

SWEEP REBELS BEFORE THEM

W. S. GOLDIE, Publisher

WAYNE NEBRASKA

Refuge Agoncillo was the victim of a joke on the train during his flight to Canada.

A curious chain of circumstances is recalled by the action of Governor Poyater, of Nebraska, in appointing ex-Senator Allen to a vacant district judgeship.

The death of the patriarchal age of 97 is announced of Von Bockum, whose name is intimately connected with the period of the establishment of the German empire.

James Ben. Ali Haggin, the millionaire California turfman, gets his unusual name from his mother, who was the daughter of Ibrahim Ben Ali.

A prize of \$1,000 offered by a New York newspaper at the beginning of 1863 for the most correct prophesies of what would happen during the ensuing year was taken by a man who said there would be a successful war with Spain.

At the age of 57 Francis B. Thurber, of New York, has been admitted to the bar. It took him four years of hard study to prepare for the necessary examinations.

France has now a law by which marriage may be dissolved without cost to the applicants. The Paris divorce court devotes Thursday to gratuitous decrees.

Through an error in the bill providing a code of laws for Alaska Albert D. Elliott, clerk of the district court of Alaska, whose salary is fixed at \$2,500, will receive in fees sufficient to make his total remuneration between \$20,000 and \$25,000 a year.

Lord Mount Stephen, the Canadian millionaire, who now lives in England, has handed over the sum of \$2,800,000 to three trustees, to be employed for the benefit of both relatives and friends, both in England and Canada.

Richard Snydam Palmer, the wealthy young yachtman who died as a result of hardships suffered and disease contracted during the Cuban campaign, has willed \$10,000 to Captain Casper F. Goodrich, of the United States navy, under whom he served as an ensign on the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis.

Massachusetts will hereafter kill her convicted murderers with electricity. The murderer will not know the time at which he is to die and no press reports of the execution will be attainable.

Lord Salisbury has had a special bicycle made for his own use and when affairs of state permit of such diversion is learning to ride the silent steed.

Every senator who retired with the recent congress made something in the shape of a set speech except Murphy, of New York, and Roach, of North Dakota.

Henry J. Decker, a well-to-do man about town in San Francisco, recently made a bet that begging as a profession pays. To prove it he went out for an hour with a hand organ and returned with \$4.50.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Lincoln, March 23.—The day for adjournment has been fixed by the joint conference, March 31 being the date agreed upon.

The time now being fixed, the members of both houses will begin trying to live up to that requirement, and the necessary bills will be rushed so that they may be gotten out of the way by then.

House bill, by Evans, which provides for the depositing of county funds in banks, and for the investment of the same in securities, and provides a penalty for the violation by any county treasurer, was recommended for passage in the house.

The house bill, by Pollard, providing for the appropriation of \$2,500 for the use and benefit of the State Horticultural society, was passed by a vote of 54 to 28.

The senate bill which provides that police judges and city attorneys shall be elected by the people instead of being appointed by the mayor, as is now the rule, was recommended for passage in the house.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Lincoln, Neb., March 23.—The house this morning passed a bill locating the state fair permanently at Lincoln, by a vote of 56 to 37.

Bills appropriating \$25,000 for a new building at the deaf and dumb institution, \$45,000 for the new ones at Hastings insane asylum, and one appropriating \$6,000 for a new building at the blind asylum were passed.

The senate this morning laid upon the table a motion to appoint a committee to investigate the charges of nepotism on the part of the supreme court judges and commissioners on the ground that the house had appointed a committee for that purpose.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Lincoln, Neb., March 24.—The house this morning voted down a resolution of Jansen to investigate the officers of secretary of state, land commissioner and treasurer as well as the management of the state institutions.

A resolution was passed declaring by the house that, as Governor Poyater by his veto had killed the supreme court commission, no amendment increasing the number of judges should be submitted at the coming election.

H. R. 501, the general appropriation bill, was passed by the house this morning. This leaves only the claims and deficiency appropriations yet to be considered. A bill was recommended for passage giving saloonkeepers the right to give surety company bonds only.

In the senate a resolution was introduced to rescind the censure passed upon Colonel Stotsenburg and asking his recall from command of the First Nebraska in the Philippines.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Lincoln, Neb., March 25.—This was the sixtieth day of the Nebraska legislative session, but the fact that their salaries have stopped does not deter the members from staying it out.

The senate took up the first appropriation bill today, and it is considered doubtful if it can get through by the time agreed upon, next Friday noon.

The resolutions introduced in the senate yesterday rescinding both the vote of censure upon Colonel Stotsenburg and the request of the war department to recall him from the command of the First Nebraska, were defeated by a vote of 19 to 8.

The house passed a number of bills, among them one making dogs personal property and one a vote of thanks to the First Nebraska for gallantry in battle. A bill appropriating \$5,000 to reimburse Nebraska City for the expenses incurred in maintaining a smallpox quarantine was defeated.

MAY EXTEND THE SESSION.

Some Lincoln Legislators Do Not Want to Adjourn Friday.

Lincoln, March 25.—There is a movement on foot among the senators to have the session extended beyond next Saturday. To do this it will be necessary to reconsider the joint resolution already adopted, fixing the time of the adjournment at next Friday noon.

It is probable that an effort will be made in the senate today to push the state fair location bill ahead of all others. One clause in the bill that will meet with much opposition is the one giving the board power to purchase land for the permanent location at Lincoln and placing the proper limit on the amount that may be expended in this way.

Fairbury, March 28.—Fire destroyed about half of the business portion of the town of Jansen, seven miles east of here, on the Rock Island. Seven stores were nearly destroyed, including Conrad Bruer's big general store, the postoffice, a butcher shop, restaurant and other small stock.

American Advance on Malabon Begins, Troops Moving Forward on the Double-Quick.

SEVERAL BLOODY SKIRMISHES

Filipinos Stand Firm Till Americans Are Within 200 Yards, Then Break for the Woods.

AGUINALDO'S ARMY CORNERED

McArthur's Division Captures Four Towns and Now Have the Flower of the Filipino Forces Where They Must Fight.

Manila, March 27.—Noon.—The movement of the American troops today swept the insurgents back towards Malabon. General Harrison Gray Otis' brigade is in front of La Loma, where there is a stretch of a mile of rough, open country.

The natives stood until the Americans were within 200 yards of their position and then broke and ran for the woods. About thirty of them were killed in the outskirts and seventy on the roads.

The Montana and Kansas troops met the hottest resistance in a strip from which the rebels have greatly worried the Americans recently during the night time.

Ninety minutes after the start—at 6 o'clock—the whole front for a distance of three miles to the north had been cleared. General Hale's brigade



BRIG. GEN. H. W. LAWTON. had simultaneously swept in a northwesterly direction, routing the enemy and burning the town of San Francisco del Monte and a number of scattered huts.

The line was then opposite Novaliches, the artillery advancing along a good road from La Loma to Novaliches, the wagons carrying pontoons, telegraph supplies and ammunition, following.

The following belated dispatch reached the war department this morning: "Manila, March 24.—Adjutant General, Washington: City quiet; business progressing; no indications of excitement. Fighting far beyond city limits. Firing of cannon can be heard; old battle lines surrounding city maintained and city cannot be safely uncovered."

General Otis' description of the battle was obtained in the following cable received this morning: "McArthur with two brigades commenced an advance on Novaliches, northwest of Calocan, the center of the insurgent lines, at daybreak this morning, advancing rapidly and suffering little."

"From Novaliches McArthur will swing to the left and strike north of Polo. Wheaton's brigade, fronting Calocan, will press forward at the proper time. Hall's brigade, on the old line north of Pasig, is demonstrating west of the pumping station. The enemy is 12,000 strong on the lines. I am endeavoring to take fraction in reverse."

It was stated at the war department that the expression of Otis in his dispatch about fighting, "I am endeavoring to take fraction in reverse" means that while ostensibly making a feint at the front, he intends to swing to the rear and attack the enemy on the left.

Computing the time at Manila when the fighting began, it is said the battle has been in progress more than twenty hours.

Department officials do not attempt to conceal the belief that the fighting has been severe and the American losses no doubt are quite heavy.

The dispatches are being forwarded to President McKinley.

KANSAS MAN WOUNDED.

Captain Adna G. Clark Among the Americans Hurt in Battle.

Lawrence, Kan., March 27.—Captain Adna G. Clark, of Company S, Twentieth Kansas regiment, was wounded through the shoulder in today's fight at Manila, according to a cablegram received here. The wound was severe, but not serious. Clarke is a graduate of Kansas university, is a member of the bar and was deputy district clerk when he volunteered.

HIGHWAYMAN SHOT.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Hold Up a California Stage.

Stockton, Cal., March 27.—Two highwaymen made an unsuccessful attempt to hold up the Angel's Camp stage near Alta, Calaveras county. Messengers Jackson and McConnell, of Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express company, were in the coach, and when the order to halt was given they began shooting.

REBELS FLEE FROM MALABON

Burn the Town and Retire to Malolos, Where They Are Expected to Make a Last Stand.

STEADY ADVANCE OF AMERICANS

Filipinos Driven From Trenches and Pushed Back Toward the Insurgent Capital.

FORTY-FIVE AMERICANS KILLED

Colonel Egbert Among the Dead—One Hundred and Forty-Five Wounded—Enemy's Death List Very Large.

Manila, March 27.—9:15 a. m.—The Filipinos are burning their stronghold at Malabon and their forces are fleeing from the city in the direction of Malolos. General MacArthur's division is pushing toward Malabon.

The insurgents will make their last stand probably at Malolos.

Capture of Malinta.

Manila, March 26.—7:30 p. m.—The United States troops under Brigadier General Lloyd Wheaton captured the town of Malinta, beyond the Tullahan river, today, after a sharp fight.

Prince Loewenstein, formerly aide de camp on the staff of Brigadier General Miller at Iloilo, somehow got in front of the firing line, and was shot in the side, dying almost instantly.

The American casualties today were much lighter than those of yesterday, the total losses thus far reported since the engagement commenced being forty-five killed and 145 wounded.

General Wheaton entered Malinta, which is a small village of huts, at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The United States gunboat Helena and other gunboats have been shelling Malabon, about a mile northwest of Calocan, for several hours.

The insurgents made a fierce resistance to the American advance up the railroad at Malinta. In addition to the fatal wounding of Colonel Egbert several men of the Twenty-second infantry and several of the Oregon and Kansas regiments were killed.

Evidently anticipating a bombardment by the fleet, 1,000 rebels vacated Malabon last night, leaving a few men to burn the town. General Wheaton's brigade, composed of the Second Oregon regiment, the Twenty-second and Twenty-third infantry, stretched out along the railroad from Calocan to Tullahan river, was powerless to prevent the withdrawal, owing to the natural obstacles and to the strong opposition.

A column of smoke at daybreak was the first intimation of the enemy's intentions, all soon blending in a dense balloon-shaped cloud. The flames of the burning rice mills and large buildings could be plainly seen from Calocan, despite the strong sunlight.

Burning of Malabon.

By 11 o'clock in the morning the only building of importance not destroyed in the center of the town was a large stone church, but even at noon fresh fires were started among the native huts in the outskirts of Malabon, although the general exodus took place much earlier.

Many of these rebels sought refuge in the suburbs, Navotas and Casag, or were driven inland by the shells of the Helena, Calao, Ningdopan and Laguna de Bay.

In the meantime General Wheaton's brigade held the railroad to the river, but was unable either to repair the bridge, which had been destroyed by the enemy, or to advance, owing to the opposition and the hills on the other side.

The calculations of both General Hale and General Harrison Gray Otis, whose brigades constituted General MacArthur's division, were much interfered with by the character of the country in front of both, and the enemy was able to take advantage of this, so that the operations against Novaliches and Polo were delayed, though the west wing of the division swung out, sweeping the enemy in a northwesterly direction.

General Wheaton's headquarters last night were a half mile south of the river on the railroad. The opposite bank was protected by a block house and entrenchments. Occasionally the artillery and infantry fired across the stream. Finally the engineers moved a construction train up to the bridge, the iron frame work of which remained, and began to replace the floor.

While this was going on the Second Oregon regiment crossed the river on the left and the Twenty-second on the right, with four companies of the Twenty-third infantry supporting the latter regiment. A rising clear ground stretched away a distance of half a mile to Malinta, situated on its crest.

In front of the village were strong Filipino entrenchments, but no Filipinos were to be seen. Apparently they had fled. The Twenty-second regiment approached diagonally, with General Wheaton and his staff close behind, scouts closely observing the ground.

When the Americans were within about 500 yards of the entrenchments the Filipinos suddenly volleyed heavily. The Twenty-second, which was holding the center, suffered considerably, but with the Oregon regiment on the left and the Kansas on the right, in the woods, the fighting was kept up for half an hour; the Twenty-second infantry advancing up the slope, through the thick grass, under the hottest fire.

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General Wheaton and his staff were all the time under a rain of bullets. Colonel Egbert, who was in the thickest of the fighting, was shot in

the abdomen. He was placed on a stretcher and an attempt was made to carry him to the cars, but he died on the way.

It was a most affecting scene. General Wheaton, baring his head, said: "You have done nobly!" Colonel Egbert gasped in reply: "I must die; I am too old."

No Filipinos were found in the trenches.

Though apparently their force was much smaller than that of the Americans, they had an immense advantage in position and an opportunity to retreat.

General McArthur's advance guard, the Third artillery and the Twentieth Kansas regiment, joined General Wheaton's brigade shortly after Malinta was taken, approaching along the Novaliches northwesterly.

The soldiers were much exhausted and there were several prostrations from the heat, which was intense. The dead and wounded were laid in the shade of trees and carried on stretchers by Chinese across the river to the train.

After lunch General McArthur's division advanced toward Polo.

The Second Oregon regiment encountered 1,000 Filipinos west of Malinta, who were retreating from Malabon. The enemy had taken up a position behind four rows of entrenchments, but was driven out after an hour's heavy firing. One Oregonian was killed and five were wounded.

The Third artillery, acting as infantry, with two guns of the Utah artillery, and the Kansas regiment had a sharp fight east of Malinta. The Americans had but slight losses. Five Filipinos were found dead and several were taken prisoners.

General McArthur's division is advancing upon Polo along the railroad. As the bridge is destroyed and the river cannot be forded, the advance is temporarily checked tonight.

In the fighting west of Malinta the Oregonians captured a Spaniard, but he denied that he was taking part in the battle.

The surgeons from the fleet and the British cruiser Powerful volunteered their assistance and were indefatigable in their services at the front.

FORTY-FIVE AMERICANS KILLED

Casualties in the Fighting the Past Three Days—150 Wounded.

