

"We Run by Gas!"

FOURTEENTH YEAR.

WAYNE, WAYNE COUNTY, NEB. MAR. 23, 1900.

\$1 PER YEAR.

The 2 Johns



It is with confidence, as well as a certain degree of pride, that we ask your inspection of our stock for the spring and summer season of 1900. In no other store in this vicinity, nor, so far as we know, in no other store in Nebraska, outside of the few cities, will you find as complete and well assorted stock of clothing as you will find in our store today. We claim to excel, not only in variety and size of stock carried, but all around lowness of price. Not low prices on one or two or a half dozen insignificant articles, but on even lowness on the entire stock. Nor is low price and large assortment our only inducement, but the uniform goodness of the goods we have for sale should be in itself of sufficient importance to induce you to give us your business. Some stores make a business of selling cheap suits, but our business is to sell suits cheap. We ask no more in price for our well-made suits of exceptional qualities than others ask for inferior grades that possess few of the merits of ours. You can depend upon the garments you buy here. We're always willing to guarantee them—we know all about them.

This Garment Guaranteed by the Makers
B. KUPPENHEIMER & CO.
CHICAGO.

The absolute satisfaction afforded by the
KUPPENHEIMER
Clothing is vouched for by this Guarantee Label which is sewn in the inside coat pocket.

There are two things to be borne in mind when buying a suit of clothes—one is to buy a good article and the other is to buy it at the right place. See what others offer. Search the market from beginning to end—then come here and we'll show you the money saving points, and convince you that this is the right place.

If we can't do better for you than others can, you can have your money back.

All goods marked in plain figures and sold at **STRICTLY ONE PRICE.**



The 2 Johns

Speak German and Swede.

AHERN'S Millinery and Suit Opening

Wednesday, Thursday,
Friday and Saturday,
....MARCH 28, 29, 30 and 31....



A beautiful line of
**Pattern Hats
and
Bonnets**

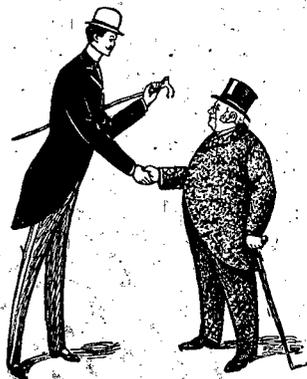
...Ladies' Tailor Made Suits...

SINGLE SKIRTS, SHIRT WAISTS & WRAPPERS
A full assortment of Kid Gloves in all the new shades.



AHERN'S,
WAYNE, - - - NEB.

The Long and Short of it



The long and short of it is that we can fit men of all sizes—

YOU VERY TALL FELLOWS who have all kinds of grief—and fits at a tailor's—can come here and get suited.

We have Overcoats, Suits and Trousers for tall men—with done of the price-penalties for being tall.

If changes are needed we make them quickly: "We make to order, and we make to fit."

A tall man might as well save clothes money as anyone.

YOU STOUT MEN—we have special sizes for you. The man is rare today who cannot be fitted properly in our various sizes of stout, or extra stout Suits, Overcoats and Trousers—if you think you are hard to fit, we wish you would come in and try on some of our special sizes. This is the sort of trade very few stores try to get. We like it. Whatever your shape may be—come to us—and we will FIT YOU, PLEASE YOU, and best of all, not over-charge you.

HARRINGTON & ROBBINS....
The Leading Clothiers.

Listen!

We have something to tell you, but first we thank the people of Wayne and vicinity for their liberal patronage and kindness shown us. The few weeks we have been in your city, we have done a nice business, though the dullest months of the year, and will be ready for the spring trade with the largest and finest line of shoes ever offered in Wayne county.

Mr. Maute did more of the shoe trade of this town than any business man in it. I have customers come here and trade who live 15 and 20 miles off. They tell us the reason is they can do so much better. You buy your shoes for about one-third less than you could if you had no regular shoe store here. We will keep the good work going right along, so that it will be to your interest to buy of us. We always have bargains on hand. Ask to see our line of Drew, Selby & Co's. Ladies Fine Shoes, and the famous "Walk Over" shoes for men. Come in and get our prices and look over our goods. We want your trade and we want your good wishes. If we can't save you money, we are willing to let you go with our best wishes in this life and that which is to come!

We have in our employ a first class shoemaker and repairer, Aug. Schwaerzel, well known to Wayne county people. All repairing guaranteed neatly and cheaply done.
SMITH, The Shoe Man.

Come one! Come all!

And buy your goods of

Wm. B. Hornby & Co.

We have a complete line of

**DRY GOODS, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and
...CAPS, and GENTS FURNISHING GOODS...**

of the latest styles and patterns, and our line of

Groceries

is as good as can be found anywhere.

Our Spring Goods have begun to come in and we are sure it will pay you to keep track of them for they are both good and nice. We want your Butter and Eggs and will pay as much for them as any one in town.

Wm. B. Hornby & Co.

LOCAL NEWS.

John Heeren was a visitor from the western part of the county, Wednesday.

A fine quarter block residence property for sale cheap. See the DEMOCRAT.

A 67 foot front property on Main south of Ward school building. \$50 cash if taken this month. En at this office.

