons were unpalatable. Since then I have chosen to grow melons in the garden and cucumbers at the furthest end of the farm. Watermelons and muskmelons do not seem to mix, they bloom at different times, and I have grown them side by side all right.

Draining.

Of all farm work draining is one that must be carefully and systematically done, or it will be worse than useless, as it will not only fail in its object, but be a source of great and increasing annoyance. While the immediate and apparent effect is to draw superfluous water from the land, the ultimate effect is of a more scientific character, as it unseals the land, as it were, and, by admitting the needed air, causes the decomposition of all manurial matter, and to that extent actually increases the fertility of the soil. It may be accepted as a repeatedly proven fact that a field well drained will produce twice as much as under equal manuring and tillage, it will do on a damp, sodden condition.

Profit in Pig Feeding.

[American Agriculturist.]

Something more than mere stuffing with food is required, if rearing and fattening of pigs is to be made desirable. Food and labor are becoming more costly every year, and to make this important industry profitable there must be corresponding reduction in losses, to be secured by more economic surroundings, and making a little of the more expensive food go as far as possible in making flesh. The first requisite is comfort, as without this no animal will thrive well. Let it be well understood that cold and filth are destructive to success. Arrangements to save labor are of increasing importance, as above noted. As to food, one kind only of concentrated diet, without change, will break down any young pig's stomach, and produce a feverish state in an older one; it is unnatural for an animal naturally constituted to eat everything. Concentrated rich food needs a combination with coarser kinds to render it less compact and allow more ready penetration of the gastric juices. How can healthy action be maintained, if the intestines of the animal contain only a mass of fermenting, putrefying stuff? I never had autumn dropped pigs grow so fast, or show so healthy a condition as two lots of different breeds fed this winter on buckwheat bran. They are in a warm pig house where it seldom freezes; the coarser part of the flour left on the hulls supplies food for the stomach, and the hulls keep the intestines in a healthy condition. Few farmers think of this latter point, and confine their pigs to clear corn meal, the most heating and unhealthful of all the cereals. Corn is the great staple food for hogs, and will continue to be, but it should be utilized to the best advantage by judicious combination with coarser food, for swine as well as for men, and for breeding as well as growing and fattening animals. A feed once a day to fattening hogs of carrots or beets, increases the appetite, gives tone to the stomach, and has a cooling effect upon it. More roots, or other cheap succulent food is required.

Corn "Cornered" by Frost.

[Cor. New York Tribune.

A common opinion is that the crop of sound corn is so short that No. 2 will be worth seventy-five cents in Chicago before July, 1884. The price has been advancing in that market for some weeks, and speculation is credited with with working a "corner," as the exciting cause. But the fact is, the "corner" is the work of Jack Frost, who commenced operations last July and continued them to the end of the growing season. The mean temperature of the three summer months, over the western corn zone, was from seven to ten degrees lower than the average of the ten years previous to 1882, and corn having accommodated itself through a long series of years to the higher temperature, failed to ripen when subjected to the lower. This may be repetition or iteration, but the fact must be kept in mind in order to comprehend the course of the corn market for the next six months. In the matter of the failure of Kansas seed, of which so much has been said, the trouble arose chiefly from late planting, as I know from personal experience; for the case of Kansas corn planted in April at the same time with the common Dent corn of the country, there was absolutely no difference in the measure of maturity. To afford an illustration of the real state of the corn crop of 1883 when grown under the most favorable circumstances in central Illinois, let me relate briefly an experience of my own.

April 19th I planted a small patch of corn on land naturally rich and previously heavily manured and fertilized. The original stand was a reasonably good one but it was considerably reduced by the severe frosts of May 21-22. This was favorable to the growth and maturity of what remained. The crop had frequent and careful cultivation, and being in an airy and favorable situation was not touched by September frost. It was cut up and put in "shock" October 19-20, six months after planting, where it stood just one month. It was then "shuck snapped"—that is, half the husks were left on the ears—and put in a pile in an airy basement. There is now, perhaps forty bushels in the pile, but I find on examination more than half the ears to be moulding, either in cob or kernel or both, none sound enough for seed, and little that would grade No. 2. The seed was the common Yellow Dent, of central Illinois, and the variety which makes the bulk of the corn crop here. From this report of facts, it is easy to guess what the real condition of the average crop is, it having been planted from a month to six weeks later. What effect so large a proportion of unsound corn of the crop of 1883 will have on future prices of fat hogs and cattle, remains to be seen; and more remotely how the feeding of it will affect the general health of farm stock is a matter worth special attention.