Manila, March 26.—Casualties March 24, 25 and 26:

- Killed: Nebraska—SERGEANT WALTER POOR, Company A. Twentieth Kansas—PRIVATES CRAIG, PLUMER, ANTEAL. Third Artillery—PRIVATES PATTON, O'NEILL, ROSS, WATTS, SERGEANT WAGKAY. Second Oregon—PRIVATES COON, ADAMS, HERBERT, MILLARD. First Montana—PRIVATES BUCKEMAN, LOCKHART, STEVENS, MITCHELL. Twenty-third Infantry, Company M—PRIVATE MORELL, CORPORAL CUMMINGS. Tenth Pennsylvania—PRIVATE NEW, ALL. First Colorado—CAPTAIN JOHN S. STEWART. Twenty-second Infantry—COLONEL F. C. EGBERT. Wounded: Clark, severe. First South Dakota—Company G, Private Walter E. Brown, forearm. First Nebraska—Company A, Private Harry Sherman, jaw, severe; Company C, Private Joseph E. Ozman, forehead, moderate; Company G, Private Ward S. Roberts, head, slight; Private C. E. Young, hand, severe; Company K, Private Otis Fent, elbow, slight; Company L, Privates Wm. R. Keenan, elbow, moderate; David O. Barnell, thigh, moderate; Edward A. Pegman, forearm, moderate; Clarence Fay, forearm and thigh, severe; Ward C. Crawford, hip, moderate; H. E. Fischer, hand, slight; Captain Walter C. Taylor, forearm, moderate; Company M, Private John E. Robinson, hand, slight. Twentieth Kansas—Privates Stewart, slight; Wilgont, severe; Nichols, severe; Cravens, severe; Heflin, severe; Evans, moderate; Parker, severe; Hoot, slight; Tull, severe; Corporal Bryant, slight; Captain Adna G. Clark, severe. Eighth Pennsylvania—Privates Walter, severe; Morgan, slight; Kelly, severe. First Montana—Privates Richard, severe; McCreary, slight; Farrah, slight. Twenty-third Infantry—Privates G. Brown, severe; Myer, severe; Williams, slight; McCarty, severe; Axell, slight; Pollock, slight; Lynn, severe; Corporal Banks, slight. Third Infantry—Privates G. Madew, moderate; Karger, slight; Wormworth, slight; Tanton, slight; Shen K, severe; Owens, severe; Corporals Hopwood, severe; Fitzgerald, slight. Seventh Infantry—Captain Charles D. Clay, slight. Hospital Corps—Privates Peck, severe; West, severe; Owen, severe. Fourth Infantry—Privates O'Neil, severe; Biecker, slight. Twenty-second Infantry—First Lieutenant Harold L. Jackson, severe; Privates Arendt, severe; Richards, severe; Miller, slight; Harty, severe; Chubb, severe; Clough, severe; Axt, moderate; Hour, severe; Lamers, severe; Sullivan, slight; Geurin, slight; Sergeant Brown, slight. Second Oregon—Sergeant M. Rebeck, severe; Corporal Roberts, sprained, slight; Privates Armitage, severe; Roberts, severe; Chandler, severe; Shogren, moderate; Crawford, moderate; Moun, slight. First Sergeant—Privates G. W. G. Zeary, severe; Privates Davis, severe; Snyder, severe; Smith, slight; First Lieutenant A. Brazee, severe; Privates Bentz, severe; Spicer, severe; Avard, severe; Echlin, severe; Samson, moderate; Corporal Marcy, severe; Private Thompson, severe; Corporal Gantenbein, moderate; Privates Antrim, slight; Jansen, severe; Jones, slight; G. W. G. Zeary, slight; Sully, severe; Allen, severe; Boiders, slight; Sanders, severe; Bunzlip, slight; Corporals Burnett, severe; Holland, severe; Privates Cooper, severe; Blaser, severe; Galt, severe; Eisenberg, severe; Healy, severe. Third United States Artillery—Second Lieutenant Overton, moderate; Privates Duplisse, slight; Linter, severe; Lynn, severe; Corporal Adams, slight; Sergeant Brown, severe; Sullivan, severe; Reynolds, moderate; Conney, slight; Harlow, moderate; Kuzeter, slight; Sergeant Fisher, severe; Clark, severe; Privates Molt, moderate; Stone, severe; Galt, severe; S. Lewis, slight; Miller, slight; Ogilvie, slight; Gustafson, moderate; Barrett, severe; Sergeant Earningsberger, severe; McKelzie, severe; Corporal Galvin, severe. Fourth United States Cavalry—First Sergeant Davidson, severe; Sergeant Hyatt, severe; Privates Dunderland, severe; Howe, severe; Tuffis, severe; Rice, serious; Evans, slight; Neisinger, severe; Cotter, slight. First Washington Infantry—Captain Forten, mortal; Quartermaster Sergeant slight; Courtney, probably mortal; Cony, severe; Werd, slight; H. H. Hill, slight. Utah Light Artillery—Corporal Southern, moderate; Private Hall, severe. First Colorado—Privates Spitts, severe; McCoe, severe; Brill, severe; Eschorn, slight. Thirtieth Minnesota—Privates Mortenson, severe; Eckman, severe; Porter, severe; Sergeant Adams, slight; Private Wheeler, severe; McJee, slight; Corporals Connelly, severe; Glosser, severe; Privates Grimes, severe; Huhn, severe. Otis.

Found Dead in Bed. New York, March 25.—General Isaac H. Bailey, aged 70, and a veteran of the civil war, was found dead at his room at the Waldorf-Astoria. Death was due to apoplexy.

SIX LIVES LOST IN A CHICAGO FIRE

Armour Curled Hair and Felt Works Destroyed, the Loss Being About \$400,000

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES MISSING Presumed That They Perished in the Fire—Several Hundred Workers Have a Very Close Call.

Chicago, March 29.—Fire destroyed the Armour Curled Hair and Felt works, Thirty-first Place and Benson street, last night, causing a property loss of nearly \$400,000, injured eleven employees, one fatally and endangered the lives of 400 others, who rushed to escape through blinding smoke.

Six persons are missing as follows: JAMES FLANNIGAN, machine hand; last seen standing on third floor. WILLIAM GOLDSON, workman; last seen on fourth floor. ELEANOR HENNELWRIGHT, last seen on second floor. THOMAS MITCHELL, last seen on fifth floor.

DENNIS SHEEHAN, JOHN WHITE, last seen on third floor. The injured:

Jeremiah Steele; jumped from third story window; legs and arms broken; will die.

Joseph Kudaha; badly burned about legs and body.

John Rhodes; jumped from second story window; legs broken.

George Mosher; fell down elevator shaft; right shoulder broken.

August Schomburg; ankle sprained and scalp wound.

Georgia Schwartz; hands, face and arms burned.

Mamie Ryan; face and arms burned, Margaret Delebrant; both arms cut and hand severely injured.

Nelle McNair; hands and face burned.

Paul Rosemyer; both hands burned; left side of head scorched.

Harry Lee; fell from second story window; scalp wound.

Employees of the floor on which the fire started said that a nail which caught a "pick" caused friction, igniting the inflammable material with which the machines were fed. Flames spread to bales of curled hair, and in three minutes the entire floor was dense of blinding smoke. Men and women left their posts in frantic rushes to the exits. Many ran to windows and descended by the fire-escapes, but most groped their way through the smoke to the first floor and out the corner entrance.

Jeremiah Steele was heading over his carding machine when the blaze broke out. Stiffed by the smoke, he staggered to a window, swung over the sill and hung by his finger tips. Meanwhile firemen stretched a net and shouted to Steele to drop. He did so, but crashed to the stone sidewalk.

The Armour felt works burned out nearly a year ago. It was replaced by a substantial five-story structure, 112 by 125 feet, which was completed only last August. Equipped with special reference to fire protection in the way of construction and exterior fire-escapes the total destruction worked by the blaze was a source of keen regret to the owners. The loss is total. The insurance is \$300,000.

BECOMES AN EPISCOPALIAN.

Rev. Dr. Briggs Will Soon Be Ordained to the Priesthood.

New York, March 29.—Professor Charles Augustus Briggs, D. D., of the faculty of the Union Theological seminary in this city, will soon be ordained to the priesthood in the Protestant Episcopal church by Bishop Potter.

It was shortly before Easter, 1895, that Dr. Briggs was received as a communicant into the Episcopal church, after leaving the Presbyterian church. He had been many years a distinguished preacher and theologian in that denomination, but his teachings had been distasteful to the highest authorities in that denomination and he had been suspended from the ministry. Soon after his confirmation he sent an application to be admitted to holy orders in the Protestant Episcopal church to the authorities of the diocese of New York. He was ordained to the order of deacons in Grace church, May 27, 1895.

Dr. Briggs recently submitted an application to be ordained to the priesthood at the expiration of the year which the canons of the church stipulate shall intervene between the ordination to the deaconate and the priesthood. This application was acted favorably upon by the standing committee and Dr. Briggs will be ordained within a few weeks. It will then go to England for travel and study.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST TRUSTS.

Griggs Says All Railroad Combinations Have Been Broken.

Washington, March 29.—"We are conscious that we have performed our duty well," said Attorney General John W. Griggs in discussing the various actions taken by the department of justice against corporations supposed to be operating in violation of the anti-trust law.

"We have instituted suits," he said, "and we have won some and been beaten in others. In every instance we have felt when instituting a suit that we have had a fair chance of winning, and it is too serious a matter to bring a suit against a corporation for violating the anti-trust law without a chance of winning."

The attorney general, when spoken to in regard to the various trusts which in his opinion should be prosecuted by the federal and state authorities, said:

"I could not give an opinion upon that subject without having carefully examined the agreements among all the firms supposed to be a trust.

"Whenever there is a railroad combination we have broken it up, and today no combination exists which is not in conformity with the anti-trust law."

DEATH OF DR. JAMES O. MURRAY.

Princeton, N. J., March 27.—Dr. James O. Murray, dean of the university, died this morning.

He had been a patient at the institution twenty-nine years.

Reports of the observatory at Manila show that the average rainfall for the last thirty years has been 75.4 inches.

Washington, March 29.—The adjutant general's office has prepared the following statement regarding the disposition of the troops under the command of General Otis:

North of Pasig river, MacArthur's division—Wheaton's brigade, Twenty-second infantry, three battalions, Twenty-third infantry, Second Oregon, H. G. Otis' brigade—Twenty-first Kansas, First Montana, four batteries Third artillery dismounted as infantry, Tenth Pennsylvania.

Hale's brigade—First Nebraska, First Colorado, First South Dakota, First Wyoming.

Hall's brigade—Third and Fourth infantry, two batteries, Seventeenth infantry, mounted squadron Fourth cavalry, two light batteries Utah artillery.

South of Pasig river, Lawton's division—King's brigade: One battery First California, First South Dakota, First Washington.

Ovenshine's brigade—Fourteenth infantry, First Idaho, squadron Fourth cavalry, one battery United States artillery.

At Iloilo—Eighteenth infantry, First Tennessee, one battery Sixth artillery.

At Negros—Two batteries First California.

At Cebu—One battery Twenty-third infantry.

Position unknown—Two batteries California heavy artillery, First Wyoming, battery Twentieth infantry, Fifty-first Iowa. These troops are either within the city of Manila or at Cavite.

General Corbin says that the position of the Thirtieth Minnesota is not known, but has possibly been attached to General Hall's brigade. The fact that it has suffered several casualties indicates that it has been on the fighting line. Just where it is located cannot be ascertained from dispatches thus far received. General Corbin explains that it is the First North Dakota which probably is with King's brigade, and that there is one battalion of the First Wyoming whose position is unknown, the other two being with Hale.

OFFICERS FATALLY WOUNDED.

Captains Krayenbuhl and Fortzen Receive Mortal Hurts.

Washington, March 29.—Captain Maurice G. Krayenbuhl, reported by General Otis as mortally wounded, was born in Minnesota and appointed to the military academy from that state. He was the honor graduate of the artillery school in 1896, and his last assignment in the regular establishment was as first lieutenant in the Third artillery. On the 7th of last December he accepted the position of a captain in the subsistence department in the volunteer army. Captain Krayenbuhl was married. He distinguished himself in the battle with the Spaniards at Malate, prior to the surrender of Manila. Two platoons of the Third artillery, under command of Lieutenants Krayenbuhl and Kessler, went through a galling fire to the rescue of the Pennsylvania volunteers, whose ammunition was exhausted. Krayenbuhl's timely arrival in that engagement saved the Pennsylvanians from extermination.

Seattle, Wash., March 28.—Captain George Fortzen, Company D, First Washington, who was mortally wounded at Manila, is a lawyer of this city. He is 32 years old and is a native of Liberton, Ga., but has lived in this state since 1886.

HALE WOUNDED AT POLO.

Fearful That the General Has Been Seriously Hurt.

Denver, March 29.—An evening paper says:

"In the victorious charge on the insurgents at Polo on Sunday General Irving Hale fell wounded, it is thought seriously, while directing the advance. A cablegram reached Mrs. W. B. King, the general's mother-in-law, reading as follows:

"Hale slightly injured. Irving." The message was evidently sent to allay any fears when the list of dead and injured is received from the island, but instead of toning down the anxiety it has increased it.

ROOSEVELT FOR TAX REFORM.

Special Message to the Legislature on the Subject.

Albany, N. Y., March 29.—Governor Roosevelt has sent a message to the legislature recommending the appointment of a joint legislative committee to investigate the question of taxing public franchises held by corporations, and to report to the next legislature. The governor says in part:

"The tax laws of this state are in an exceedingly unsatisfactory condition, and I do not see how they can be put upon a just and wise basis save after careful investigation by legislative action. At present the farmers, the market gardeners and the mechanics and tradesmen having small holdings are paying an improper and excessive proportion of general taxes.

"There is evident injustice in the light taxation of corporations. I have not the slightest sympathy with the outcry against corporations as such, or against prosperous men of business. Most of the great material works by which the entire country benefits have been due to the action of individual men or of aggregates of men who made money for themselves by doing that which is in the interest of the people as a whole. To tax corporations or men of means in such a way as to drive them out of the state works great damage to the state. But while I freely admit all this, it yet remains true that a corporation which derives its powers from the state should pay to the state a just percentage of its earnings. This should be especially true for the franchises bestowed upon gas companies, street railroads and the like."

BISHOP DUGAN PASSES AWAY.

Dies in Insane Asylum, Where He Had Been for 29 Years.

St. Louis, March 29.—Bishop Peter Dugan died at St. Vincent asylum for the insane yesterday, aged 74 years. He had been a patient at the institution twenty-nine years.

LOCATION OF THE TROOPS.

NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE PHILIPPINES

Almost Without Parallel, According to Report of Agricultural Department's Agent.

FERTILE SOIL AND GOOD CLIMATE

Two-Thirds of the Land Is Still Pablic and Passes to the United States with Title to Archipelago.

Washington, March 27.—Dr. S. A. Knapp, who was sent by the department of agriculture to Japan, China and the Philippines as an agricultural explorer, has returned to Washington and reported to Secretary Wilson the results of his labors.

He was instructed to investigate such products of the farms, fields and forests of those countries as might be of advantage to the agricultural industries of the United States. Some of the observations of Dr. Knapp relating to products of Japan already have been published in a preliminary report. On this branch of investigation however, he has the following additional to say:

"All fear of competition from Japan along agricultural lines may be dismissed. On the contrary, it must become a large consumer of farm products drawn from the United States. The diffusion of knowledge and the introduction of new industries into Japan have had the effect of more than doubling the cost of labor in the last ten years, and in proportion, of stimulating consumption by the common people. Future progress must be mainly made in the direction of manufactures. In such event the food for the operatives, the cotton and other fiber material for the fabrics, the lumber and iron for the construction of factories and much of the machinery will be drawn from the United States.