Call up R. H. Johan-on, at McVicker & Richards, when you want yards and garbage cleaned up.

Robert W. Wilkins was married on the 16th and is now "at home" to his friends in Broken Bow.

Emer Lundberg, who is attending law school at Lincoln, helped show his friends from Wayne "the elephant" Monday. Emer is making splendid progress and looking fine.

Do not fail to consult Dr. Crooks at the Boyd hotel, March 24th and 25th. He is curing hundreds of people.

Clean up for spring. Phone R. H. Johanson at McVicker & Richards, when you want garbage hauled off.

Floyd Jones, James Miller, Charley Reynolds, Albert Berry and Henry Kloppe joined the regular delegation to Lincoln Sunday to see that everything ran along smoothly.

Dr. C. V. Crooks, the well known specialist of Fremont, Neb., will again be in Wayne at the Boyd hotel, Saturday and Sunday, March 24th and 25th, for two days only. Consultation free.

Attorney A. A. Welch took in the democratic convention at Lincoln Monday. We believe about two or three doses of such medicine would put Anson in his right mind—politically speaking.

Will Jastram, formerly one of the proprietors of the Boyd barber shop, but now of Sioux City, has just returned from Wayne "the elephant" Monday. Emer is making splendid progress and looking fine.

Robert Mellor was in Omaha Saturday, round up with the Elks.

Just received, some genuine Buckwheat flour and apple butter from Pennsylvania. Call in and get a sample. McVICKER & RICHARDS.

Commissioners proceedings of the 20th appear in this issue on editorial page. The board adjourned to April 2d.

Charley and Nathan Chace drove over from Stanton on Sunday and visited relatives here for several days.

The Republican party has divided into eight enumerators districts, as follows: This city of Wayne will comprise one district, Hunter precinct one, Leslie and Logan one, Plum Creek and Breuna one, Strahan and Wilbur one, Deer Creek and Sherman one, Chapin, Winslow and Hancock one, and Hawkins and Garfield a district. We are not posted as to who the enumerators will be, but feel safe in saying that some of the fellows who are dead sure to have the naming of them will find themselves left in the final "roundup."

WALL PAPERS

All Fresh New Goods,
Of the Latest Styles and Coloring,
At Lowest Prices.

A Complete Line of
Wall Paper
AT
...JONES'....

A large Line at Ten Cents per Roll.
Medium Grades in Rich Colorings.
Better Grades making Attractive Parlor Papers.

We Have for the Wall
Cementico!
A Permanent, Beautiful Wall Finish

Our Stock is Complete we are sure we can sell you.

Gones' Books, Music

Go to

WELCH

For good watch repairing. Spectacles fitted.

He Sells

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

Cheaper than any one else,

H. S. WELCH.

Dr. Cherry was down from Winside Wednesday.

Miss Myrtle Ford is visiting in Sioux City this week.

G. J. Sayidge has bought the John McDonald residence.

Frank Kruger was an east bound passenger this morning.

Gus Boberg and Vaughn Davis are down from Carroll today.

Misses Clara and Minnie Bursou are visiting friends at Stewart.

City election takes place a week from Tuesday next, April 3d.

Conductor Ora Miller has gone to the Pacific coast on a vacation trip.

Phil Kohl went to South Dakota Wednesday to attend the town lot sales.

St. Patrick's dance Saturday night was a jovial affair, everybody having a good time.

The club dances at the opera house tomorrow evening, Harpiat Toce furnishing the music.

The Civics club will meet with Mrs. Geo. C. Terwilliger, Monday evening, April 2d, at 7:30 sharp.

Frank P. Davey, son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Skeen, is a candidate for mayor of the city of Ponca.

James Kelly, a resident of Wayne county ten years ago, in Breuna precinct, is back from Oklahoma.

A Norfolk man and a Wayne young fellow had a scrap Saturday evening in which the transient got "licked."

G. P. Hall, a brakeman on the branch line, was married in this city Wednesday to Mrs. Graham, of Bloomfield.

A. P. Childs, of Norfolk, passed through town this morning on his way to Parker, S. D., taking his grandson home.

According to the latest news heard from John Ludcke that gentleman has not much improved in health since leaving Wayne.

Duck hunters are out after the water fowl this week. Messrs. Will Weber and Alex Terwilliger are up on the Platte looking for game.

Robert Oahorn and A. T. Witter are candidates for census enumerator of Wayne precinct. Three dollars per day is the compensation paid.

Fred Woolston withdrew his name as a candidate for city clerk a day or two after the caucus. It appears John T. Bressler wished to have Laughlin a sure winner for the position. The boys have been hunting another candidate but can't find any one who wants it. Mr. Laughlin thoroughly understands the work now, and the Democrat believes that he earns his salary, and is entitled to the job as long as he wants it, and it looks as though he'd get it—forever.

Gus Glaser and Harry Workman were down from Winside Tuesday.

I have just unpacked a number of elegant new Rockers. J. P. Gaertner.

Don't wear that old hat that you know you can get a good one for \$1.50 at THE 2 JOHNS.