The Household.

NURSERY PUDDING.—Six ounces of rice, one quart of milk, the rind of a lemon, sugar to taste; one-half saltspoonful of salt, eight apples, one-quarter pound of sugar, one-quarter pint of water, one-half pint of boiled custard. Flavor the milk with the lemon rind by boiling them together for a few minutes; then take out the peel and put in the rice, with sufficient sugar to sweeten nicely, and boil gently till the rice is soft; then let it cool. In the meantime pare, quarter and core the apples, and boil them until tender in a syrup made of sugar and water in the above proportion, and, when soft, lift them out on a sieve to drain. Put a middling-sized jam pot in the center of a dish, lay the rice all around till the top of the jelly pot it reached; smooth the rice back with a spoon and stick the apples into it in rows, one row sloping to the right, and the rest to the left. Set it in an oven to color the apples; then, when required for the table, garnish the rice with preserved fruits, and pour into the middle sufficient custard to be level with the top of the rice, and serve hot.

FRUIT CAKE.—Twelve eggs (yolks and whites beaten separately); their weight in sugar; the weight of eleven eggs in flour (after it is browned); the weight of ten in butter; one and a half pounds of raisins, stoned and cut up with scissors; one and a half pounds of currants, washed and dried; half a pound of citron, sliced in thin, small pieces. Season with two nutmegs, a teaspoonful of lemon essence, two tablespoonfuls of powdered cinnamon, a wineglassful of wine or brandy, with half a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in it. Take half the flour to cream with the butter, and the other half to rub on the fruit, mixing it up well together before putting it in the batter, yolks and sugar together. Two pounds of white flour will make enough after it is browned, and a little over. Begin to bake in a stove slightly warm, and increase the heat slowly. Do not let a hard crust form on top before the cake rises; to prevent this put a piece of paper over the top of the pan after the cake begins to bake. This quantity will make two medium-sized cakes, which are better than large ones, as the baking has to be done slowly. Prepare the ingredients the day before you wish to bake it.

PRINCE OF WALES CAKE.—First part: One cupful of brown sugar, half a cupful of sweet milk, two cupfuls of flour, one cupful of raisins (stoned and cut up), half a cupful of butter, half a teaspoonful of soda, one tablespoonful of molasses, yolks of three eggs, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, one nutmeg and a wineglassful of brandy. Second part: One cupful of flour, half a cupful of corn starch, half a cupful of sweet milk, half a cupful of butter, one cupful of crushed sugar, whites of three eggs, half a teaspoonful of soda; season with bitter almonds. Bake in jelly cake pans. Alternate the fruit and lady-cake. Put icing between each two layers and then ice the whole. It is better to have the icing ready, and put the cake together while it is warm.

How to Raise a Horse.

A tall black horse, lean and withered, one whose wrinkled hide nineteen weary, wintry suns, and an equal number of blistering summers, had tanned and shrunken, slipped on an ice hillock outside of the Grigg House on Friday, and fell down in the harness. In an instant a dozen drayman who occupy the opposite corner as a stand, were on the spot, and advice was hurled gratis and wholesale at the unlucky owner.

"Stand back and give him air," cried one.

"It's oats he wants," cried another.

Give him a taste of the whip," remarked a third.

"Always howld a horse down by the hid," chimed in a stout drayman, as he approached that portion of the prostrate animal.

"Stand back, will yees," roared a tall Irishman, "an' I'll show ye how to tackle a horse. We used always to take thim by the ligs where I kem from in the ould dart," and suiting the action to the word, he got in between the horse's hind legs, grasping a hoof in each hand, and handling the animal in a manner similar to the way a farmer would handle a plow.