"Of the fabrics, cotton and wool alone have made much progress under the factory system, and this owing to the fact that they were not produced to any extent in the empire, and hence no home system of manufacturing had been established for them.

"The principal agricultural products imported into Japan are wheat, flour, sugar, cotton, butter, cheese and meat. The annual value of these articles is at present between \$24,000,000 and \$25,000,000 in gold. Under favorable treaty regulations Japan will import from the United States nearly all its flour, butter, cheese, and meat, three-fourths of the raw cotton required and from the Philippines nearly their entire surplus output of sugar.

Regarding China the report says:

"The great area, the large percentage of fertile lands and the enormous population of China stagger the observer on the threshold of investigation. Here, however, as in Japan, radical changes in agricultural methods must be made very slowly, if at all, because the food supply cannot be materially reduced or even changed with safety.

"Large areas devoted to fiber plants for the promotion of manufactures would be a dangerous invasion of the acres necessary for the food supply and must be speedily followed by importations from the United States.

Dr. Knapp says he was deeply impressed by the alert, industrious and frugal character of the Chinese.

From China Dr. Knapp proceeded to the Philippines. Arriving at Manila he went by rail as far as San Fernando, passing through the rice section to the east and north of Manila.

On the sugar lands of the north, he says, the yield per acre, according to the best authorities, is about 1,000 pounds of milled rice on lands under rainfall irrigation, and 2,000 pounds on lands artificially irrigated.

This shows very careless husbandry. The rich clay loam still about San Fernando is well adapted to sugar cane. In Luzon the methods of sugar farming are quite different from those practiced in the United States, while the factories are the crudest conceivable.

The sugar is drained upon the open kettle plan. The proprietor furnishes land and factory and the tenant furnishes seed, does all the work in the field, delivers the cane to the mill and supplies most of the hands making sugar. The proprietor receives one-half the sugar and all the molasses. The tenant, in theory, is allowed the remainder, but in practice he usually receives about two-fifths of the sugar.

Dr. Knapp was informed that in the islands of Panay, Negros and Cebu the sugar farms and factories are much more improved than in Luzon.

Sugar lands produce from 3,000 to 8,000 pounds per acre, depending upon the cultivation and the factory.

The Filipinos do not give as much attention to the production of nitrogenous foods as the Japanese, hence are less muscular. Views with Manila exporters satisfied Spanish statistical reports and inter the doctor of the prosperity of the tobacco and hemp industries under normal conditions.

Millet, maize, sugo and indigo do well and are ordinarily profitable crops. Philippine coffee, of which there were formerly many plantations, had a peculiarly rich and pleasant flavor, coconuts and pineapples, oranges, bananas, grapes, figs and many other fruits grow almost spontaneously. The Philippine islands abound in valuable wood for building, furniture, dye woods and some yielding costly gums.

According to the best authority nearly two-thirds of the land is still public and passes to the United States with the title. If opened to settlement to soldiers many of our young men will remain and become permanent settlers. Some associations of this kind have already been organized. The price of improved land ranges from \$4 to \$20 per acre (gold), depending upon the location and value of the improvements.

Reports of the observatory at Manila show that the average rainfall for the last thirty years has been 75.4 inches.

VALERIE; OR, Half a Truth.

BY THE DUCHESSE.

Ought she to tell her aunt of her engagement, or did Mrs. Langley already know about it?

She had not mentioned the subject as yet; and twice Valerie had received letters from Louis, which her aunt had seen, but had not asked any question, or displayed any wish to be told who her niece's correspondent was.

Mrs. Langley glanced at Valerie, and, reading the girl's thought, smiled to herself.

Sipping her tea, the worldly-wise lady observed, quietly:

"Your uncle told me, Valerie, that you had engaged yourself to a young friend, Louis Charteris."

Valerie flushed deeply, and clasped her hands nervously together; but her aunt did not seem to observe her.

She went on:

"Of course Mr. Herbert did not recognize the engagement as binding—nor can I do so."

"But I do!" interposed the girl, impetuously, her loyalty, rather than her heart, speaking.

"You have a very strong will, Valerie," said her aunt, not in the least ruffled, "and I only hope it will not lead you into any foolish act. I have no fear, however, that it will induce you to marry a man with an income of about one hundred and fifty pounds a year. But I have no desire to be harsh; and if I were so, you would either go off at a tangent or be deceitful. The first would be more like you. I dare say Mr. Charteris has written to you already? Write to him—hear from him—as often as you please; but, of course, I cannot actively encourage a suit of which your uncle, very rightly, disapproves; and which I also—tell you plainly—consider foolish."

It would be difficult to analyze Valerie's feelings while her aunt spoke; she certainly could not have analyzed them herself. She saw both the justice and the wisdom of a refusal to recognize an engagement between two very young and impecunious persons; she was too inexperienced to perceive the deeper wisdom of an abstention from active opposition.

But this was not all. Was Valerie really deeply grieved by a flat which in effect this: "Correspond, if you choose, with your lover, but I cannot ask him to my home." Did she wish to see Louis very often—that is, if he came as a lover? Was a relief to find that they could only meet occasionally? In truth, Valerie did not know.

She answered confusedly, after a pause:

"But, aunt Constance, I had no idea of marrying now—not for years to come. I knew that was impossible, even if uncle Will had no objection."

"Then, my dear," said her aunt, with a real touch of kindness, "I will say no more. I don't want to pain you in any way, but it is best to speak with perfect frankness; it prevents misunderstanding. I am sure you will agree with me."

It was a rather frigid way of putting it; but Valerie replied in a low tone:

"Yes, aunt Constance."

Then, in an altered manner:

"But you don't mean that I am never to see Louis?"

There was that in the tone, in the flash of the gray eyes, in the slight movement of the head, which warned Mrs. Langley. She was far too good a driver to put a sharp curb on a high spirited horse. Valerie, she had seen at a first interview, was not a girl to be treated in conventional fashion; any attempt at downright coercion would produce open rebellion. She must be moulded and influenced by her surroundings and associations; not driven or controlled.

So, after a short pause, the lady said:

"I should have wished all personal intercourse to drop for the present. But as Mr. Charteris is an old friend and playmate, this may appear harsh. I will ask him here sometimes—I do not say often—and I am convinced you will ask no more of me."

"No, indeed; you are very kind to relax so much," said the girl, stretching out her hand.

Mrs. Langley clasped it in her own with genuine cordiality. Who could resist the witchery of such pathetic beauty, such winning charm? But all the more, Mrs. Langley said to herself:

"Imagine that glorious creature flung away upon a little Foreign Office clerk!"

At that moment the door opened, and a footman announced:

"Lady Elinor Beauregard!"

CHAPTER XIII.—LADY ELINOR.

"A small, very fair, rather delicate-looking woman, of perhaps eight-and-twenty, wrapped from head to foot in furs, came in, holding out both hands in a somewhat gushing manner.

"My dear Mrs. Langley," she exclaimed, "I meant to have come earlier! Pray forgive me."

She half paused as her eyes went straight to Valerie, who rose, tall and slender in her flowing velvet gown, and Mrs. Langley saw clearly the admiration in her friend's eyes.

"I did not exaggerate, did I?" she said, smiling, and speaking low; then aloud, "Don't apologize, Elinor. How good of you to come such weather! You know who this is?" leading her friend toward the fire and indicating Valerie. "Dear Valerie's child. If you had ever known my sister you would see the likeness."

Lady Elinor shook hands with Valerie, hoped she would like town, etc., and sat down in a luxurious fauteuil.

"Ring the bell, Valerie dear, for some more tea," said Mrs. Langley. "Take off that fur dolman, Elinor; it is too hot for the room."

"Will you let me?" said Valerie, stepping forward and offering to unfasten the cloak.

Lady Elinor looked up quickly into the lovely face.

"Thank you," she said, courteously, "you are very kind!" and the pretty fingers quickly undid the fastenings and removed the mantle; and Valerie returned to her place, moving her chair back a little, so that she was partially under the shadow of a tall screen.

"I suppose Mr. Beauregard does not much care for being in town?" observed Mrs. Langley.

"Oh, no! he is so fond of the country—even in winter! So different from Max. We heard from him yesterday, by the way."

Valerie's heart gave a sudden bound, but she did not move.

"Indeed! Good news, I hope?"

"Oh, no chance of his returning yet; but otherwise good. A very short letter, written in his tent just before going into action." (Action, in which he might be severely wounded—Valerie would not, even to herself, say "killed"—how could this

woman speak of it so lightly!) "He is as well as possible—always is; the climate doesn't trouble him, you know, and he goes through everything unscathed. He would be immensely lionized in the season if he were at home. I think he may very likely get promotion."

"I am sure I hope he will. Is Angela coming to stay with you this winter?"

"Possibly; but papa doesn't like her to be long away, and of course her duty is at home."

"Of course!" assented Mrs. Langley, who knew perfectly well that Angela Musgrave was kept out of the way of handsome Max, lest he should take it into his head to fall in love with her; and as the Marquis of Deepdene was a very poor peer, with a heavily encumbered estate and an extravagant elder son, Lady Angela must marry money. The fiction of her constant attendance on a father who was a permanent invalid served the double purpose of being convenient, and effective, and deceived most people; but Constance Langley was not so easily duped.

"And Angela," continued Lady Elinor, "is a girl who loves solitude and books."

"So I should imagine," said Mrs. Langley, without the faintest tinge of irony in her voice, though there was much more than a tinge in her mind.

The tea created a diversion from the dutiful Lady Angela, and then the two ladies went off into general talk about this person and that—all people in the grand monde, and there was not a little scandal in the talk; to all of which Valerie listened vaguely, and with a bewildering impression that no one in London society seemed to hesitate about pulling his or her friends to pieces.

Lady Elinor was worse than Mrs. Langley, and this confirmed Valerie's mental decision that Gerald Beauregard's wife was not a nice woman." She was pretty, but her lips were thin, and glided over the teeth in an unpleasant way when she smiled; her laugh was not genuine, and her eyes did not look at you straight and clearly.

Suddenly Elinor turned to Valerie, and asked her if the Donnington ball was her first.

"Yes, my first," the girl answered.

"And a triumph. I heard of you."

"From Captain Beauregard?" suggested Mrs. Langley.

"Oh, dear no! They sailed, you remember, the next day, and he has said nothing in letters home; but Colonel — of the Blues, was there, and two or three other people I know. The fame of beauty, soon spreads."

Somehow Valerie felt glad that Captain Beauregard had not written about her, especially to this woman, who aroused in her a species of antagonism. Surely he could not like her much!

She breathed a sigh of relief when Lady Elinor rose to depart. Was this the "conversation," she asked herself, that went on at fashionable five o'clocks?—If so, it was excessively dull and stupid. Poor Valerie had much to learn!

The last post that night brought her another letter from Louis, who had apartments—chambers he could not afford—in a street on the fringe of Mayfair. Her heart smote her as she saw the writing, for she had not yet answered his last letter; but she waited until she went to bed to open the envelope.

Then, sitting by the blazing fire in her dressing-room, she began to read.

"Dearest, darling Valerie," he began. For a second her straight brows contracted; she read a few lines more, half reproachful, wholly rhapsodical, and then the letter dropped on her knee, and her eyes went to the fire with a wistful, far-away look.

Far away! tracing burning plains in the glowing coals, seeing the white tents under the pitiless sun, the white helmets and scarlet and blue uniforms of men moving hither and thither, or lounging in the tent doors; and one among them, yet somewhat apart, with a dark, handsome face, and deep, brilliant eyes, full of fire and softness—eyes that were looking into hers, and making her heart beat in the solitude. Did he ever think, in the turmoil and excitement of war, of the "Fairy Queen?"

The rose tint stole into her cheeks; her lips parted in a half smile. Moving her hand, it touched something that rustled. She started, and looked down on her knee. Louis' letter! She had forgotten it!

With an effort she took it up, and went on reading. Why did she not write? When was he to see her? Was she forbidden to write? and so on; then plans about the future—a young man's sanguine prognostications of success; but they found in Valerie's heart no responsive throb, as regarded herself.

"Poor Louis!" she said. "I must answer him. I have had no time!"

And then she fell to musing again, and traveling back into the past, and across the seas to Egypt; and when she laid her bright head on the pillow, her thought was—"I wonder when he will come home? and will he be glad to see me again?"

Certainly "he" could not have been Louis Charteris.

CHAPTER XIV.—"TRIED, TROUBLED, TEMPTED."

"I don't like this," said Mrs. Langley to herself, a few days before the dance she was to give for Valerie's semi-debut. "Mr. Charteris writes far too often, and for all I know, Valerie writes as often in reply. I must cut this tangle loose. But how?" She rose from her davenport, where she had been writing some letters, and walked meditatively toward the fire. "I have it," she added, after a pause. "After Christmas I will take her abroad; we will winter in Italy, and return for the season. That will be better in every way; Valerie will make an immense success at this dance, then she will vanish; everyone will be talking about her, and she will return in time for the drawing-room, and take her place at once as the belle of the London season, and it will be strange if she does not pretty well agree with me by that time that a poor marriage is out of the question."

If Mrs. Langley had even remotely conjectured the true state of the case, she would hardly, clever woman though she was, have spoken so confidently.

She went straight to Valerie's bedside—my lady had a boudoir, a French maid, and all the paraphernalia of a fashionable dancer—and made her proposition.

The girl's eyes glowed, she clasped her hands.

"Rome—Venice—Florence!" she said, under her breath. "Oh, aunt Constance, it has been the dream of my life!"

"I am glad you like the plan, dear. If Amy Linwood calls this afternoon, keep her to dinner."

And she quitted the room.

"She wants me to forget Louis!" said Valerie to herself, when once more alone; already she was growing more worldly-wise. "She thinks we cannot correspond so often when I am traveling about; and of course we cannot see each other. But what difference would that make if—Oh! Louis!" she covered her face with a sudden burst of tears. "What shall I do? I am so unhappy!"

Was she happy when, three nights later, she stood in cream satin and pearls, admitted Queen of Beauty amid a bovy of fair women? Was she as happy as on that night nearly six months ago, when Max Beauregard, by look and word, told her she was beautiful? Did she, in the second and greater triumph, forget the first? Not once; yet a new and perilous knowledge was taking life and form—growing—expanding—the knowledge of her power, the terrible knowledge that she—girl, stripling—was stronger in her beauty than the strongest man in his strength, that her little hand might grasp and crush a life. And this was the London world! They were men whose names were household words in the grand monde who crowded around the debutante, and counted it an honor to hold her fan, her bouquet, her gloves, or carry a message for her; they were women universally admired, who envied her triumph, and resolved to copy her gown.

Ay, sweet was the knowledge of power, sweet the homage; and when all was over, and too excited still for weariness, the girl went up to her dressing-room; her aunt came to her, and embraced her with actual tears of delight.

"Dear child!" she cried, "was ever surpassed success than yours! You have surpassed even my expectations! Your name will be in everyone's mouth, Valerie. The crown of beauty is yours!"