New stock of Spring Over Coats. Just arrived at THE 2 JOHNS. Latest styles, prices right.

Robert Carr left yesterday for Fremont, where he expects to get a good job with the Ames beet sugar company.

Miss Luella Mears has completed her training course at the Sioux City hospital, graduating last week, and returning home.

John Sutherland and family, of Ponca, are here this week visiting with Mr. S's brother-in-law, Guy R. Wilbur and Will Buetow.

Will Cramer, a "typo" on the Randolph Times called at this office yesterday. He was on his way home from Hartington where he had been a witness in the Harris-Blenkiron case.

A pancake supper will be given at the old court house on Saturday night of this week, by the young men of the M. E. church. Any kind of pancakes with extras—all you can eat for 15c. Come out and help the boys. Proceeds are for the building fund of the church.

Much interest has been manifested in the training course held by Revs. Folsom and Weldon at the Baptist church. Five converts were baptized Monday evening and several more will thus acknowledge their belief tonight. Sunday morning Rev. Folsom will talk upon "Unconscious Influence."

In the afternoon there will be a meeting at 8:30 for young people. The revival services will close the first of next week.

The public schools of this city held a contest Tuesday night at the Lutheran church for the purpose of choosing one of their number to represent the Wayne schools in the oratorical contest that is held during the annual meeting of the North Nebraska Teachers' association, in which all schools in the district participate.

Miss Ethel Edgerston won and was selected to represent the Wayne schools in the contest before the teachers' association.—Herald.

Meddams Olmstead and Heckert entertained a company of ladies last evening at a five o'clock tea. The pleasant home had been decorated with flowers in every niche and corner, while the beautiful hand-work added much to the appearance of the tables.

During the serving of the two-course menu, Miss Armstrong delighted the company with some of her musical selections. The evening was spent in playing charades, and the "cake walk" by little "Bumme" Heckert.

NEBRASKA NEWS NOTES.

J. Newman, a prominent business man of Oakland, has been adjudged insane and sent to St. Bernard's hospital, Council Bluffs. He has suffered for some time with a nervous malady. There are hopes of his recovery.

Sharif Layport returned Wednesday afternoon from a thirty-mile trip in the country west of Valentine, where he went to arrest Macks Franke on the charge of cattle stealing. He made the arrest and the prisoner is now in jail.

Ed. Lemon and J. Brougher had an altercation at Fairbury, in which Lemon received a severe cut on the head from a pitchfork handle, and Brougher had two ribs broken. Brougher is 72 years of age and it is feared his injuries may result fatally.

The Bimetalle league of the State university gave its first annual banquet Saturday evening at the Lincoln hotel. The toast list included as speakers: W. J. Bryan, T. M. Patterson of Denver, Governor Poynter, and Prof. T. M. Hodgman of the university.

McCool citizens are organizing a local telephone company on the mutual plan. A large number of telephones are being subscribed for and a regular telephone exchange will be conducted. The cost is estimated to be about one-tenth that charged subscribers by telephone companies.

The remains of Alvin Elder, company G, Third regiment, United States Infantry, who died in the hospital at Manila August 8 last, of malarial fever, were buried at Brady Island with military honors Thursday. The body was interred in the National cemetery at old Fort McPherson.

Governor Poynter Wednesday named a fire and police board for the city of Omaha. The governor appointed W. S. Poppleton, W. J. Broatch, Dr. J. H. Peabody and Harry C. Miller. It is understood that intervention in the name of these gentlemen will be made in the pending suit in the supreme court.

Early Wednesday morning a young man of the name of James Peer died of measles around the state line near Superior, in Kansas. His brother, John was quite ill of the same disease, but was rapidly improving until informed of his brother's death. He began to sink rapidly and died in the afternoon.

It snowed at Lyons by spells during Wednesday. Farmers have taken advantage of the several warm days and have sowed considerable wheat. Most of this work remains incomplete, such as harrowing and the like, which will not make much difference unless this work is delayed too long and the wheat becomes sprouted.

Frank Hake, a German farmer, residing in Chapman precinct, Saunders county, accidentally shot and killed himself Monday while trying to kill a rabbit in the orchard near his house. Coroner Lamb was summoned, but decided it was not necessary to hold an inquest. He leaves a wife, daughter and one son, Frank Hake, Jr., a prominent merchant of Weston.

A grand wolf hunt took place Thursday on the famous Shell Creek valley, near Columbus. A territory of eight square miles was covered by four lines of men, making the creek bottom the center point. A number of wolves were slain, besides considerable other game. The wolves have been making themselves quite troublesome this winter, a number of farmers having lost pigs and chickens by their depredations.

At Rushville a young man named Grant Davidson was thrown from his horse and dragged by the left foot in the stirrup a distance of fifty rods. A number of persons endeavored to stop the animal, and finally a young girl named Elsie Baer checked the horse and drove him into one of the main streets. Here a man grabbed the bridle. Davidson's right hand was kicked by the horse and he was kicked on the left side several times, but no bones were broken. He was terribly bruised and scratched up.