"Ye sees, byes, I can just do as I plase with him. There's nothing wrong with the baste, he just wanted to rowl," and amid the laughter of he crowd the old horse, assisted by the County Kerry man, once again regained his feet, and shook the snow and mud from his venerable sides.

Earned His Rest.

[New York Commercial Advertiser.

General Sherinan finds, good, honest man, that greatnesss has its drawbacks. He wants to be let alone, and the reporters won't let him. His language with refer-nce to these human mosquitoes reminds his admirers of words said to have been addressed by a great financier in reference to the public. General Sherman has earned his rest, and no one has a right to disturb it.

LIFE'S LABOR.

It is a saying so trite and true,
That each man his work should always do;
Do it to-day for fear of sorrow,
Don't put it off until to-morrow.

But still consider another fact,
That business always requires some tact,
If you're hard up and funds you borrow,
Stave off your bills until to-morrow.

Do to others as they do to you,
Is golden rule for the business crew;
It is a knife that will cut both ways,
And causes only senseless delays.

In this wide world there is enough cash
To save a business from any crash,
Do by others as you'd have them do,
And trust to luck to pull you through.

If friends you shake, your trade be brisk,
Your stock be fresh, your clerks you can risk
Your charges few and your profits small,
There's no danger of a business fail.

Deal justly and well by every man,
Accommodate whenever you can,
And also as well to self be fair,
Then you may become a millionaire.

—H. L. Burt in Waterloo Observer.

SKULLS AND SKELETONS.

In the Cappuccini Monastery at Rome—Among the Bones of 6,000 Monks.

[Detroit Free Press.

"And then I dived to the caves of death, and drew from wither'd bones, and skull, and heap'd up dust, conclusions most forbidden."

When I was in Rome I did as mighty few Romans do—went to church about eight times a day. They were, in fact, the only places where one could keep cool. Rome is hot enough in August to pass for a suburb of Tophet, even though the good Leo lives there; the stone pavements become so heated that the pedestrian thinks he is a movable chop in process of broiling on a gridiron, while the brass angels on the top of Saint Angelo and Saint Peter's are gradually melting into oblivion, I am told, for the want of an umbrella or a Japanese fan.

It was on such an afternoon that I took refuge temporarily beneath a group of trees that stand just opposite the Barberini palace, seating myself among a quaintly-attired group of fruit hucksters, with whom I soon opened up a trade to the extent of a pocketful of apricots and figs and a few oranges. Such an extensive commercial transaction threw the honorable body of merchants into the most intense excitement until I was compelled to seek relief by escaping. In the rear of the little market place stood a queer looking church, with such a wonderful architectural design that it was impossible to even locate the front door. There I would certainly find rest and coolness, and that quiet peace that only a snug seat in a church pew can give. At the head of a flight of stone steps a huge oaken door, studded with rust-eaten nails, barred the pilgrim's progress—knobless, bullless, clapperless. I had to resort to my trusty cane with which I vigorously thumped the closed portal. A chain rattled, a bolt was drawn, a key turned slowly, the door sprung open and a stooped-shouldered specimen of antiquity of monkish mien and costume, with shaven head and bared feet, peered through the aperature. I bade him good day in my best Italian-conversational-guide-book style, but the only response that came was the beckoning of his long, skinny finger. I willingly followed, as much mesmerized by the finger as actuated by curiosity. Through corridor after corridor, lined with the portraits of hundreds of holy fathers of the past centuries who stared ominously at me as my Alpine boots echoed along the stone floor; through gloomy passages and old doors, through chapels and rooms we passed, but no church interior was revealed. On the contrary, he led the way down a flight of stairs, where another huge key opened another door which closed upon me with a startling echo. I was in a cellar, illumined only by a few streaks of light that forced its way through the narrow, dust covered window at the top. A rapid glance around horrified me. A night-mare of the most elaborate kind seemed to have taken possession of my mind, all the spooks and goblins and gorgons of my childhood faded into nothingness. The ghost that inhabited the garret in our old farm house ever since the hired man was found dead was an angel in comparison with the sight I beheld. Right in front of me, so close that I could almost touch the horrible creature, stood a grizzly, grinning, grotesque skeleton, its uneven cranium ornamented with little tufts of dried and withered hair, the orbless eyes looking through and through; its lines of moldy teeth standing out in hideous prominence; its bony fingers clutching a string of beads and a bunch of flowers withered as itself. Then it dawned upon me I had accidentally strayed into the famous Cappuccini underground cemetery. It was the most extensive gallery of skull-pture I had ever seen. Skulls to the right of me, skulls to the left of me, skulls around me grinned and scowled. From graceful arches and bedecked altars; from cobwebbed walls and massive columns, hundreds upon hundreds of pale, yellow, discolored skulls faced me—some with distended mouths and awry features, as if their last struggle had been a paroxysm of pain; some gazing with unutterable horror on their fleshless companions; some smiling diabolically as if they gloated over the fact that the world would have to follow them. On the floor were piled cord after cord of neatly arranged bones, surmounted by pedestals of skulls propped up by the more distinguished monks, clad in brown cowls and moth-eaten cassocks. From the ceiling were suspended clocks and chandeliers and hanging baskets made of connecting bones; the walls were covered with curious ornaments more repulsive than picturesque—center pieces of leg bones bordered with radiating ribs and spinal joints; arches and pillars covered with twisted vertebræ; bas-reliefs of knee-caps and ankles representing historical and legendary figures. No less than 6,000 good old monks have contributed their anatomy to build up "this bony framework," as Hawthorne called it, and one cannot blame the inquisitive if irreverent New Englander who wondered how they would find themselves and pull each together when the last trumpet sounds!