"No word of warning; only pleasure in the triumph; and more incense added to the clouds that had floated around the golden head to-night! And when Mrs. Langley kissed her niece's soft cheek and told her to lie down and rest, she bade her dream pleasant dreams of the brilliant future before her.

And left alone, Valerie turned to the long cheval-glass, and stood before it, watching her white arms above her head.

"Yes,"

Subscription, \$1.50 PER YEAR; IF PAID IN ADVANCE, \$1.00.

The stockyards must go.

President McKinley and Tom Reed didn't do a thing at Jekyl Island.

The soldiers kicked for live beef and they got it—live with maggots.

Anyway the army beef has been well "roasted" and it must be now well done.

Frank Dorsey didn't go to the penitentiary. His case has gone to the United States court. It is a hard matter for Uncle Sam to down a big thief.

Gov. Poynter is showing himself to be a governor for the people, and one whom the members of all political parties may respect and be proud of.

The Republican press is silent as the grave on the matter of their rotten supreme court, but they never forget to give Auditor Cornell a dig in the ribs.

An exchange is grieved over the frivolity of the American people who spent twenty millions for amusements last year. As this is less than 30 cents per capita we figure that a great many people didn't have any amusements.

The passing of the horse is as yet, it seems, only a dream of the sentimentalists. In spite of trolleys and "bikes" the exportation of horses from this country has increased from 3,500 in 1890 to 51,000 in 1898, while the number imported has decreased from 38,248 to 2,286 in the same period. A large number of those exported go to Mexico, where the horse is likely to be in demand for many years to come. At all events, the profits in horse-raising have not yet disappeared, as predicted.

Contrast the feelings of the public on the war news of today and that of ten months ago. It is a horrible condition of affairs McKinley and his damnable secretary of war have gotten this country into. And where do you find these gentlemen while the blood of American heroes and a long-suffering, oppressed people runs in rivers? McKinley laying political plots on Millionaires' Island, while maggoty beef, death-dealing Alger is looking after his personal interests in Cuba. What a spectacle for theimps of hell to gaze upon!

A prominent populist takes the DEMOCRAT to task for a squib of an editorial that reflected somewhat on the integrity of populist state officials, published a few weeks ago. The DEMOCRAT may have been a little severe but it is better to over-do these matters, as a rule, than to carefully guard the misdemeanors of one's own party patriots. A newspaper has everything to lose and little to gain by always telling the truth. The public seldom appreciates the fact that when a paper "roasts" its party friends it does so at a loss in party patronage. The DEMOCRAT believes that newspapers, generally speaking, are getting upon higher ground in this particular respect, and that the people should help themselves by helping the newspapers that try to be consistent in all things, even to politics.

The decision of that little Alger suit down in Tennessee recalls just what kind of material McKinley selected for a cabinet officer. A wily Tennessee real estate agent sold Alger a mountain claimed be almost pure iron. Alger paid \$150,000 for it. The iron mountain was a gold brick. Is it any wonder that such a man was worked to a finish by army contractors?

JEKYL ISLAND CONCLAVE.

History manufacture is advertised on Jekyl Island. History may also be repeated. When William of Canton and Thomas of Portland meet within its palatial elubhouse, or stroll through sylvan glades to negotiate a partition of the United States of America and Asia between them, all students of history are reminded of the meeting of Caesar, Pompey and Crassus when they divided the world into three pieces, and likewise of that later meeting when Octavius, Marc Anthony and Lepidus repeated the trick.

When the disputants for the control of the greatest country on earth hold their conclave, no plebeian newspaper correspondent is allowed upon the patrician soil of Jekyl Island to chronicle the concession these great men will demand of each other as a basis for the division of power.

It was known, however, in advance that Wm. McKinley, the dumvir, would demand of Thomas Brackett Reed, the other dumvir, that he should withhold his manipulations from the Republican organizations in the several States, looking to a boom for the nomination in 1900, so that William of Canton may manage to rule over the land and the sea of two worlds for four years longer.

Thomas of Portland, on the other hand, was expected to insist that the head of the imperial court shall content himself with working the trusts and the Federal patronage for all they are worth during the two remaining years of his present term, get all the glory there can be got out of the war with Spain and the beef contracts thereto attached, and then abdicate his throne in 1900.

These counter propositions may be submitted to a conference in the course of which Hobart, Bliss, Day and other members of the McKinley push will try to introduce an amendment permitting Reed to have the Speakership for the next six years, with the privilege it conveys of knocking out the Nicaragua Canal and other schemes which his friend Huntington disapproves; also of killing or promoting selected legislation.

The country must have no opinion till these momentous matters are settled one way or the other.

It does look as if two such experienced statesmen as Reed and McKinley—if it be not less majestic to so plainly denominate these powerful potentates—might partition the realm and its offices between them in an amicable and mutually satisfactory manner. The business of the trusts ought not to be jeopardized by any further warfare between these two powerful promoters of trust interests. Such a split might cause the people to come into their own again by dividing the Republicans into two hostile factions and enabling the Democrats to profit by the division to change the form of government from its present trust condition to the old-fashioned one in which the people exercised sovereign power.—Republic.

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W. J. WEATHERHOLT.

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160-acre farm one-half mile from Altona, All under cultivation. For particulars call at this office or address GEO. THIES, Altona, Neb.

There is quite a stir in town over the price of flour. The Winslow Roller Mills has put a brand on sale at P. L. Miller's at \$1 per sack that is the equal or superior of Superlative.

SUPERINTENDENT'S NOTICE.

I will be in the office Mondays and Saturdays. Examinations the third Saturday of each month and Friday preceding. CHARLOTTE M. WHITE, Supt. of Public Instruction

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Attorney at Law, Abstracting and Loans Office over Wayne Nat. Bank Bldg. WAYNE, NEB.

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- WELLS -

GET THEM BORED BY A **WELL BORER.**

I now have complete machinery for sinking bore wells, any size from 16 inches to 3 feet in diameter. Old holes enlarged and repaired.

All work guaranteed firstclass and prices right and reasonable. Call or address me at Wayne, Neb. for terms, etc.

Asher Hurlburt.

FINE

HEAVY AND LIGHT HARNESS

Guaranteed to be made in first class shape and at reasonable prices.

Wm. Piepenstock.

Bright and Fresh

ALL THE

Goods in my General Store
GROCERIES.

Just a little better for the money than elsewhere.

By Goods All new materials sold at lowest prices.

Clothing Call and you will be well satisfied with your purchases. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

AUG. PIEPENSTOCK.

Palace Livery & Feed Stable

ELIJONES, PROPRIETOR

Good Single and Double Rigs at Reasonable Rates. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COMMERCIAL MEN.

Agent for Hartman & Co's U. S. Standard Scale

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET

FRED VOLPP, PROPRIETOR

Fresh and Cured Meats

You may think we are overstocking the market with lumber by shipping in so much. We are not. Wayne and vicinity are using it.

Prepared Soft Coal

GOOD AND CLEAN.

SATISFIED is the word when you buy it of us.

EDWARDS AND BRADFORD LUMBER COMPANY

WHERE WILL WE FIND THE RECOMPENSE?

American heartstrings are torn and lacerated because of the sacrifice of precious American blood upon the soil of the Philippine Islands. The American pulse beats faster on the receipt of every cablegram announcing the acts of splendid heroism and matchless valor on the part of American troops.

In the presence of a conflict the imperialist and the anti-imperialist, the democrat, the populist and the republican, are amalgamated into the American citizen, whose first hope is that under all circumstances victory may perch upon the American arms.

But today the American people are confronted with the duty of thinking and thinking solemnly. It will not do for partisans of the McKinley administration to designate as "copperheads, traitors and enemies to the government" those who deny the morality of the administration's policy toward the Philippine islands.

Men who deny the morality of that policy are just as patriotic as those who insist that the duty of every American citizen is to submit to that policy without protest.

Grief for the soldier dead and anxiety for the welfare of the soldier living are just as poignant, just as intense, just as sincere on the part of those men and women in America who brand the McKinley policy toward the Philippines as "a damnable policy," as on the part of those who give indorsement to that plan without regard for the tradition and the eternal principles upon which this government was founded.

Some have been in the habit of believing that in every contest, in every war, the God of battles was on the side of the American arms. But others more practical have inclined to the thought that the wonderful successes achieved by American armies in their various conflicts have been, in some degree, due to knowledge on the part of the soldier that he was battling in an entirely just cause.

The soldier of the colonies realized that he was fighting for the liberty of himself and his posterity.

The soldier of the union knew that he was struggling for the maintenance of a government destined under the beneficence of God's blessing to become the greatest nation of the earth.

The soldier in the Spanish-American war knew that he was fighting in the cause of liberty and humanity.

But to what purpose and for what end do the American soldiers press forward today in the Philippine islands?

So long as they were there, and the necessities of self-defense required, it was eminently proper that they should do battle against the inhabitants of those islands. If in the defense of their own welfare they had slaughtered every Filipino within their reach, no criticism would have been visited upon them. And today, obeying, as these soldiers are, the orders of their superior, the American people are unanimous in according to them the highest praise for their courage and fighting ability.

But what must we say of the policy that makes necessary such wanton sacrifice of human life?

Is there no plan within the consideration of the administration whereby the Filipinos may be assured that it is not our purpose to substitute American tyranny for Spanish tyranny? It has already been demonstrated that the Filipinos can fight as the Spaniards never dared to fight; that the Filipinos can do battle with a vigor which the Spaniards never could display. Has it never occurred to this administration that these Filipinos may be as fearful of the establishment of American rule as they were of the continuation of Spanish rule? Has it never occurred to this administration that the Filipinos may be as sincere in their aspirations for liberty as were the American patriots in King George's time?

It seems to be admitted that the American commanders in the Philippines realize that the task of subduing the Philippines is a much more difficult one than they at first supposed. More American soldiers will be necessary, more precious American lives must be sacrificed. And when we have contributed these additional soldiers; when we have poured upon the altar of imperialism more precious blood—blood so precious that one drop of it is worth more than all the Philippine islands combined—when we have exterminated the entire Filipino population, what have we accomplished?

We have demonstrated to the world—in a bad cause—the prowess of the American soldier. But the memory of that bad cause will exist in American history to the end of time.

We have crushed out of existence men who love liberty enough to fight for it, and we have carried out the edict of our administration with shot and shell.

If in the near future the time shall come when we have in fact suppressed this people we may look back over a bloody field—a field strewn with the corpses of lovers of liberty. Some of these are our own sons—brave and noble lads; others are the sons of Filipino parents, but all—all are lovers of liberty.

If in the near future the time shall come when we have in fact suppressed this people, when we have established ourselves as monarch of all we survey in their beloved land, what is there before us? What have we accomplished? Where will we find the recompense for all the sacrifice of blood and treasure?

Will it be in the possession of a land which is of no commercial advantage to our country? Will it be in the opportunity to imitate England's colonial policy? Will it be in the creation of numerous colonial officers for the benefit of small politicians? Will it be in the necessity for increasing the burden of taxation upon the shoulders of the American people?

Where will we find the recompense? That question forces itself, with the utmost solemnity, upon the American people today.

Where will we find the recompense?
—World-Herald, March 27th.

Trees and Plants.

Best varieties for Central and Northern Nebraska at 50 to 500 per cent less than agents' prices. Full assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Etc. 2,000,000 Strawberry Plants, 50 varieties, at wholesale and retail. Nursery established 1882. Write at once for free catalogue to

NORTH BEND NURSERIES, North Bend, Nebraska

JOHN S. LEWIS, JR.,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in **HARNESS**
Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, Combs, Brushes, Etc.
Agent for **Cooper Wagons.**
Wayne, Neb. Repairing of all kinds Promptly done. Pender, Neb.

BY DAD.

Mary had a little dawg and kept it in the house, and it dearly loved poor Mary's bean—Nixcomarouse. She took it to the shooting club to see her hit the mark, and every time the gun went off that little purp would bark. It followed her to town one day, there was a special sale; and every fool that came along kept tramping on his tail. "What makes that dawg love Mary so?" the people would exclaim; because she fixed his little tail and made it well again. But now she mourns that little dawg, he got the dread la grippe. She made his grave in the orchard and marked it with a chip.—Nixcomarouse.

The Juvenile club of this town is composed of young ladies from 9 to 13 years of age. There is considerable rivalry among the little girls to see who is "boss" or "head push" of the society, and at a recent meeting one of those who put in considerable time engineering; but has no telephone at her home, made a motion that no more business be transacted by phone. The measure was adopted, but another little miss, who is also somewhat of a leader, got up and made a red-hot speech against the 'phone ordinance, and then moved that it be reconsidered and voted down, which was done. The two young ladies referred to are daughters of two of the city attorneys, and of course, come by their gift of gab naturally.

It is an old but true saying that what one man throws away another will scheme and labor to attain. For instance—here I have been trying for nearly three months to raise a mustache, and doing so against ponderous odds, while Ed. Reynolds, who owned a luxuriant growth of whiskers, cut them off and threw them ruthlessly away.

A stranger called on me the other day and stated that he had a grievance against an old resident and that he thought the DEMOCRAT could get him satisfaction and save him the expense of a law suit. We didn't have time to listen to his troubles, and a few hours later he came back, his face aglow with the enthusiasm of victory. To our inquiry of how he came to "do it" he replied: "I was hauling straw for Seace at 50 cents a load; he took me to his house and would only pay me 35 cents; I waited 'till I got him before a crowd of men and then I commenced to unbutton my clothes while I said to him: 'You played the d—d dog with me up there before your women folks, but I'll show you how to act before men.' He said, right away quick, 'how much do you want?' and he paid it like a man. There is more than one way of skinning a cat," the stranger concluded, as he squared back his massive shoulders and looked fit to "lick" a dozen men.

A promising young merchant presented his better half with a handsome piano lamp on her birthday. He was much flattered when she told him she intended giving it his name, until he asked her reason for such a proceeding. "Well," she said, "you know dear, it has a lot of brass about it; is handsome to look at; requires a good deal of attention; is remarkably brilliant; is sometimes unsteady on it's legs; flares up occasionally; is always out to bedtime, and is bound to smoke."

"A Hot Time in Iowa."

Britt Tribune: Northern Iowa seems to be having a diversity of public opinion and is all torn up this spring. At Mason City they are pulling the restaurants, hotels and drug stores. The law and "orders" are making things hum, and have one of John D. Glass' buildings mulcted. At Garner they are building depots, court houses, railroads, etc.; and over at Algona churches, electric lights, telephone exchanges, hotels, and at last accounts twenty-seven railroads will center there immediately. At Emmetsburg the Irish are dying fast; every funeral has a Mc or an O' attached to it. At Spencer dancing has captured the town. Dancing in the in the schools, private houses and on the public square, dances in the church and at all hours—everyone dances. They adjourn prayer and league meeting and lodges to dance. Old and young join hands and chaser, balance to partners and down the outside. Over at Sheldon a pious streak begins. Everybody is fleeing from the wrath to come. A man dodges you if you say "damn it." Traveling men can sell nothing but bibles, prayer books and "Whatts on the Mind." The editors have got it even. One of them is telling the truth and the other is under conviction. While here in Britt everything slips along like a bacon rind on a bucksaw. Nuisances go, the "mare" snores, the law and order league have got the world by the tail and are laming it against the corner of the barn. Everything goes, and the devil take the hindmost. Hurrah for we!"