A young man appeared at the city jail at Beatrice and said he was a deserter from the army. He said he enlisted in 1898 and his regiment went to Cuba, but he stayed in Kansas City and worked in the postoffice. He gave the name of relatives in Kansas City, who were telegraphed for and who replied saying they would come and get him. The story of his desertion is not credited here, but is thought to be a hallucination.

Omaha business men who will raise sugar beets this year for shipment to one of the Nebraska factories, effected a permanent organization at the Commercial club by electing J. E. Utt president and F. B. Hochstetler secretary-treasurer. M. C. Peters was elected chairman of the executive committee, on which will fall the work of the organization, and with the president will select the other members of the committee. It was the sentiment of the meeting not to raise this year over 200 acres of beets, and for this purpose \$8,000 was subscribed. Additional subscriptions of a like amount will be received and the books will then be closed.

INTRUDING SOLDIERS SHOT. Valentine, Neb.—(Special).—Thursday morning about 3 o'clock Cleora H. Thompson, proprietor of the Owl saloon, shot Arthur London and Austin H. Millman, both privates from Fort Niobrara. Thompson, who rooms some distance from his saloon, was suddenly awakened by parties forcing entrance into the door when he jumped out of bed and caught them by the collar, and the three fired three entered the saloon and two killed. London was mortally wounded but the doctor says Millman may possibly recover.

NEWS OF WASHINGTON

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM OUR NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Mr. Cowherd of Missouri Discusses the Philippine Question in a Brilliant Manner.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—The District of Columbia appropriation bill was taken up in the house, and under the attitude allowed, Mr. Adamson of Georgia discussed the Nicaragua canal, Mr. Cowherd the Philippine question, Mr. Howard of Georgia questions relating to the Philippines and the "open door" policy in the Orient, Mr. Hucker of Missouri the advisability of electing senators by the people and Mr. Boutwell of Illinois replied to Mr. Cowherd. The house adopted a resolution setting aside alternate Fridays for the consideration of private bills reported by the claims and war claims committee.

Hills were passed to settle the title to real estate in the city of Santa Fe, N. M., and for the heirs of Thomas Paul.

The District of Columbia appropriation bill was taken up and Mr. Grout of Vermont, in charge of the bill, made a general explanation of its provisions. The bill carries \$8,608,378.

Mr. Adamson of Georgia delivered a long argument in favor of an Isthmian canal.

Mr. Cowherd of Missouri addressed the house on the subject of the Philippines, holding that the advocates of imperialism were actuated by two motives—militarism and commercial greed. He denied that Jefferson was the father of modern expansion, quoting extensively from Jefferson's writings to show that Jefferson's aim in securing the annexation of Louisiana was to avoid "embroiling the country in foreign wars in the future. Jefferson, he said, desired to insure peace. Modern expansionists courted foreign complications, in every treaty of annexation made under a democratic administration there was a clause which provided that every inhabitant of the territory annexed should become an American citizen. The treaty of Paris was the only one acquiring territory in which it was left to congress to decide the political status of the inhabitants.

ONCE CARRIED LIBERTY

"Mr. Chairman," concluded Mr. Cowherd, "there was a time when we carried not of the money we could make, but that yonder flag carried trade in its wake, but that it carried liberty. Today its proud boast is that trade follows the flag. The other day when General French rode into Kimberley to the relief of that beleaguered city the newspapers tell us the citizens held a reception for the English officers and Cecil Rhodes, the very incarnation of the land lust, the land-grabbing spirit of the age, in response to a toast said that the people of Kimberley had done their best in preserving for the world the greatest commercial asset of the age, the English flag."

"Mr. Chairman, I hope the day will never come when any man can rise in any land and point to yonder banner as a commercial asset. (Applause.) I trust, sir, that something will survive of the days when that banner floated above Washington and his bareheaded, bloody patriots at Valley Forge; I trust something still will live of the spirit that animated the men who upheld that banner when they stood with stubborn Andrew Jackson at New Orleans. I trust something of the life of liberty still permeates this nation that permeated the followers of yonder flag when they marched with Grant on his stubborn advance to Richmond."

"And, Mr. Chairman, if the day ever comes when that banner is nothing but a commercial asset, then, sir, every stripe of white upon its folds should be dyed in the blood of the men we killed and conquered and from yonder ground of blue you should take every star that represents an independent state." (Applause on the Democratic side.)

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

Mr. Ricker (Mo.) submitted an argument in favor of constitutional amendment for the election of senators by the people. He said that thirty-two states were on record as favoring the popular election of senators.

Mr. Boutwell (Ill.) closed the debate with a brief reply to the argument of Mr. Cowherd. He said that military glory and commercial greed were as repugnant to him as to the gentleman from Missouri. He hoped and prayed that in dealing with the problems which confronted us we would be guided by the highest motives and that the blessings of the God of nations and the approval of all civilization would rest upon us.

PRINCE OF WALES AT SALE.

Among the best prices in addition to that paid for Flying Fox were 7,000 guineas for Calveley, 5,000 guineas for Jollet, 4,300 guineas for Marchant, bought by Wolf Joel, nephew of the late Barney Barnato; and 2,100 guineas for Good Luck. The price of Wales bought Veck for 4,300 guineas.