After a time the living monk reappeared. I was glad to see him. I was lonesome without him. Picking up a dusty old thigh bone that had apparently seen a good many years' service, but now seemed to be of no practical use to any one, I asked for it as an addition to my museum. But the dreadful look of horror that met my proposal induced me to replace it instanter. It was a somewhat stingy operation on his part—as if he couldn't spare a pound or two of monk from his stock. I suppose if Adam had happened in and inquired for a rib to replace the one he lent Eve, he, too, would have been refused.

The Cappucini monastery is not the only place, however, where the "unfleshed skeleton" may be seen. All the saints of renown are on view somewhere in the old world, and with commendable liberality the good men have distributed themselves around for the benefit of humanity. St. Matthew rests from his tax gathering beneath the alter of the Roman church of St. Maria Maggiore, and in a comfortable recess of the Cologne cathedral as well; St. Peter makes the great Vatican church his headquarters, but finds time occasionally to visit Freiburg cathedral in Switzerland; St. Paul also acts in a dual manner; St. John divides himself between Venice and Rome, while John the Baptist is even more numerous than any of his brethren. Cologne cathedral however, possesses the most valuable collection—a wonderful trio, being no less than the three wise men, each skull encircled with a crown of jeweled gold. Ghastly old monarchs they are, too.

Horace Greeley's Sorrow.

[New York Tribune.

We publish below a pathetic letter written by Mr. Greeley on the death of his little boy. Notwithstanding the fact that more than thirty years have passed since the words were written, they will awaken sympathy in many a heart that has known a similar grief:

MY FRIEND: The loss of my boy makes a great change in my feelings, plans and prospects. The joy of my life was comprehended in his, and I do not now feel that any personal object can strongly move me henceforth. I had thought of buying a country place, but it was for him. I had begun to love flowers and beautiful objects, because he liked them. Now, all that deeply concerns me is the evidence that we shall live hereafter, and especially that we shall live with and know those we loved here. I mean to act my part while life is spared me, but I no longer covet length of days. If I felt sure on the point of identifying and being with our loved ones in the world to come, I would prefer not to live long. As it is, I am resigned to whatever may be divinely ordered. . . . We had but few hours to prepare for our loss. He went to bed as hearty and happy as ever. At 5 a. m. he died. . . . His mother had bought him a fiddle the day before, which delighted him beyond measure; and he was only induced to lay it up at night by his delight at the idea of coming up in the morning and surprising me by playing on it before I got up. In the morning at daylight I was called to his bedside. The next day, I followed him to his grave! You cannot guess how golden and lovely his long hair (never cut) looked in the coffin. Pickie was 5 years old last March. So much grace and wit and poetry were rarely or never blended in so young a child, and to us his form and features were the perfection of beauty. We can never have another child; and life cannot be long enough to efface, though it will temper this sorrow. It differs in kind as well as degree from that we have hitherto experienced.