FOR SALE.

A few good sows bred for April and May farrow.
E. J. NANGLE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale, to me directed, issued by the Clerk of the District Court of the County of Wayne, in said county, George rendered therein at the February, 1899, term thereof, in an action pending in said court wherein William Mellor was plaintiff and John P. Conroy, George and Donald were defendants, I will, on the 24th day of April, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the door of the office of the Clerk of said Court, in the court house in Wayne, in said county, sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate to wit: The Northwest Quarter of the Northeast quarter (NW 1/4 of NE 1/4), Section Twenty-five (25), Township Twenty-five (25), North Range Three (3), East of the 8th P. M., Wayne County, Nebraska, to satisfy the aforesaid decree, the amount due thereon, being \$627.84 with interest at 8 per cent on \$500.00 and 10 per cent on \$127.84 from February 14, 1899, and costs and accruing costs.
Dated at Wayne, Nebraska, this 24th day of March, 1899.
J. M. CHERRY, Sheriff.

S. B. Russell & Co.

Have Money to Loan
On Real Estate Security.
Lands bought and sold on commission.
Taxes paid and property cared for for non-residents.
City property and farms for rent.
Insurance written in reliable companies.
Have complete set of abstract of title books in office.
Collections made.

LOCAL HASH.

Uncle H. B. Miller was in town Saturday.
Levi Diltz was up from Leslie Saturday.
Figure with AHERN for your Spring Carpets.
Hon. Chas. Chace was a visitor from Stanton Saturday.
The DEMOCRAT carries the best line of nickel cigars in the city.
Prof. and Mrs. Chas. Bright were visitors from Winside Saturday.
Henry Lueders will move his barber tools back to the Sebald building.
Robt. Mellor came home Tuesday from a several days visit at Malvern, Iowa.
C. J. Rundell was home from Lincoln over Sunday but returned there Monday morning.
Success Patent is guaranteed to be the equal of Superlative, \$1 per sack, at P. L. Miller's.
Bur. Cunningham left Monday for Southeastern Colorado points to visit the country.
Blaine Skeen had one of his shoulders put out of joint Monday while wrestling with some companions.
F. A. Russell, son of Commissioner Richard Russell, has moved from near Pender to the Eugene Sullivan farm south of town.
A fine line of baby carriages at Gaertner's and the best and largest line of Furniture at lowest prices north of Omaha.
Messrs Britton, Bressler, Blanchard, C. A. Chace, Cunningham, McNeal, Ley and Prof. Pile have been doing Normal school work in Lincoln this week.
G. M. Phifer was a pleasant caller at this office last week. Mr. Phifer is from Mills county, Io., and has leased the Robt. Mellor farm six miles south of town.
If you want a rocking chair, dining room table, side-board, stove, carpets, etc., etc., the DEMOCRAT can give you a bargain, in second hand stuff which has been used less than a year.
The Regulator packed up Monday and shipped all the goods back to Kansas. Mr. Beach did his utmost to make a success of the Regulator but all circumstances were against him.
T. A. Berry and family are moving to Madison where Mr. Berry will take charge of an Edward & Bradford lumber yard. Tom gets a raise over his time received at Wayne, and he deserved it too.
Neal Harrington left Tuesday for his home at Clarion, Io., where he is engaged in the hardware and implement business. The DEMOCRAT will keep him posted on Wayne events hereafter.
A splendid audience heard Elmer R. Lundburg's lecture Saturday evening, and no doubt everyone was much interested and well pleased with the talk Elmer gave them, for it was good and better than expected.
Atty. Frank Fuller came home Monday from Washington, D. C., where he has spent the past two months. Mrs. Fuller and the children will be home soon. Frank says the weather has been very mild in Washington.
Oscar Franks was in town Saturday on rather a peculiar mission. There is a new doctor transient, in the city and he has two agents who hunt him up patients. One of them drove out to Mr. Franks' residence and found he had a sick child. He then took the doctor out. The child has been subject to spasms and had weak lungs. The doctor agreed to cure the child in forty or sixty days for the sum of \$25, to be paid 30 days after a cure was effected. Mr. Franks was to deposit the money in a bank on the above conditions, but after he came to town Saturday the doctor demanded that Franks pay for the medicine as the treatment progressed. Franks was not that cut of a sucker and so the deal was off. This is published for the benefit of other people whom the doctor or his agents may attempt to work. The safest plan is to leave Dr. Sabin and company religiously alone.

GERMAN MILLET SEED.

I have 100 bushels of German Millet seed for sale, at my place two miles east of Winside.
H. B. MILLER.

Schlitz Place.
HERMAN MILDNER, Prop.
Fine Wines and Liquors
Celebrated Schlitz Milwaukee Beer.

M. STRAHAN, Pres. Frank Strahan, VcPresident.
H. F. WILSON, Cash. NATHAN CHACE, Ass't Cashier.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$100,000
DIRECTORS: J. M. Strahan, George Bogart, Frank M. Northrop, Frank Fuller, John T. Bressler, Frank E. Strahan, H. F. Wilson.
General Banking Business done. Accounts of Merchants and Farmers solicited.

PABST SALOON
KRUGER BROS, Proprietors.
Wines and Liquors.
BEST BRAND OF CIGARS IN TOWN.

F. L. HOLTZ,
Merchant Tailor.
GOOD FITS. FIRSTCLASS WORK GUARANTEED.
Shop Opposite Postoffice.

F. M. SKEEN & CO.,
Law, Real Estate, Farm and City Loans
INSURANCE AND COLLECTIONS.
Best Bargains, Best Terms, Best Locations, Lowest Interest, all on Commission.
Strictly square dealing with everybody. No law suits growing out of careless or illegitimate transactions. No oppressive rates of interest. No foreclosures or hardships on those with whom we have dealt in seventeen years of extensive dealing in real estate and personal properties.
We sell and exchange on commission Farms, City Property, Stocks of Merchandise, Mills and Manufacturing concerns in different localities,—in fact all kinds of Real Estate and Personal properties.
Have for sale and exchange in Wayne, Cedar, Dixon, Pierce and Knox counties, Farms, City Property, Prairie, Grass and Hay lands, Pastures, Lease lands, College and School land, Rental farms, Brick buildings, Livery Stables, City Lots. Have tracts from 5 to 1000 acres of improved and prairie lands ranging in prices from \$10 to \$50 per acre; some of these have the very finest groves, bearing orchards and vineyards, living, hydraulic, and well water, some on terms as easy as cash—rents in older counties.
Have property in Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, and various towns throughout the west listed for sale and exchange. Have excellent facilities for selling and exchanging property anywhere in the United States with both eastern and western clients and correspondents.
Many wanting to sell and exchange come to us, knowing we have property in nearly every state and territory, that we keep posted in location and values in outside property all over.
We give special attention to property heavily incumbered and liable to foreclosure. Have saved a great many from foreclosure and loss by making sales and exchanges for those who could not otherwise realize out of their property. If you wish to Buy, Sell or Exchange any kind of real estate or personal property communicate in person or by letter and your business will receive prompt, careful and legitimate attention.
A Few Bargains from a Large List of Farms.
No. 1. 160 improved, 6 miles from Wayne, living water; price \$4160.
No. 2. 160, improved, 1 1/2 miles from Wayne; price \$5360.
No. 3. 160, improved, 7 miles from Wayne; price \$4180.
No. 4. 160, under plow, no buildings, 7 miles from Wayne,—\$3680.
No. 5. 160, under plow, 6 miles from Wayne,—\$3600.
No. 6. 160, under plow, 7 miles from Wayne,—\$3600.
No. 7. 320, under plow, 5 miles from Wayne,—\$3160.
No. 8. 12 fine farms near Wayne at from \$30 to \$40 per acre.
No. 9. 880 acres, nine miles from Wayne, fine bearing orchard, all under cultivation, good house, large barn; bottom and upland, evenly divided; an excellent tract for cattle ranching. Price reasonable.
No. 10. 700 acres fine cattle ranch at \$40 per acre. First class improvements.
No. 11. 880 acres prairie land at \$11.50 per acre, good soil, 5 miles from good town.
No. 12. 320 acres, improved, 22.50 per acre; a bargain.
No. 13. 240 acres, improved, 22.50 per acre; a bargain.
Call on or address
F. M. SKEEN & CO., Wayne, Nebraska.
OVER POSTOFFICE.

OSTERA, THE PAGAN GODDESS OF EASTER.

The postmastership at Pembroke, N. C., is said to have been held by one family longer than that of any other town in the country. William Kirby was appointed to the office in 1800 and his direct descendants have handled the mails of the little village ever since his retirement in 1840.

A Connecticut valley grower claims to have demonstrated that as fine tobacco can be grown in that section as anywhere in the world and that he has produced cigars from it equal in flavor to the genuine Vuelta.

"Peace Hath Her Victories"

No less renowned than war," said Milton, and now, in the Spring, is the time to get a peaceful victory over the impurities which have been accumulating in the blood during Winter's hearty eating. The banner of peace is borne aloft by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It brings rest and comfort to the weary body racked by pains of all sorts and kinds. Its beneficial effects prove it to be a great specific to be relied upon for relief.

Salt Rheum—"My mother was seriously afflicted with salt rheum and painful running eyes. No medicine helped her until Hood's Sarsaparilla was used, which made her entirely well."—E. R. MARLESTONE, 388 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Tired Feeling—"I had that tired, dull feeling, dyspepsia, head-aches and sinking spells, until Hood's Sarsaparilla made me a new man. I never was better than now."—JOHN MACK, Skatoos, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and the only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

INSOMNIA

"I have been using CASCARETS for insomnia with which I have been afflicted for over twenty years, and I can say that Cascares have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all they are represented."—THOS. GILLARD, Elgin, Ill.



Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, No Gripe, Never Sickens, Weakens, or Grips. 10c, 25c, 50c. CURE CONSTIPATION.

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

Armed Knives Free! To Buyers of our Gun... **KNIFE FREE!** At 75 cents the No. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.



TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER WILL KEEP YOU DRY. Dye the footed with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest rain, wear the Fish Brand Slicker. It is for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.



FOR 14 CENTS We wish to give this year 200,000 new customers, and hence offer 1 lb. of our best... **WORTH \$1.00, for 14 Cts. \$1.00** Above 10 lbs. worth \$1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Plant and Seed Catalogue, upon receipt of this notice and 14c postage. We invite your trade and know when you once try Ballew's Seeds you will never get along without them. Our 10c Seed 60c and 25c for 1 lb. Seed 60c and 25c for 1 lb. Catalogue.

FOR 14 CENTS We wish to give this year 200,000 new customers, and hence offer 1 lb. of our best... **WORTH \$1.00, for 14 Cts. \$1.00** Above 10 lbs. worth \$1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Plant and Seed Catalogue, upon receipt of this notice and 14c postage. We invite your trade and know when you once try Ballew's Seeds you will never get along without them. Our 10c Seed 60c and 25c for 1 lb. Seed 60c and 25c for 1 lb. Catalogue.

PENSIONS DOUBLE QUICK! Get Your Pension. Write Capt. O'FARRELL, Pension Agent, Washington, D. C.



ORIGIN OF EASTER.

NAME DERIVED FROM THE PAGAN GODDESS OSTERA.

Easter-tide, the oldest church festival, comes down to us from the ancient Hebrews. With them, however, the time was not associated with the death and resurrection of Christ, but with the season of the year when the earth puts forth its freshest blossoms and the revivification of nature—the springing forth of life in the spring.

It is from this that the Easter egg custom springs, and centuries ago, even before the birth of Christ, colored eggs were given and received by celebrants of the feast. The egg for all time has been regarded as symbolical of the spring, when the earth receives from nature its new life. Not only the ancient Hebrews, but the ancient Persians, employed the colored eggs in their celebrations of the feast of the solar year, in March.

With the Hebrews the festival was called Pasch, and the name still lives, with slight alterations, among many nations. The French call the festival Paques; the Dutch term it Paschen, the Danes Panske, and the Swedes Pask. In the early days of Christianity the influence of the Jewish Pasch upon the holy day commemorating the slaying of Christ and His resurrection was such that it created many bitter dissensions between the Western and Eastern churches. Finally the discussions assumed such a threatening aspect that Polycrates, Bishop of Ephesus, appealed to Victor, Bishop of Rome, asking for a general council to decide the much-vexed question.

Accordingly, councils met in all the countries, as well as at Rome, but, alas, for visions of harmony, they could not agree. They finally decided to recognize the day as their respective fathers before them had done, and no

fourteenth day of the March moon the Gentile Christians celebrated with joyous religious services the resurrection of Christ. Neither sect would recognize the other's festive day, and the Council of Nice was greatly perplexed as how best to please all parties.

After continuing their debates, pro and con, for several months, the ecclesiastical dignitaries announced that the bitterly waged war of dispute was settled. Easter Day was for all time to be the first Sabbath immediately following the fourteenth day of the March moon. By this arrangement the world may celebrate Easter, justly called the "Queen of Festivals," as early as March 22, and again it may not arrive until April 25, when nearly the entire earth is fragrant with spring buds and blossoms.

The word Easter is derived from a Pagan goddess of the early Teutons called Oshetera. The German word for Easter is Ostern, but some philologists maintain that both the German and English words come from the ancient Saxon word Oster, or Osten, meaning "rising." Oshetera, the German goddess should ensure the other for a difference of opinion.

Many warm and even bitter discussions still continued on the subject of Easter celebrations, and it finally led to the great Emperor, Constantine, in 325, issuing an order for the dispute to be settled by the Council of Nice. It was the momentous theme of the day. In obedience to royal command, 318 Bishops and some 2,000 inferior clerics assembled at Nice in Bithynia. The first sessions met in the church, and as the council continued its work the place of meeting was transferred to the imperial palace, where special apartments were reserved for this august body. The main trouble was between the Jewish Christians and the Gentile Christians.

On the fourteenth day of the first lunar month the Jews observed with all the solemnity and regard for the Mosaic law the Feast of the Passover; thus they celebrated the death of Christ as represented by the Paschal Lamb. The first Sabbath after the

dess, was credited with being the personification of the morning, and of the East, and also of the opening year.

Oshetera was worshiped very generally in Northern Germany, and it is believed that the fame of the goddess spread to England, where the Saxons joined in worshipping her. Until the beginning of the present century court was paid to Oshetera by the kindling of great bonfires and in other ways, and even to-day in some of the remote districts where many superstitious beliefs are treasured by the peasantry the fame of Oshetera still lives.

The early Christians made the Easter celebration extend over a period of eight days, but in the eleventh century the festival was reduced to three days, and later to one day. In olden days Easter was the popular time for baptism. The law courts were shut, and the poor and needy were fasted regally in the churches, a custom that was much abused and which led to great disorder. Slaves were temporarily free, the people gave themselves up to hilarity and all sorts of enjoyment. Popular sports and dances were added, and the joyous solemnity of the day bade fair to be ruined.