J. B. Joel bid 34,000 guineas for Flying Fox and then left the contest to Mr. Gilpin and M. Blanc. Mr. Gilpin bought Alderney for Mr. Whitney for 29 guineas. Gilpin also bought Mail for Mr. Whitney. The total nineteen lots were sold for 70,400 guineas. The sale was the greatest of its kind on record.

Secretary Porter has just had completed, at great expense to himself, a valuable collection of crayon portrait photographs of his predecessors at the White House. These portraits were worked up in crayon from photographs secured by Secretary Porter from all quarters and in all kinds of ways. The enlarged crayons will be hung in Secretary Porter's office, and in the years to come will be increased by the faces of future secretaries.

The most important work for the present is that for the future.

THE ARMOUR'S INCORPORATE.

All the Packing Interests Embodied With a Big Capitalization.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special).—The final steps have been taken for the incorporation of the Armour packing interests, with a capitalization of \$20,000,000. Formerly the business was conducted as a partnership. The incorporation will not change the management in any sense. The papers, which were forwarded to Springfield for filing, provide for a private corporation embodying all the packing interests of Armour & Co. The officers of the new company will be: President, Philip D. Armour; vice president and general manager, J. Ogden Armour; treasurer, P. A. Valentine; secretary, C. P. Langdon; general counsel, L. C. Krauthoff, and general attorney, A. R. Urion. Directors, Philip D. Armour, J. Ogden Armour, P. A. Valentine, C. M. Favorite, T. J. Connors and Arthur Meeker.

The interests included in the incorporated concern are: Packing houses, glue, soap and hair factories at Chicago and South Omaha; car building and repair shops at Chicago. The Armour grain business and the Armour Packing company of Kansas City remain as independent concerns.

Of the stock in the new corporation P. D. Armour will hold one-half; J. Ogden Armour and the estate of Philip D. Armour, Jr., one-eighth each, the remaining one-fourth being apportioned among the oldest employees.

It is stated that the continued ill-health of P. D. Armour and the recent death of Philip, Jr., were the reasons for the incorporation.

IN MANILA HOSPITALS.

Patients on January 20 Reached the Number of 2,540.

Washington, D. C., March 26.—Surgeon General Sternberg has received a cable from Colonel Greenleaf, chief surgeon in the Philippines, saying that the total number of cases in the military hospitals in and around Manila, March 12, was 1,287. There has been a steady reduction in the number of cases under treatment at the hospital since January 20 last, when they numbered 2,540. Included in the decrease are about 200 cases that have been transferred to hospitals in the United States. General Sternberg is very much gratified at Colonel Greenleaf's report, as it shows a decided improvement in the health of the troops in the Philippines.

The surgeon general has also received a report from Major Corbuser, medical purveyor for the department of the Pacific, showing that he has an ample supply of bed linen and clothing for the military sick and that there is no foundation for the report that the patients are suffering from the need of such articles.

MCKINLEY SIGNS THE BILL.

Affixes His Signature to the New Currency Bill.

Washington, D.C.—(Special).—At four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon the president affixed his signature to the financial bill, thus making it law of the land.

Mr. Westcott of Indiana, who had the bill in charge, arrived at the White House about five minutes before that time and was shown into the cabinet room, where he was joined by the president, who, after inquiring if the bill had been compiled with care, affixed his signature to it.

At the same time he recalled to those who stood by the fact that many of the important financial bills which had been passed by congress had been approved on the 14th of the month. He spoke of the Sherman act, the resumption act, and now the bill which was before him.

In signing the bill the president used a new gold pen which Mr. Overman had brought with him for the purpose.

BROKEN LEG A WOODEN ONE.

Chicago, March 19.—"My leg is broken," wailed Albert Van Alpten as he lay on the ground at sixty-third and Halsted streets. He had been struck by a southbound Halsted street car, and a crowd of sympathetic men surrounded him. A doctor was called and the ambulance from the Edgewood police station was summoned. The doctor made a hasty examination and then laughed. The broken leg was wooden. The crowd of sympathizers walked away in disgust, leaving the injured man to the mercy of policemen. The ambulance was necessary, however, to convey Van Alpten to his home, as he could not walk without his wooden leg. Van Alpten lives at 615 West Forty-sixth street and is a shoemaker.

LIVED TWO YEARS ON WHISKY.