HORACE GREELEY.

M. E. College of Nebraska.

[Inter Ocean.

Among the most hopeful of the many young seminaries and colleges springing up in every direction over the rapidly developing state of Nebraska, stands the Methodist Episcopal college at York. York is one of the thriftiest towns in the state, full of people in the prime of life, sorted out of the best communities of the northern states, accustomed to social and educational privileges, are determined to enjoy similar privileges in their western home. Many of them have made money rapidly, and are correspondingly generous in spending it for the common good. The town contains about 2,500 inhabitants, rich enough with the help of the surrounding country to afford a church for nearly every denomination, but to poor to afford a single liquor saloon.

Here they started a seminary on the morning of January 7, 1880, which flourished so well that they raised it to the grade of a college three years later.

Two commodious buildings have been erected at a cost of $20,000; one for chapel and recitation rooms, and the other for a ladies' boarding hall. The financial status of the institution now, per latest official exhibit, is as follows:

Real estate, $23,000; endowment fund, most of which draws 10 per cent. interest, $16,000. Total indebtedness, $3,000.

The total attendance of students last year was 279. This is certainly a very encouraging exhibit. The president of the institution, the Rev. Edward Thomson, is a man of recognized ability in his denomination, a scholar, a firm yet genial executive officer, and a popular public speaker. Several of the faculty are of well-known high standing in their profession, and all of them seem to work together in harmony, and with an esprit de corps that explains in no small measure the success above shown. The course of study is very similar to that of other western colleges.

A Boston car conductor never says "Hurry up!" It would be contrary to culture. His elegant phrase is, "Exercise a little celerity, if you please.

Eccentricity is often used as high-sounding title for a fool.

We often do more good by our sympathy than by our labors.

Negro Aphorisms.

Tall tree make de squ'el sassy.
De steel-trap know when to talk.
Dus don't settle on de meal-box.
De wood-pile 'fraid o' de norf wind.
Better not pull down the empty jail.
Gap in de ax show itse'f in de chip.
De dog on three legs aint always lame.
Some grabbing walks may lead to the jail.
De right sort o' 'ligion heaps de half-bushel.
Hail stones don't pick hard heads to drap on.
De res' apples float on de top o' de peck medjer.
De single-tree got to stan' heap o' kickin'.
One dead bee-martin is wuf a hundred live ones.
De candy-pullin' kin call louder dan the log-rollin'.
De top o' de hill is harder to find dan de bottom.
De price of tame coons don't pester many folks.
Old Satan couldn't git 'long widout plenty o' ho'p.
"Taint wuf findin' out who gits the best of a goat swap.
'Tis mighty easy to run de track of a roasted possum.
De lead steer know when the whip-cracker mended.
When de bait is wuf mo'an de fish, 'tis time to stop fishin'.
Little hole in your pocket is wusser'n a big one at the knee.
De bes' bravery is de sort that aint skeered o' de hot sun.
De buggy whip can't make up for light feed in de horse-trough.
De redbird lub to drink whar he kin see hiss'f in de water.
De young rooster dat crow too loud is 'ceptioneerin for a lickin'.
De rabbit kin make de bes' time when he trabblin' for his health.
A shotgun kin outvote a good-size' comp'ny o' watermillion hunters.
A man dat cut his finger don't brag on his knife while de blood runnin'.
Dar's a bad streak in folks dat think de whole wull is a pen'tench'ry.
De shirt buttons he'p de locks o' things, but de gallus-buttons do de solid wuk.
De steel hoe dat laughs as de iron one, is like de man dat is 'shamed o' his granddaddy.
A mule can tuse so much goodness in his face dat he don't hab none left for his hind legs.
De billy-goat gits in his hardest licks when he look like he gwine to back out o' de fight.

No Chance to Rectify Mistakes.

[Ex-Gov. Seymour.