Indeed, there soon came to be added farcical exhibitions, in which the clergy joined, doing and saying all sorts of ridiculous things in their pulpits, just to make their hearers laugh—a rivalry that the learned fathers call "risus paschalis." The custom became so indecent that the reformers of the sixteenth century declared war upon it and succeeded in stamping out the sacrilege.

While many curious observances cluster about Easter, the egg as an emblem of resurrection was, and is, most generally used by all nations. De Gebelin has connected it with the ancient Egyptians, Persians, Greeks and Romans, and Dr. Schwartz finds that it was customary among the Persians to distribute red eggs at their spring festival. In Germany, instead of the egg, is an emblematic print, in which three hens are holding a basket wherein are three eggs.

NOTES FOR BEEKEEPERS.

The eggs of worker bees will often hatch. It is best to have honey well refined before storing it away.

A young queen that has defective wings should be destroyed. A colony in proper condition is always proof against robbers.

Bees quit breeding early and generally come through the winter weak. Fruit bloom serves to build the bees up strong, but does not give much surplus.

Allow no stock of any kind to run in the apiary during the winter, unless it be poultry. Frames of empty combs can best be taken care of by keeping them in ordinary hives.

There is nothing more valuable in the apiary than empty combs; they should be well cared for. When a colony dies from any cause cleanse the hive thoroughly and rinse with boiling water.

Never move a comb hastily or hold a new comb horizontally, as it will probably break and fall. Pure granulated sugar is in every respect as good as the best quality of honey for feeding bees.

Make a nice entrance to each hive by spreading sawdust in front up to the level of the bottom boards. Mice often destroy colonies of bees, besides eating large quantities of honey if once they get into a hive.

Two things must go together in building up colonies for winter, namely, feeding and breeding. One without the other will not be of much avail. To introduce a queen successfully the colony should be made queenless some three or four days prior to presenting the new queen to it.—St. Louis Republic.

REES CHANGING COLOR.

To Keep Honey Makers of Any Particular Race Pure is Almost an Impossibility.

The beginner who gets a colony of Italian bees is often puzzled to find that within a year or so the bright, yellow rings have largely disappeared from the workers, and some of the bees are entirely black. It isn't easy to keep bees of any race pure, utterly different in fact, from keeping any other kind of stock pure. The young queen mates with the drone high in the air, and may meet a drone from a colony two or three miles away. So it happens that one who has a colony of full blood Italians in a locality where black bees prevail is almost sure to find upon the change of queens that his bees are a cross between Italian and blacks, or, as they are commonly called, hybrids.

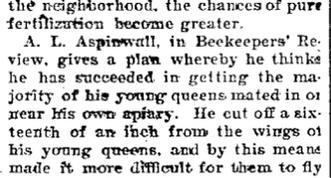
On the other hand his neighbor, who has nothing but black bees, will be surprised to find in some of his hives bees that have yellow stripes, the drones from the Italian colony having met the young queens of the black colony. As already hinted, it is impossible to prevent this, the best that can be done being to continue to get fresh, pure blood by introducing from time to time a pure Italian queen. As yellow bees become more plentiful in the neighborhood, the chances of pure fertilization become greater.

A. L. Aspirwall, in Beekeepers' Review, gives a plan whereby he thinks he has succeeded in getting the majority of his young queens mated in or near his own apiary. He cut off a sixteenth of an inch from the wings of his young queens, and by this means made it more difficult for them to fly far away. Some of the queens had an eighth of an inch taken from the wings on each side, and these were equally a success.—Homestead.

KEEPING FOWLS WARM.

The Plan Illustrated in the Cut Can Often Be Used to Considerable Advantage.

Fowls can hardly be kept too warm in winter, especially at night when not exercising. If the heat from their bodies can be kept confined about them they will be very comfortable indeed.



PROTECTED ROOSTS.

To aid in securing this condition of things the plan shown in the cut can often be used. Place a board at the ceiling in front of the roosts and have the platform below the roosts come out as far from the rear wall as is this board. Stretch a wire in front of the board, close to it, and hang a curtain of burlap upon the wire. A string and a screw-eye can be arranged so that the curtain can be drawn from the hallway after the fowls are at roost. They will keep very warm in such an inclosed space.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Post-Mortem on Fowls. Sometimes a post-mortem examination is the only thing that will reveal the cause of sickness and death in the flock, and, though unpleasant, it may be necessary in order to prevent the spread of disease, says the American Gardening. Whatever the family, there is almost always one person in it who knows how to dissect a fowl. If no one else has the requisite knowledge, the cook can always be appealed to, either for the work itself or for instruction as to its details. This suggestion is for the benefit of the occasional novice who falls into inextricable difficulty at this point.

A PHASE OF FEMININE ECONOMY.

From Ally Sloper.



Man (shaking, from the city)—Great squawk! Is this all there is to eat? Wife—Pity—That's all, dear; I'm economizing, you know, for a week's jacket.

Does Your Back Ache?

In constant pain when on your feet? Is that dragging, pulling sensation with you from morn till night? Why not put the medicine exactly on the disease? Why not apply the cure right to the spot itself? You can do it with

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster

Immediately after the Plaster is applied, you feel its warming, soothing influence. Its healing remedies quickly penetrate down deep into the inflamed tissues. Pain is quieted, soreness is relieved and strength imparted. No plaster was ever made like it. No plaster ever acted so quickly and thoroughly. No plaster ever had such complete control over all kinds of pain.

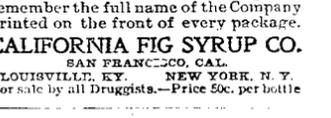
Placed over the chest it is a powerful aid to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; relieving congestion and drawing out all inflammation. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.



An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package. CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y. For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.



SHOOT WINCHESTER LOADED SHOT GUN SHELLS USED BY ALL THE CHAMPION SHOTS. FREE. SEND NAME ON A POSTAL CARD, FOR 152 PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO. 180 WINCHESTER AVE., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

FOR 14 CENTS We wish to give this year 200,000 new customers, and hence offer 1 lb. of our best... **WORTH \$1.00, for 14 Cts. \$1.00** Above 10 lbs. worth \$1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Plant and Seed Catalogue, upon receipt of this notice and 14c postage. We invite your trade and know when you once try Ballew's Seeds you will never get along without them. Our 10c Seed 60c and 25c for 1 lb. Seed 60c and 25c for 1 lb. Catalogue.

PENSIONS DOUBLE QUICK! Get Your Pension. Write Capt. O'FARRELL, Pension Agent, Washington, D. C.

EASTER EGG FEAST.

FANTASTIC WAYS OF COOKING THE HUMBLE EGG.

ITS GREAT VERSATILITY.

The Ostrich Omelet May Not Be Enjoyed by Many Easter Dinners, but It Is Claimed to Be Famous.

NEW YORK. It is the proper thing nowadays that the Easter dinner menu should contain several courses of eggs, and the hostess who succeeds in presenting them in the most unique and palatable ways, and in the greatest variety of ways, is a great success. When it is remembered that there are more than 300 styles of cooking eggs it is readily apparent that the scope for variety is a wide one. In fact, one noted chef says that there would be no difficulty in preparing eggs a different way for each day in the year, providing the demand were sufficient for such a display of culinary ingenuity.

It will be noticed that some of the following recipes call for eggs of a different stamp, than those furnished by the humble chicken, one recipe in particular requiring the product of the ostrich. The "melet produced is considered to be prodigiously fine, but many good American homes will worry through Easter Sunday without tasting the delicacy. However, if any good housewife has a few ostrich eggs handy in the pantry, here is the way to make ostrich omelet à l'Africaine:

"Put some olive oil in a saucpan on the hot range, add some minced onion and a mild green or Spanish pepper, and let it smother for a few minutes. Then add two fresh tomatoes cut in quarters, some salt and some cayenne pepper. After this has been thoroughly cooked add a very little bruised garlic. Now break two ostrich eggs in a jar, add a very little salt and pepper, beat well and pour into a frying pan containing some hot olive oil and cook on a brisk fire in omelet shape. Fill the same with the preparation already made, turn over on a warm dish and serve."

Other famous ways of cooking eggs with the high-sounding titles of the recipes follow:

EGGS A LA MARNAY.—Prepare some soft poached eggs, mix some white cream sauce with a little white pepper, salt and grated Parmesan cheese, and, if desired, some chopped chives. Pour half the sauce into a shirred egg dish and lay the eggs in it. Cover the eggs with the remainder of the sauce and sprinkle over the top some grated Parmesan cheese and a few drops of melted butter. Place the dish in the oven until lightly browned and send to the table.

EGGS AROMATIQUE.—First poach as many eggs as you may need to serve. Roll them in flour, then dip them in beaten eggs, roll again in fresh bread crumbs and fry in sufficient hot butter to completely cover them for one minute. Cut from a kitchen loaf of bread as many heart-shaped croutons as you have eggs. Cover them with fresh mint leaves. Place them on a dish. Now place an egg on each crouton thus dressed and surround all with a thick tomato sauce.

EGGS OUDINOT.—Take three hard-boiled eggs, split lengthwise and remove the yolks. Chop the yolks and add half the amount in bulk of cooked and chopped fresh mushrooms. Mix gently with a tablespoonful of Bechamel sauce, season with salt, pepper and nutmeg, and garnish the empty white pieces of the eggs with this stuffing. Dilute a little Bechamel sauce with a tablespoonful of cream and a small piece of butter. Put a part of the sauce on the bottom of a baking pan, enough to cover it, and lay the eggs on it and cover with the rest of the sauce. Put a pinch of Parmesan

cheese on each egg and bake for ten minutes.

EGGS FLORA.—Break four eggs into an egg dish, well buttered with sweet butter, taking care not to break the yolks. Cook very soft in a moderate oven. In the meantime take six large fresh mushrooms and scoop out the centers. Cook them in a saucpan, with the juice of a lemon, some salt, pepper and a glass of good Rhine wine. Now have some hot clarified butter ready in a pan, into which drop two dozen of fragrant fresh violets, which should not be allowed to remain more than fifteen seconds. Drain them well and line the inside of the mushrooms with them. Dress them around the eggs and pour over them the mushroom gravy, perfumed with a drop of extract of violet. Garnish the dish with a wreath of fresh parsley.

EGGS, WASHINGTON.—Poach two eggs, dress them upon two round, fresh-toasted croutons the same size as the eggs. Garnish your croutons with Russian caviar. Take some fresh tomatoes, sliced the same size as the croutons, and dip them in flour and fry them in hot melted butter. Then place your tomatoes upon your croutons of caviar. Then for poaching add a round piece of sweet pepper the size of a quarter. Turn around your eggs a sauce Montebello and serve it very hot.

EGGS, CANADA.—Take two fresh tomatoes, dip them in hot water in order to remove the skins. Cut a slice in the top large enough to retire the seed or interior, break one raw egg in each tomato; mask with cream sauce, cover your tomato with the removed slice, place the tomato in a buttered saucpan and let cook slowly for eight or ten minutes. Dress them on a very hot plate, surrounded with Madeira sauce.

Any one who can obtain some plover eggs can prepare an exceptionally fine Easter dish by following these directions: "Place one dozen plovers' eggs in a saucpan, cover with cold water and place on the fire. Boil eight minutes and remove to cool. Take some batter, and with a dough syringe make a nest on a round dish and bake in the oven. When done let it cool, and fill the center with the eggs and dress the eggs on top."

POACHED EGGS A LA BANGOLE-PERIGORD.—Poach eggs in the ordinary way, keeping them warm by a hot water jacket. Prepare half a dozen artichoke tips, placing them on a hot plate. Then take the poached eggs and place them on the artichoke tips, garnishing the whole with a half measure of finely chopped truffes. Dress the sides of the plate with bread crumbs fried in butter, the whole forming a trimming like a rooster's comb.

EGGS A LA CASTELLANE.—Whip the whites of six eggs to a stiff froth and then stir in half a pound of powdered sugar. Place on the fire one quart of milk, with a quarter pound of powdered sugar and a small piece of vanilla bean. When it boils drop in the beaten egg, a large spoonful at a time, and poach for two minutes. Take out with a skimmer and lay on a sieve. When cold make a hole on the side about the size of an English walnut and fill with currant jelly. Place two together. Beat four whole eggs with two ounces of powdered sugar, dip them in and fry in very hot lard for fifteen seconds. Serve with powdered sugar.

One society woman has announced her intention of giving a ten-course Easter egg dinner, each course to be of eggs. To the unthinking such a banquet would seem to be a most monotonous affair, but the few foregoing recipes show that the egg is a versatile article and capable of assuming many delightful forms on the feasting board.

Colonel Bluegrass.—Five feathers don't make fine birds, you know, Cuneel Kaintuck.

Colonel Kaintuck.—That's so, Cuneel Bluegrass. We gave that wife-beater, Si Hucks as fine a coat of feathers as a man ever wore, and yet he's only a jail bird, sub.—New York Journal.

TWO REMARKABLE CURES

Of Two Prominent and Well-Known People.

A Catarrh Cure that Cures.

Some Seasonable Spring Sayings.

Springtime has come at last, and now is the time for all catarrh sufferers to begin a systematic course of treatment for this disease. The greatest difficulty in the way of treating chronic catarrh is that the patient is so liable to catch cold during the treatment and thus defeat the cure. This liability at this season of the year is, in a great measure, removed, and no one should neglect the opportunity to begin treatment.

Miss Dade Stegeman, superintendent of the Chicago North Side Woman's Club, of Chicago, in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, speaks of Pe-ru-na as follows:

Chicago, Jan. 23, 1899.
Pe-ru-na Drug Mfg Co., Columbus, O.:
Gentlemen—Pe-ru-na has often been used by the members of our club in cases of stomach trouble and general debility—also recently in cases of influenza grippe, and always with the most beneficial results. I think a great deal of Pe-ru-na—often recommend it to my friends, and am glad to say all who have tried it speak a good word for it. Yours truly,
DADE STEGEMAN.

Send for free catarrh book. Address Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims.

Write for particulars to J. W. Morris, Pension Attorney, 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

THE SCHOOLS

Of Greater New York, Boston, and many other places use Carter's Ink exclusively and won't use any other.

That speaks well for **CARTER'S INK** and gives you food for thought.

My Little Boy.
O little boy—my little boy,
Why do you stay so long?
And in the pavers that they drear,
'Tis time for mother's song.
The cheering crowds have gone away,
The streets are still and dead,
Why do you stay so long at play,
'Tis more than time for bed?

A great, great day this day has been,
'Tis writ in blood and flame,
And in the pavers that they drear,
I read your precious name.
Your name, my boy—O little boy—
What do you know of war?
Could God have meant the brow I've kissed,
Should wear a battle scar?

O little boy—my little boy,
They tell me you have grown;
But dear, dear only yesterday,
You could not stand alone.
How could those tender, clinging hands
A heavy rifle bear?
You were too tired to march, I know,
And so they left you there.

O little boy—my little boy,
You've rested all the day;
Wake up—this game is played and won,
'Tis time for hope and prayer.
The country has a million arms
To claim the nation's due,
A million hearts to bleed and break,
But I have only you.

Wake up—wake up!—the hour is late,
You should not tarry there;
The night is dark on San Juan hill,
Too dark for hope and prayer.
Wake up!—my arms are opened wide
To welcome you with joy,
And still you sleep—and sleep—and sleep,
O little, little boy!