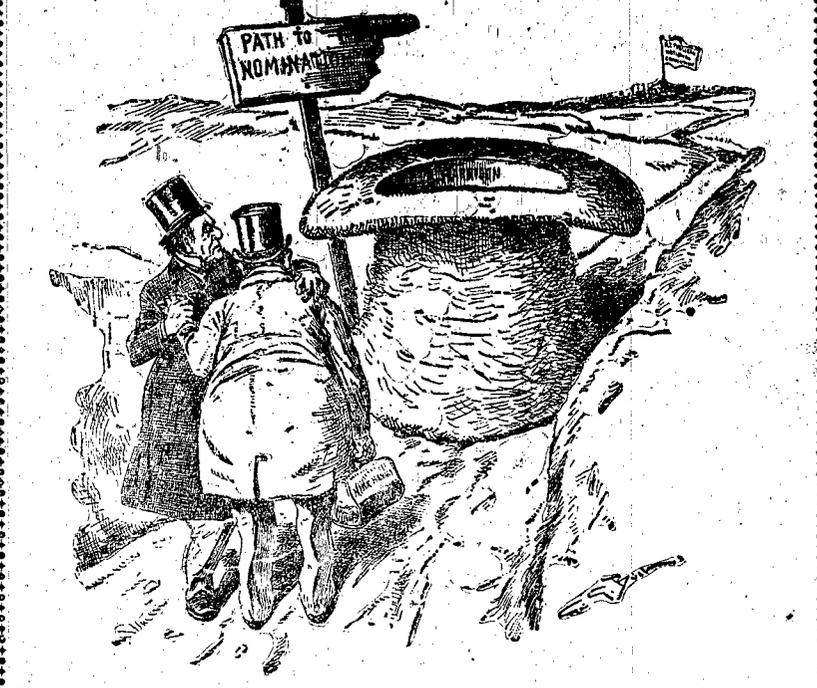
Hammond, Mich.—Mrs. A. Tyrell, a widow who lives a few miles northwest of this place, has not enjoyed a square meal in two years, and her case is a puzzle to all the physicians in the neighborhood. Mrs. Tyrell has been suffering from stomach trouble for many years. Two years ago her condition became such that she was unable to retain any solid food. Her physicians prescribed raw eggs, beaten up in whisky, but she rebelled against the eggs and ever since then her diet has been pure whisky and other alcoholic stimulants. The woman is gradually becoming weaker and has been reduced in flesh until she is almost a skeleton. There is no hope for her ultimate recovery.

Marshall O. Waggoner of Toledo, O., who recently burnt his rich negro-cum-library, is said to be about to be admitted to the Roman Catholic church.

"Now, boys," said the teacher in the juvenile class in history, "who can tell me what General Washington said to his lieutenant while crossing the Delaware amid the floating ice?" "I can," replied the youngster at the foot of the class, "well, Tommy, what do you say?" queried the teacher. "I say," replied the incorrigible Tommy, "How'd you like to be the general?"

Indianapolis Journal: "Does your husband make any sacrifices during Lent?" "Yes, he gives up oatmeal; he takes it anyhow."

HEAVENS! MARK; WHOSE HAT IS THAT?



THREE YEARS OF MCKINLEY.

(From the New York Journal.)

MARCH 4, 1897. William McKinley took the oath of office, loaded with every gift of the gods. He followed an administration whose failure had been so subject that the most ordinary accomplishment of routine work would seem glittering success by comparison. The times were so bad that any change could not help being for the better, and anything resembling general comfort would shine as brilliant prosperity, for which the new administration could take credit.

Mr. McKinley had carried every northern state east of the Missouri river and had made inroads upon the democratic strongholds of the South. He was backed by a congress in which his party had a clear majority in the senate and 202 members against 155 of all other parties in the house.

MARCH 4, 1898. In his first year, indeed in his first month, President McKinley called an extra session of congress to fulfill his obligations to the protected interests. The Dingley tariff law was passed, and immediately superseded the original McKinley tariff as "the culminating atrocity of class legislation." No such measure had been expected by the country, which had voted upon the financial question, not upon protection. Nothing was done during this year to carry out the promises of the campaign of 1896.

Through all this time the question of Cuba had been growing constantly more urgent. The horrors of Weyler's reconcentration policy had moved the American people to a tempest of pity and wrath. But still the president refused to act. The Journal's rescue of Evangelina Cisneros brought the real meaning of the Cuban inferno home to the American imagination. The De Lome letter strained the diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States, the revelations of senators and representatives who investigated the Cuban famine for the Journal almost carried congress off its feet, and finally, on February 15, 1898, the destruction of the Maine snuffed the last possibility of peace. But on March 4, at the end of his first year in office, President McKinley was still holding out.

MARCH 4, 1899. A kaleidoscopic change. During this year we fought and won the war with Spain. Cuba was free and the Spanish colonial empire extinct. We had expanded. Hawaii had been voluntarily annexed, and the Philippines, Porto Rico and Guam taken away from Spain.

But the country was not entirely satisfied. The courage and enterprise of our soldiers and the superb efficiency of our navy had given us an easy victory over Spain, but it was felt that lives and money had been wasted by political indifference or corruption at Washington. It was felt that the hand at the helm was not firm. Alas, was only a symptom.

"Algebraism" was inherent in the methods of administration. And getting out of one war we had been plunged by another. The president's representatives in the Philippines succeeded in getting us into hostilities with the Filipinos which are not yet over. His war was fresh when McKinley ended his second year. It was a month old, and the country, still confidently relying upon the pleasing Otis bulletins, looked every day for Aguinaldo's submission.

Another year had passed without any attempt to carry out the republican promises on the financial question. The promise to "take no step backward" in the matter of civil service reform had been cynically violated by an order restoring thousands of offices to the spoils system. The authority of Hanna in the White House and the power of the trusts over the administration were causing mutterings of discontent even among the loyal republicans. The elections of 1898 showed that the administration was losing popularity. The republicans gained a majority of only thirteen in the new house, and the democrats almost recovered the state of New York, notwithstanding the fresh martial glory of Colonel Roosevelt.