When I was a young man there lived in our neighborhood a farmer who was usually reported to be a very liberal man and uncommonly upright in his dealings. When he had any of the produce of his farm to dispose of he made it an invariable rule to give good measure—rather more than would be required of him. One of his friends, observing him frequently doing so, questioned him as to why he did it. He told him he gave too much, and said it was his disadvantage. Now mark the answer of this excellent man: "God has permitted me but one journey through the world, and when I am gone I cannot return to rectify mistakes." The old farmer's mistakes were of the sort he did not want to rectify.

The Fremont Reunion.

The following resolution, introduced introduced in congress by Representative Laird, was referred to the proper committee, and will doubtless become a law:

Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives in congress assembled, that the secretary of war be and is hereby authorized to send from some convenient fort or arsenal, to be used at the soldiers' reunion at Fremont, Neb., to be held in the month of September, 1884, such cannon, tents, muskets and so forth, as can be conveniently spared; said cannon, tents, muskets, and so forth, to be returned after holding of said reunion meeting in like good condition as when received. Provided, that all transportation of said articles to and from the place of the reunion to the fort or arsenal shall be without expense to the government. Provided, further, that the adjutant-general of the state of Nebraska, or other proper accounting officers, shall receipt for said arms, ammunition and camp equipage in the name of said state, and that such of them as shall not be returned shall be charged to said state against its quota.

Mouth and Foot Disease in Kansas.

The governor of Kansas is in receipt of a dispatch from Lieutenant-Governor Finney, Neosho Falls, Woodson county, stating that the mouth and foot disease has broken out among the cattle of that vicinity, and that already one hundred head are affected, and the disease is spreading. He asks the governor if there is any law by which it can be stamped out. The governor has telegraphed to Fort Leavenworth, and to the commissioner of agriculture at Washington, to send a surgeon.

The Mormon Question.

Joaquin Miller appeared before the house committee on territories and gave his views on the Mormon question. He characterized the Mormons as "cranks and Gulteaus," and opposed the repressive measure as only tending to incite them to further lawless acts instead of subduing them. This, he said, was the history of all such measures. Polygamy, he thought, was on the decrease, and he prescribed education as a panacea for all the ills from which the people of Utah suffered.

The Union Pacific Stockholders.

BOSTON, March 4.—The stockholders of the Union Pacific railway held their annual meeting to-day. The old board of directors was re-elected, except August Schell and Solon Humphries. Hugh Riddle, of Chicago, and James A. Rumrill, of Springfield, were elected to fill their places. The annual report of the road shows gross earnings of $21,000,000, a decrease of $1,820,000 compared with last year; income from other sources, $2,060,000; operating expenses, $10,648,000.

Yoke Us Up, Squire.

"Who, gee—Buck, and haw as much!" The oxen shied up to the walk in front of a justice's office in one of the surburban villages. "Whoa goll dum you," yelled the driver, as he hammed Buck and Brine across their placid brows with a stout goad. The oxen came to a halt, the driver laid his gad across their necks, and going back to the sled commenced digging around among buffalo robes, blankets and straw, and finally unearthed a young couple blooming with love and verdancy.

"Are we thare already?" timidly inquired the bride, that was soon to be.

"Yes lovely, we're there," answered Hezekiah, as he stroked down his homespun pants and brushed the straw off his hand-me-down coat. "Come on dovey, let's go in hyar and see whether this is the place we long have sought."

The lovely Tilda climbed out, and arm in arm they walked into the office, and on being informed by the justice that he was duly authorized to marry people, Hezikeah informed him that he was the man they were hunting.

"Yoke us up, Squire. Me and Tilda hyar have been trainin' for some time, and have figgered out that we can pull about neck and neck. We have come eighteen miles through a blizzard, to be hitched, so get out your yoke, squire, and we'll walk under it."