Mrs. Winslow's Hoopline Syrup for children to reduce the girth, reduce inflammation, cure pain, cure wind colic. In a bottle.

A grist mill at Watertown, Mass., the oldest of its kind in the United States, is known to have been in use as far back as 1633. It is now the property of the Waltham Savings bank and still continues to grind corn by means of the upper and nether millstones.

WANTED.—Good food health that is not hurtful. Send 2 cents to Rogers' Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 100 trial circulars.

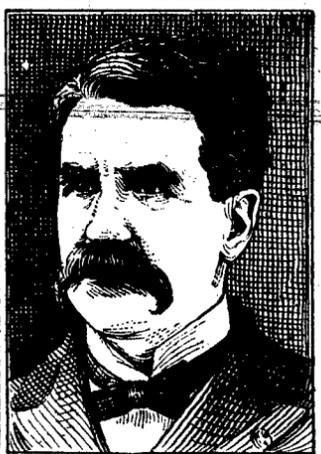
The world produces annually about 8,000,000 tons of sugar and the United States consumes a third of this immense quantity.

A Remarkable Offer.
The special offer made elsewhere in our advertising columns by the T. M. Rogers Supply House, Minneapolis, Minn., should be carefully read by every reader of this paper. It is made in good faith by a reliable firm, and consists of remarkable values.

Offenses against Kaiser Wilhelm's dignity in the one year 1898 were punished, taken all together, with 2,000 years of imprisonment, according to the Nurnberger Zeitung, a social-democratic newspaper.

Avoid the Night Air.
Avoid the night air when damp and cold, and you will often avoid having neuralgia, but St. Jacobs Oil will cure it no matter what is the cause and no matter how long it has continued.

A man is generally said to be sick and while a woman is spoken of as being confined to her room.



GENERAL S. S. YODER.

Notwithstanding that a great number of people have been cured of chronic catarrh by taking Pe-ru-na during the past cold season, yet it cannot be denied that the cold, wet, stormy winter has retarded many cures, and in some cases actually prevented a cure.

General S. S. Yoder, ex-Member of Congress from Ohio, in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, speaks of Pe-ru-na as follows:

Washington, D. C.
Pe-ru-na Drug Mfg Co., Columbus, O.:
Gentlemen—I desire to say that I have found Pe-ru-na to be a wonderful remedy. I only used it for a short time and am thoroughly satisfied as to its merits. I cannot find words to express my gratification for the results obtained. As a catarrh cure I shall gladly recommend it to all sufferers. Yours truly,
S. S. YODER.

The Ways of March.

The keen white moon of March has cut across
The cloud of a sudden-swath of fright
light;
A few clear stars with sharpened points
emboss
The shaggy vastness of the scowling
night,
As if March's gnome had hurried, in passing
by,
A sheaf of flaming brands against the
sky.
In blackness, lighted by no campfire's
spark,
March meets his henchmen—all the lusty
gales
Who revel through a carnival of dark
Till drifts the night wreck with its tattered
sails,
Its decks by morning seawaves washed
away,
Its masts half blotted out with misty
gray.

And in the bleak, wild waste of early
dawn
Their flying arrows frozen must strike
From rock and earth—the frantic chase
is on;
Their hunting-horn rings down the
gleaming pike
And shrills away where sweep the lonely
gales,
And shivers down the gorge in weird
cascades.

And I could find it in my heart to love
The haughty knight who bears no olive
spray,
But casts before the world an iron glove,
And darts old Winter back into the
fray—
Who brings no spring of floral offering,
And yet, withal, prepares the way for
Spring.

For some day ad the bitter winds shall
hush
Their boisterous din, and slip to gentle-
ness;
The stern gray heavens catch a mellowing
hush,
And warm, still tears the rhiny earth
caress,
And March's lute shall whisper at the
eaves
Of waking blossoms and uncurling leaves,
—Hattie Whitney, in the Woman's Home
Companion.

The king of Siam is keenly alive to the advantage derived from an English education and training. Two of his sons are studying law in England, and recently Prince Sesseri, the king's nephew, has been placed as a private pupil in the Northeastern railway works, while the latter's elder brother, Prince Bovaradiez, has been learning the principles of gunmaking and ship-building for some time.

C. Monroe Booz and Ida Temperance have just been made one at Florence, N. J. Just which one it is yet too early to say.

St. Jacobs Oil cures Rheumatism,
St. Jacobs Oil " Neuralgia,
St. Jacobs Oil " Lumbago,
St. Jacobs Oil " Sciatica,
St. Jacobs Oil " Sprains,
St. Jacobs Oil " Bruises,
St. Jacobs Oil " Soreness,
St. Jacobs Oil " Stiffness,
St. Jacobs Oil " Backache,
St. Jacobs Oil " Muscular Aches

If our youthful ideals were only realized how many of us would be coachmen, circus performers or pirates?

Oh, That Delicious Coffee!
Costs but 1c. per lb. to grow. Salzer has the seed. German Coffee Berry, pkg. 15c.; Java Coffee pkg. 15c. Salzer's New American Chicory 15c. Cut this out and send 15c. for any of above packages or send 30c. and get all 3 pkgs. and great Catalogue free to JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis. (c. n.)

When a girl gives up almost everything you say it is a sign some one once told her she had a keen sense of humor.

Have It Handy.
He cried out in agony, and they ran to the neighbors for help. Sciatica was torturing him. Better run for St. Jacobs Oil, or have it handy. It is known to cure the worst cases.

Short-Paid Letters.

The British postoffice complains that on an average one letter in twenty-five from the United States is short-paid. The average from other countries is one in 140. The American postmaster general, in calling attention to this state of things, says:

"The evil would probably be remedied to a great extent if the attention of the public were called to the difference between the unit of weight in our domestic mails and the unit of weight in international mails.

"Postmasters are requested therefore, to give as much publicity as possible to the circumstance that the postage rate for letters for foreign countries is five (5) cents for each half ounce or fraction of half ounce; and that if postage upon letters is not prepaid in full at that rate, double the deficiency must be paid by the addressee or the letters are not delivered."

Promus Inermis Grass!

It's the greatest grass on earth—Salzer says so. This grass yields 4 to 7 tons better hay than timothy in dry, rainless countries; yields even more than that in Ohio, Ind., Mich., Wis., Iowa, Ill., Mo., Kans., Neb., Mont., yes in every State of the Union! Salzer warrants this! Potatoes \$1.20 a Bbl.

Send this notice to JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS., and 10 cents postage and receive their great Seed Catalogue and sample of this grass seed and nine other farm seed varieties free. (c. n.)

According to a floating item, there are 9,100,000 square miles of unexplored land in the earth's polar regions. How does anybody know?

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

John, Harry, Howard and Frank Summers, four brothers, of Canal Dover, O., married respectively, Amanda, Ethel, Helen and Arabelle Hochstetler, four sisters, on New Year's day. The bridegrooms are all farmers and the brides a farmer's daughters.

Note by a Social Student.

Detroit Journal: We have known a man and woman to marry from mercenary motives and be quite as discourteous to each other as a man and woman married from motives of sentiment.

Days of the Horse Numbered.

The greatest electrician in the world declares that the days of the horse are numbered, and that in a short time electricity will supplant it. Diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and blood would be a curiosity if sufferers would take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. There would then be practically no dyspepsia, indigestion or constipation.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, is said to be still one of the best rough riders in the state.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

By local application as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but the inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars; free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 5c.

The way to tie an ascot is not to look in the mirror. The less attention you pay to that job the better it will be done.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

One good way to kill a law is not to execute it.

We will forfeit \$1,000 if any of our published testimonials are proven to be not genuine. The Piso Co., Warren, Pa.

Jerry Simpson, whose term in congress expired with the present session, lives frugally in modest quarters and is believed to have saved about \$3,000 yearly out of his \$5,000 salary. He will retire to his farm at Medicine Lodge, Kan., and declares that in future he will devote himself to tilling the soil, having had enough of politics.

J. Proctor Knott, the well known Kentuckian, is now head of the law department of Center college at Danville, Ky.

MOTHERHOOD is woman's natural destiny. Many women are denied the happiness of children through some derangement of the generative organs. Actual barrenness is rare. Among the many triumphs of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the overcoming of cases of supposed barrenness. This great medicine is so well calculated to regulate every function of the generative organs that its efficiency is vouched for by multitudes of women.

SORROWS OF STERILITY

MRS. ED. WOLFORD, of Lone Tree, Iowa, writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I had one child which lived only six hours. The doctor said it did not have the proper nourishment while I was carrying it. I did not feel at all well during pregnancy. In time I conceived again, and thought I would write to you for advice. Words cannot express the gratitude I feel towards you for the help that your medicine was to me during this time. I felt like a new person; did my work up to the last, and was sick only a short time. My baby weighed ten pounds. He is a fine boy, the joy of our home. He is now six weeks old and weighs sixteen pounds. Your medicine is certainly a boon in pregnancy."

MRS. FLORA COOPER, of Doyle, S. Dak., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—Ever since my last child I suffered with inflammation of the womb, pains in back, left side, abdomen and groins. My head ached all the time. I could not walk across the floor without suffering intense pain. I kept getting worse, until two years ago I wrote to you for advice, and began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I had not finished the first bottle before I felt better. I took four bottles, and have been strong and perfectly healthy ever since, and now have two of the prettiest little girls."



"The Best Is Aye the Cheapest." Avoid Imitations of and Substitutes for

SAPOLIO

MENTION THIS PAPER. SIOUX CITY P'TG CO., 705-13, 1399



KING OF THE EASTER SUNDAY FEAST.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
TAKE
LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE TABLETS
This Signature *E. W. Grove* is on every box of LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. Accept no substitute represented to be "just as good."
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. **A GRIP CURE that DOES CURE!** Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. PRICE 25 CENTS

EASTER
Foot Wear
- AT -
Maute's Shoe Store.



NO NEW NORMAL SCHOOLS

The Bill for Two Colleges is Lost by Scratch.

WAYNE WOULD HAVE BEEN "IN IT."

The Wayne delegation to Lincoln came home last evening, feeling as if "it might have been." The first vote in the senate on the normal school question stood 18 for to 13 against. The boys from here were feeling jubilant and ready to get out and "celebrate when a couple of "loggerheads" commenced to debate on the matter, and upon a vote to reconsider two changed their votes, an absentee came in, making it a tie. The speaker then settled the deal by voting "no" and the Wayne lobby went out and drank—water.

The DEMOCRAT understands that had the bill passed Wayne would have secured the plum beyond any doubt, and that Norfolk was not in it. Also that Senator Hale was loyal to Wayne first, last and all the time. Among other good workers was Mark Murray of the Pender Times. And we must not overlook Jas. Britton who has put in two or three weeks of his time working for the project. One of the keenest observers, who spent the past week in Lincoln, says there is no doubt in his mind that had Mr. Britton been sent down there when the legislature convened he could have secured the passage of the bill.

Americans Capture Malolos.

The capital of the Philippines, Malolos, was yesterday taken by the American troops, but at a severe loss of life to the First Nebraska, four being killed and thirty wounded. Aguinaldo and his cabinet had left Malolos two days before, so the butchering will continue indefinitely.

ED KING'S ROMANCE.

Laurel Advocate: It is said that E. Beaumont King, the school teacher impersonator who held forth at Laurel a couple of years hence and who is now preaching in the Grand Island M. E. conference district, was married to a young lady down in the Sunflower state on Wednesday of last week. E. Beaumont still has his senatorial qualities. While giving an entertainment in a Kansas town he discovered a girl in the audience whom he became infatuated with. In fact it was a case of "love at first sight" with both of them. Having met the young lady, it was agreed that they should correspond. Upon returning home King wrote a confidential letter to the preacher in the Kansas town, asking him in regard to the young woman, her qualities, family, etc. Upon receiving a favorable reply, he wrote to his admirer and made arrangements to visit her. The girl met him at the station and told him they would have to work it fine, as the "old man" was "on his ear." E. Beaumont was equal to the occasion, and before the "pa" knew who he was had worked into the good graces of the parent. But when the engagement of the young pair was made known to him the "old man" registered a long, stern kick. However, after writing to King's presiding elder and getting a favorable report from him the girl's father "consented," and the young couple were married. In perseverance there is reward.

Who Prints the News?

The Herald is frequently requested to hold news and the next day see it printed in our contemporary. Hereafter we shall publish any news we are fortunate enough to get hold of.—Herald.

Lost

An angora wool hood, probably between Strahan school house and Wayne. Finder please return to this office.

Farms and City Loans.

F. M. SKEEN & Co. have just completed arrangements whereby they are enabled to place farm loans at the very lowest rates. They make a 6 per cent loan, optional payments of \$100 or any multiple of \$100 at any interest payment with no extra commission, or will make a 5 per cent loan with reasonable cash commission. On sums of \$3,000 will make special rates. We are able to make a few city loans at present at 8 per cent individual money and represent a building and loan association that makes favorable loans. We're here to do a reasonable commission business and respectfully invite you to investigate our easy payment plan at low rates of interest.
F. M. SKEEN & Co.

LOCAL NEWS.

Good Friday.

Take watch repairing to Mines.

H. S. Welch, jeweler and engraver.

Dr. Heckert, dentist, over Miller's.

All kinds of salt fish at J. H. Goll's.

Bromo Quinine for la grippe.

U-need-a Biscuit. We've got 'em.

Grape Nut, the new breakfast dish.

L. C. Titworth went to Omaha yesterday.

It is going to be hot next week—the weather.

Dr. Crawford was in from Chicago Saturday.

Hon. Thos. Rawlings is in town from Wakefield.

Good three-room house for sale.—See Henry Goll.

Bromo Quinine GUARANTEED to cure colds and la grippe.

Claud Ecker and a couple of friends were visitors from Dixon—Saturday.

'Phone Homer Skeen for all type-writing work. Office over postoffice.

Bake with Success Patent. It is the flour that beats all others. \$1 per sack.

Remember we are headquarters for fruits, vegetables and fancy groceries, at SULLIVAN'S GROCERY.

Lotus Lodge, K. of P., will have a special meeting at their lodge room tonight.

E. A. Lundberg visited his parents this week, the Emerson schools having a vacation.

Frank Kruger has bought the Harry Wright residence property for a consideration of \$1700.

The judges and clerks of election for next Tuesday are the same as those who served a year ago.

Miss Marguerite Walker of Humphrey arrived in the city Wednesday on a visit to the Duffy and Pratt families.

Arthur Miller, who is now a resident of Chelan, Wash., has entered the ministry and is now preaching the gospel.

D. O'Flaherty of Dixon is a guest of his sister, Mrs. D. H. Sullivan, this week while Dennis has been hunting the water fowls.

A very fine dance was enjoyed by the young people at the opera house Wednesday evening, Toce, the harpist furnishing the music.

Mary and Clara Moran came home Wednesday afternoon from school at Humphrey, where they have been since early in September.

In another column appears the "ad" of the North Bend Nursery. Fruit growers know the value of reliability in trees, shrubs and plants. This nursery is reliable.

Herman Bodenstadt, a young man working for Geo. Thies at Altona, had a hip broken yesterday by a horse falling on him. Dr. Leisnering fixed him up—we mean the man.