MARCH 4, 1899. The war in the Philippines has lasted another year. General Otis reports that it is over, but the country knows the reports are not true. It is becoming sickened of methods that have created a running sore where we ought to have a healthy American territory. Puerto Rico, prosperous under Spain, has fallen into distress. All the officials who have investigated the conditions there say that what the island needs is free trade with the United States. President McKinley urged that this should be granted, but immediately yielded to the pressure of protected international taxation, for their profit.

The president has allowed his secretary of state to conclude a treaty with England binding us to keep the Nicaragua canal open to our enemies in times of war and inviting the powers of Europe to interfere and see that we do not try to get out of our bargain. This astonishing secretary boasts that he has revived the dead Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and made it possible for us to have an American canal even if we reject his arrangement.

The power of the trusts has become appallingly manifest within the past year. The Standard Oil company has declared a quarterly dividend of 20 per cent—equivalent to \$3,000,000 a year, or 4 per cent interest on two billion dollars. The Carnegie Steel company's profits for the current year are over \$10,000,000.

In the face of all this the republican party continues to legislate for the benefit of massed capital. It has just passed a bill establishing the gold standard, with the purely gratuitous addition of a provision permitting the national debt in the interest of the banks. Under this measure the government is to give the bankers \$80,000,000 in cash as premiums on their bonds instead of paying them off. At the same time it is to reduce the tax on circulation and pay the banks for issuing notes which it could better issue itself.

All these things can have only one effect. The state elections last November showed that if a presidential election had been held at that time the democratic candidate would have been elected, and the current is running more strongly in the same direction every day.

LINCOLN-BLAINE-MCKINLEY. The Journal of Jamestown, talks about Abraham Lincoln, Jas. G. Blaine and William McKinley standing on the same platform. We respectfully ask the Journal to read Lincoln's 1860 platform, wherein the Declaration of Independence was affirmed and defended. "Many think" that McKinley isn't standing on that platform now. The Times recalls the act of Blaine in insisting at the Pan-American congress, that the Americas, North and South, specifically repudiate the doctrine of conquest and deny the right of any of the countries to engage in it. McKinley doesn't seem to be standing with more than one foot on that platform either. Names are about all there is left by which modern republicanism can be recognized in the light of the republicanism of Hoar and Sumner, Seward and Fenton, Fremont and Lincoln.—Buffalo Times.

Dispatches from British sources are taken up with peace talk. Is the wish father to the thought?

NUBBINS FROM THE SHOCK.

(By a Corn Belt Veteran in Iowa Homestead.)

Nearly everybody has a hobby—I have two, viz: good roads in winter and big crops in summer. I dislike to chill my toes and do violence to my whole body while slowly moving along over a road in an effort to go somewhere, and I have an equal dislike to harvesting a crop which should have been twice as large. I have a good reason for believing that if our corn raisers would do double the work in preparing and cultivating the ground that they now do, the crop would be nearly doubled. This would enable them to sow a part of the land in clover and harvest just as much corn. In two years, if the clover sod would first be heavily manured and then planted to corn, the yield per acre would be nearly doubled again. When it is remembered that the average yield is considerably less than thirty bushels per acre, it will readily be seen that to double it twice would be in the range of possibilities.

The doubling of the labor upon our corn crop will necessarily imply the employment of more men and teams or the curtailment of acreage, and some will be very loath to adopt either of these methods, but I want to go on record as saying that it is the true principle and will surely come into general practice among the wide-awake farmers of the corn belt. It may come slowly, great reforms frequently do, but come it must and will, and those who are first to adopt these methods will be the first to reap the benefits. Our general average of crops raised is entirely too low. The only reason is that we try to do too much. Skimming over large areas with a "lick and a promise" only pays on virgin soil, where land is cheap and labor is dear. As our country grows older our population increases, our taxes increase, our civilization demands improvements, both of public and private nature, and they must all be paid for. The soil must pay it all and it can only do it under a system of more intense cultivation.

These remarks about corn raising apply with equal force to nearly all crops. More land in grass and clover and larger crop from what remains with a proper rotation of crops means the ability to keep more stock, and this means more fertility to be added to the soil, which means larger crops again, and at the end of twenty years the productive capacity of any farm so handled will be largely increased, while twenty more years of the skimming and skimming process now practiced by many will render the land practically worthless. It is easy to understand why a renter should adopt soil robbing methods, but why the owner of a farm, who expects to spend the remainder of his days upon it, and then leave a rich legacy to his legal heirs, should do so is a mystery. It is true that some of our land is very rich and produces large crops for a long period of years; it is equally true that the best of it is now falling where it has had no rest nor fertilizers applied. I have alluded to this phase of the corn nubbins question at some length, at the risk of repetition, for I have written before along the same lines, not because it is the most important question we have to solve in this world—not that at all, for there are millions of people in the world that never saw an ear of American corn or maize—but because of the fact that anything that is worth doing is worth doing well. The millions of people who never saw an ear of corn will probably never see this paper, and they could not read it if they did see it, but they all require something to eat, and they are beginning to learn to eat American corn; they find it a cheap, palatable and nutritious food. It should be the business of the thousands of corn belt farmers who do read this paper to supply these people with our surplus corn in exchange for their money (any kind of money except counterfeit), and to do this at the least possible loss of fertility to our soil. This is the problem that should be in the mind of every corn raiser, and is the proper solution of the good roads problem. To build good roads requires the expenditure of large sums of good money. If we can increase our surplus of corn, without materially decreasing our soil fertility, and can continue to exchange it for foreign gold, we will soon have a surplus of gold, a part of which could probably be used in the building of permanent roads. And then if we could persuade ourselves to curtail our expenditures for chewing tobacco the fund for road improvement could be enlarged—but that is economy! To talk to an American farmer about economy when two Chinese families live (at upon the waste of an average farm—when we burn our cornstalks which contain so much nutriment, when we burn straw, thus causing valuable plant food to go into the air and be wasted, seems like a work of supererogation.