The squire performed the ceremony, pronounced them man and wife, and said: "Five dollars, if you please." "Goll-dum, squire," ejaculated Hezekiah, as he produced a five-dollar bill and handed it to him. "Goll dum our buttons," and he seized the blushing Tilda in his brawny arms, giving her a hug that burst her corset strings. "Gee whiz, we're hitched at last," and with a face beaming with a thrill of joy that filled him, he carried the gasping bride out to the sled and nestling down in the straw and covering themselves with robes and blankets, gave orders to the driver, who had, while the ceremony was being performed, imbibed too copiously in Red River whisky, to heave ahead. The driver climbed up on a box seat, and in stentorian tones yelled, "G'lang. Buck and Brine." The oxen started up with a jerk which threw the driver out into a snow bank, the unconscious oxen strolled on, and the unconscious couple in the bottom of the sled-box existed on—well, no matter what on, they were at least unconscious of what had happened and that the oxen were listlessly wandering around the town instead of the prairie, until the attention of some of the good townspeople was attracted by the driverless brutes, and stopped them, and the newly wedded couple were found buried in straw and wrapped in the warm embrace of love. The happy groom was awakened to a realizing sense of the situation, and perching himself on the box seat, he lambasted the oxen across the hips with the gad and steered out of town, and as daylight faded into night, the gentle zephyrs wafted into the quiet village, the ferrie echo, "G'lang, gol dum you."—Fargo News.

The Omaha Republican Prospectus For 1884

The Omaha Republican, under individual management and depending for its success entirely upon the people and upon itself, promises during the coming year materially to improve. To-day in point of quantity and quality of reading matter it is far ahead of its local contemporaries and in advance of any paper in the United States published in a city the size of Omaha. The Republican guarantees during the coming year not only to keep abreast of western enterprise, but excel it. A magnificent new building and other improvements will give its superior advantages, which will aim to be fully utilized. The Republican will aim to be the paper of the people. Its columns will be open to them on any subject. No item will be rejected because it does not happen to be the opinion of the editor. Especially in the matter of railway regulation by state law (a subject which the next legislature will be called upon to decide) do we invite correspondence.

Our corps of telegraphic correspondents in Nebraska and in the western states is large and will be materially increased.

The present year will be most interesting in the point of politics. The Presidential campaign in all its ramifications, will receive adequate attention and discussion by the Republican, together with other political matters of more local nature. For the success of republicanism, which is synonymous with progress, nature, honesty, and universal freedom, the Republican will labor with all possible energy and earnestness.

To the weekly edition of the Republican many new features will be added during the present year. With its serial story, its ably managed agricultural department, its choice literary selections, its puzzle department, its classification of matters religious, dramatic and social, its well-filled state department, its complete editorial discussion of current events, the Weekly Republican is to day a paper whose conspicuous success is based upon genuine merit. The improvements intended will make it a necessity to every intelligent family of the west. The liberal premiums which we are offering, in all this year amounting to $40,000, enter a subscription a good financial investment, even leaving out of consideration the sterling qualities of the newspaper itself. The premiums vary in value from $1,000 down. The fourth distribution will take place April 10 1884, from which date there will be no postponement for reason whatsoever. Sample copies sent free. Write on a postal card for one. Every subscriber who pays $1.50 in advance will receive a premium. Remit money by postal note, money order, register letter, bank draft, express, or through your postmaster. Do not trust money loosely in the mails. All letters should be addressed to,

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Go to Benson's for choice meats of all kinds.

Try Benson's pressed corn beef.

To All Whom It May Concern.

Know ye that all delinquent taxes on personal property must be paid within the next thirty days, or I shall proceed to collect as the law directs.

D. W. BRITTON, Treasurer,
Wayne, Neb. Jan. 23d, 1884.

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Lands and Patents.

E. M. MARBLE,

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Notice For Publication.

Land Office at NIOBRARA, NEB.
February, 11th, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the district court at Wayne, Neb. on April 29th, 1884, viz: Frederick Krie, homestead, No. 9821, for the east half of the northwest quarter, section 12, township 27, range 3 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Albert Hurd, Frank Riley, John Lahr and John Horchert, all of Wayne, Neb.

413w8 B. F. CHAMBERS, Register.

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The original letter from which the above is an extract, and several hundred others expressing similar opinions, in equally strong terms, are on file and will be shown to any one calling at our offices who shows that his interest in the matter arises purely from a desire to guard against imposition.
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