Mesdames Lev and Blanchard were hostesses at a farewell surprise party at the home of Mrs. F. F. Wheeler last Wednesday evening. Notwithstanding the fact that the guest of honor expects to be gone from our midst for a year, a merrier crowd would have been hard to find.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Stringer celebrated their 30th wedding anniversary last Tuesday evening by entertaining a few friends, also the Minerva club and their husbands. After a very pleasant evening spent in playing various games the ladies presented Mrs. Stringer with a hand painted china plate while the gentlemen gave her a handsome silver meat fork and their host a silver mounted collar box.

There was a hot fight out at Pat Minahan's place south of town last Monday. L. Clark, the stockman, and Flem Cunningham had a few words over some corn which Clark's cattle had destroyed. According to Minahan's story of the fracas Clark was the aggressor and proceeded to "lick" young Cunningham. Now, Cunningham is boyish in appearance, but he proved a thirteen-inch gun to Clark, who he knocked down the second pass he made at him. In the second round Clark changed the fight to a wrestling match, with the result that he was again forced to the ground and received a hard drubbing at Cunningham's hands. Clark came to town and tried to get a warrant for the arrest of Cunningham, but when he was requested to put up a bond for the costs he evidently concluded he had had enough of a good thing.

Horse for sale—ELI JONES.
1,000 boxes for sale cheap.

Novelties in Glassware at Epler & Co.

Grape Nut, a food for brain and nerve centres, at SULLIVAN'S GROCERY.

Edwin Bartlett is home from Montana.

Atty. Frank Fuller attended court at Ponca Wednesday.

H. S. Welch and bride were arrivals on the early train this morning.

Bur Cunningham came home from Colorado—Omaha—this morning.

Mrs. A. A. Welch entertained the Missionary with a delightful tea.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Beach and son left yesterday for their old home in Kansas.

Lee Vigas goes to Mitchell, S. D., today where he has taken a position in a hardware store.

Frank Coyle was in Omaha Tuesday passing examination in telegraphy, and came out in O. K. shape.

Frank Kruger has been in Milwaukee the past week making arrangements to sell Milwaukee beer to his saloon patrons.

The notice to assessors, published last week, contained two errors. One year-old steers should be assessed at \$3 instead of \$5, and pianos are assessed at \$50 instead of \$10.

Logan City Union Sunday school was organized last Sunday by Missionary E. B. Young. It is located at the east edge of Wayne county and has an enrollment of about fifty.

Mrs. Frank Wheeler and son left Thursday morning for their trip to Johannesburg, South Africa. They visit in Canada a couple of days and sail from New York City April 19th.

Efforts are being made to secure the pardon of the Younger brothers, confined in the Stillwater, Minn., penitentiary. For twenty years they have been confined in the prison and during that time their conduct has been most exemplary. We believe that twenty years of exemplary conduct should constitute an evidence of reform, and if it does the object of their incarceration has been accomplished and there is nothing to be gained by further punishment.

HAVANA, Cuba, March 16, '99.

Brother J. M.—I am pleased to acknowledge the receipt of check presented by you and other friends in Plum Creek. As a token of my esteem of a friend, accept my thanks, for my gratitude is inexpressible. I will endeavor to do my duty as a soldier and while you are numbering friends do not fail to count me.
M. D. COLEMAN.

The High school students are having an election this afternoon, same as the big folks have next Tuesday. Ballots have been printed in the regular form, and the candidates are: For Mayor, Paul Harrington or Ethel Norris; Sheriff, Delos Reynolds or Chancery Sewell; Marshal, Don Cunningham, Elmer Chaffee; Councilmen, Monte Theobald, Frances Pritchard, Nellie Taylor, John Lewis, Granville Terwilliger, Fay Britton, Louise Mitchell, Tom Coyle, Marion Harrison, Della Benson, Blanche Hitchcock, Myra Preston; Clerk, Ethel Holtz against Lelia Olmsted; Justice of the Peace, Daniel Jett against Bruce Spears.

Parties wishing choice second hand furniture call on me at State Bank. This furniture is the property of J. A. Beach who recently left Wayne. This furniture is a bargain. Act promptly to get it.
ROLLIE W. LEV.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of a Chattel Mortgage dated September 7, 1894, and filed September 18, 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m., in the office of the county clerk of Wayne county, Nebraska, executed by George Shirts to Geo. F. Blanchard given to secure the sum of \$194.55 upon which there is now due the sum of \$283.40 and interest, default having been made in the payment of said sum, I will on the 23rd day of April, at 10 a. m., at the corner of Main and Second streets, Wayne, Nebraska, sell to the highest bidder for cash the chattels therein described to-wit: 2 gray horses.
Dated this 21st day of March, 1899.
GEO. F. BLANCHARD,
By J. M. CHERRY, Agent.

MEN OR BOYS

suffering from nervous debility, varicocele, seminal weakness, loss of manhood, night emissions and unnatural discharges caused by errors of younger days, which, if not relieved by medical treatment, is deplorable on mind and body.

DO NOT MARRY

when suffering, as this leads to loss of memory, loss of spirits, bashfulness in society, pains in small of back, frightful dreams, dark rings around the eyes, pimples or breaking out on face or body. Send for our medicine. We can cure you and especially do we desire old and tried cases, as we charge nothing for advice and give you a written guarantee to cure the worst case on record. Not only are the weak organs restored, but all cases, druggists and discharges stopped. Send 2c stamp for question blank.

BLOOD POISON

First, second or tertiary stage. We never fail. No deception from business. Write us for particulars. Dept. 1.
HANN'S PHARMACY, OMAHA, NEB.
LADIES made happy. Monthly sure to the day. Nervous fails. Cures scabby, excessive or painful menstruation. \$1 box, 2 boxes cure any case. Dept. 1.
HANN'S Pharmacy,
18th and Farnam, Omaha, Neb.

Commissioners' Proceedings.

WAYNE, Neb., March 27, 1899.
Board met pursuant to adjournment. All members present. The following claims were examined and on motion allowed:
E & B Lbr Co, lbr, clmd \$86.38, al'd \$79 53
Wayne Democrat, supplies 14 36
Eph Anderson, roadwork 2 50
E & B Lbr Co, lumber 19 00
The Northwest Pub Co, platbooks 50 00
Peter Lief, aiding Christina Friberg 5 00
John Hodson, refund 1891 taxes 3 52
State J'n'l Co, s'plies clmd \$104.20 94 90
Ia & Neb Tel Co, tel services 3 00
J M Cherry, fees and expenses Kling case 31 70
J M Cherry, Spike insanity case 9 85
G L Miner, Watching courthouse 2 00
Bert Brown, Spike insanity case 5 75
Chas Bagart, cleaning offices 2 50
Chas Warner, work on jail 11 40
W P Agler, boarding paupers and Supt poorhouse 25 66
H Hunter, Lucy Chaffee case 2 25
Wayne Town Hall Assn, rent 1st quarter 1899 112 50
Frank M Northrop, salary 1st quarter 200 00
H G Leisnering, Com insanity Spike case 8 00
Democrat, prtng, supplies etc 15 38
On motion the contract with the State Journal company for supplies for the year 1899 was approved.
P H Salter, board, medicine and treatment Jensen case, allowed 30 00
Helmgren Grain & Lbr Co, lbr 55 94
U S Conn, overpaid taxes 3 00
E & B Lbr Co, coal 55 95
J R Coyle, making assessors books and road books 1899 allowed 75 00
R Russell, com service 39 25
R Russell, com service 22 80
J W Ziegler, com service 26 60
E H Carroll com service 34 10
On motion the claim of Edward A Shultheis, refund of 1896 poll tax, \$3, was rejected.
On motion Peter Brumels was appointed road overseer District 53, and bond approved.
The consideration of plans and specifications for the new court house was taken up. No business was completed along that line.
On motion board adjourned to meet March 28, 1899, at 9 o'clock a. m.
J. R. COYLE, Clerk.

Wayne, Neb., March 28, '99.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. All members present.
The consideration of plans and specifications for the new court house was resumed.
After having duly considered the plans, specifications and proposals of the different architects, the Board entered into an agreement with Messrs Orff and Guilbert, architects of Minneapolis, Minn., which agreement is in words and figures as follows, to-wit:
This agreement entered into this 28th day of March, 1899, by and between the County of Wayne, party of the first part, and Orff & Guilbert, Architects of Minneapolis, Minnesota, parties of the second part, WITNESSETH:
The second party agrees to furnish complete plans and specifications for the court house to be erected by said party of the first part, and to lay out plans for the heating and plumbing. Said complete plans and all details to be prepared as soon as possible after this date consistent with first-class work being done; the said second party will make three trips in all to the building without extra charge as follows: The first one at the letting of the contract, second one whenever called upon by the County Board, and the third at the completion of the building, to accept or reject the same as a whole or in part, and said second party will come and examine the said building at such times as they may be called upon by first party in addition to those heretofore mentioned, and shall be paid for such visits and examinations the sum of \$35.00 by said first party.
The said second party is to receive as compensation for the furnishing of said plans and details and specifications two per cent of the cost of the building which plans are to be paid for when completed and contracts let for the erection of the building, except the sum of \$150, which is to be retained by the first party until the building is completed.
It is further agreed that in the event that the building cannot be let for the sum appropriated by the County for the purpose of this building, and it shall be necessary to modify or change the plans as submitted by said second party, that such changes and modifications or re-arrangement of plans shall be necessary to bring the cost of the building within the amount which may be expended by said party of the first part, that said changes, modifications, or re-arrangements shall be made without charge to the first party.
Should any agreement be made with the architects at the time of letting the contract, for superintending the building then the foregoing agreement for extra service shall be abrogated.

Figure with AHERN for your Spring Carpets.

ORFF & GUILBERT, Architects.

WAYNE, Neb., March 27, 1899.
County Com'rs: E. H. CARROLL, R. RUSSELL, J. W. ZIEGLER.
Attest: J. R. COYLE, Clerk

On motion the Clerk was instructed to advertise for bids for the erection of the court house, which advertisement reads as follows:
Bids will be received at Wayne, Neb., for a court house, both in brick and stone, on the 2nd day of May, at twelve o'clock noon; heating and plumbing to be separate. All bids to be accompanied by a certified check of \$500 payable to the Clerk. Plans to be seen on and after April 12th, 1899, at office of Orff & Guilbert, architects, Minneapolis, Minn., or on application to the architects, and at the County Clerk's office, Wayne, Neb. It is the intention of the Board to let all contracts but the right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Parties figuring are asked to submit samples of brick and stone; separate bids to be submitted for the excavation of the basement. J. R. COYLE, Clerk.
On motion Board adjourned to April 4th, 1899, at 9 o'clock a. m.
J. R. COYLE, Clerk.

Attention, School Teachers

The North Nebraska Teachers' Association, which is to be held at Norfolk, April 5th, 6th and 7th, promises to be one of unusual interest to the teachers of Wayne county. The attendance will be large because the Northeast Nebraska association has joined forces with that of the North Nebraska. Fourteen cities and towns will be represented in the Decimatury contest and six high schools will participate in the debating contest. All Wayne county teachers are earnestly requested to be present. Don't forget the dates, April 5th, 6th and 7th.

At last we have a brand of flour that beats all others, and only \$1 per sack, Success Patent—at P. L. Miller's grocery.

FROM NEW ISLANDOUR POSSESSIONS.



HIGH GRADE HAWAIIAN ROASTED COFFEE

J. A. FOLGER & CO. Importers
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

This is the Coffee That President Dole served when banqueting Our Soldiers while enroute to Maui.

D. H. SULLIVAN, SOLE AGENT.
WAYNE - - - NEB.

Stop AT THE Mercer Hotel

Cor. 12th and Howard Sts., Omaha.
2 BIG ELECTRIC SIGNS.
Nebraska people can meet their friends here. Take Harney St. Car at Depot.
RATES, \$2. J. F. COATES, Prop

STATE BANK OF WAYNE

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$75,000.
J. W. Jones, President. C. A. Chace, Vice Pres. Henry Lev, Cashier

Transacts a General Banking Business.
the only Bank in the County whose stock is all held at home. Interest paid on Time Deposits

To The Memory of Fred Bartlett.

MANILA, P. I., Feb. 9th.
J. A. BARTLETT, Wayne, Neb.

Dear Sir:—I am with deep regret to write this to inform you of the death of your son Fred who died fighting bravely at about 7 a. m. Sunday morning, February 5. The circumstances that lead up to this event, which all the company mourns, are these: About 3 o'clock that morning companies I and D were ordered to reinforce the Nebraska regiment which was heavily engaged on our right. We moved over and took a position as their reserve but did nothing until after daylight when we were ordered forward clear out a village. This was a typical Filipino town of hundreds of huts built in under trees and in thick bamboo. We had hardly entered when they open fire on us, but we drove them back and cleared the place. It was while trying down behind a ridge and firing a bunch of them entrenched that Fred was killed. He was about 15 feet to my left and I had just ordered "cease firing" in order that the boys might locate them better when Fred called and said, "Lieutenant, I can see two of them plainly." I replied, "Give it to them, then." He and C. M. Morris were together and both commenced shooting. Then I heard a cry and saw Fred fall back. We gave him immediate attention and thought at first it was only a shattered wrist, but in less than three minutes he was dead and we discovered that the ball had passed through his body, besides. We soon ran them out of their position and were ordered back, carrying the body with us and turning it over to the hospital people who buried him in Sampoloc cemetery. Our company was under fire 3 days, following and just arrived in town.

Saturday, Feb. 13, 1899.
This letter was interrupted by an order to again take the field and we have just returned for a two days' rest in town.

I feel perfectly helpless in closing this because of my inability to say anything to comfort you in your great loss. However, it is of great satisfaction to know that he died doing his duty bravely, and not in a hospital as so many have. Company I, to a man, unites with me in sending an expression of our heartfelt sympathies to you in this sad hour. Very respectfully,
C. W. HILTON,

1st Lieut. 1st Colo Infantry, U. S. Vol. Comdg Co. I.

Elmer Frederick Bartlett was born at Martinsburg, Iowa, September 3, 1875, moved to Mills county, Iowa, with his parents in 1878 and to Wayne county, Nebraska, in 1883. He graduated from the High school in Wayne in 1893 after which he successfully taught several terms of school in the county. He attended and graduated from the scientific department of the Nebraska Normal College in 1895. He united with the Baptist church in Wayne at the early age of ten years, and lived a consistent life, always engaged in the church and B. Y. P. U. work and was always found in his place in the choir. He told his father that while away from home he tried to live a christian life and had never allowed himself to use profane language, nor did he ever go into a saloon. On April 22, 1898, being in Denver, he enlisted in the Colo. Nat'l Guards and on May 1, 1898, his company was mustered into U. S. service as Co. I, 1st Reg. Colo. Vols., and went to the Philippine Islands where he served his country faithfully as a soldier until on the morning of February 5, when he was killed while on a charge with his company to capture the waterworks near Manila.

Baggie People
Bug Their Fine Baggies
Of the Leading Dealer, **Eli Jones.**
Wagons and all Kinds of Machinery at **WAR PRICES**