HAUL UP THE RIGHT FLAG.

Nay, haul up the flag—raise it high—Not yet is its spirit spent! Let it sing in the wind and the sky 'The truth that it always meant! Let it sing of the birthright of man, Of progress that never can lag. Let it sing that trade may go where it can, But liberty follows the flag! Yes, haul up Old Glory—but, comrades, take heed! That no man shall part the old flag from the creed! —Anon.

IT PAYS BETTER TO KILL THAN TO DEVELOPE.

If there were as much money to be made by developing the resources of the Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean and the Canadian and Mexican borders, which, as Senator McEnery said in the course of the debate on the Philippine islands, could easily be made productive if the money we are spending in the cause of imperial expansion were paid out for irrigation and kindred works.

"Instead of wasting valuable lives and good dollars in the far-away islands which at their best are unfit for a white man with sound body and mind to live in, why do we not redeem this vast territory on our continent? The so-called great American desert can be made to 'blossom as the rose,' as has already been practically demonstrated in other regions quite recently. All that is needed is a water and a little patience.

"The Philippines are already quite densely populated. Altogether their area is but little more than twice that of the state of New York and the inhabitants number but little short of twice as many as those of the second largest city in the world within its borders. What room is there then for newcomers in this far-away Oriental region?"

"It may be the destiny, as well as the duty, of the government of the United States, impersonated by William McKinley, to depopulate these islands by means of the bullet, but after abundant room has been made for men of our own race, will they settle down there, or, if they do, what will become of them?"

"Would it not be better to stop the inhuman slaughter, take the men and the money that we are wasting and use them for preparing a productive soil and comfortable homes for those who need them on this immense continent of ours?"

PREPARING FOR EMPIRE.

President McKinley desires an early adjournment of congress, because he believes it will operate to the advantage of the republican party in the coming campaign. It will certainly put an end to the flood of resolutions charging high officials connected with the administration with offenses against the public welfare, which have been pouring into the house and senate almost daily since December. The Philippine question can also be dropped and left open, as it is at present.

This will leave him a free hand to carry out his imperial policy, and when congress reassembles the thing will be done, the flag raised and cannot be hauled down.

Chicago has an officeholder who objects to having his labor lightened. The wonder is that he didn't die young.

Only one man in American history—Justin S. Morrill of Vermont—had a longer public career than that to which John Sherman can point. Mr. Sherman was for forty-three years prominent in national office. He was secretary of the whigs convention which nominated Taylor for president in 1848. His career on the national stage began with the birth of the republican party in 1854, when he was first elected to congress.

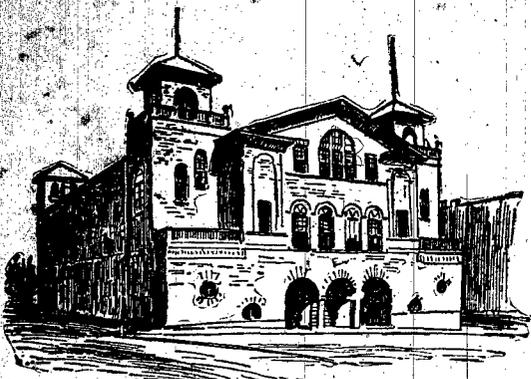
Three years ago there was practically no steel car industry, while today there are 15,000 men and boys earning their living at it.

WHERE POPULISTS WILL MEET.

INDIANS' GHOST DANCE.

BOER TRUST AND FAITH.

KING OF FIJI ISLAND



SIoux FALLS' AUDITORIUM.
Sioux Falls, S. D., March 29.—The Sioux Falls auditorium, having a seating capacity of about 5,000. Had it not been for this building, which is the largest of the kind in South Dakota, Sioux Falls would not have been able to capture the national convention of the populist party, which will be held May 1. On May 23 the republicans of South Dakota will also hold their state convention in Sioux Falls for the purpose

of nominating a congressional and state ticket and selecting delegates to the republican national convention at Philadelphia. The auditorium is a new building. Not until after a delegation of Sioux Falls residents, in the fall of 1898, succeeded in capturing the convention of the National Creamery Butter-makers' association was the construction of the building decided upon. The structure is well arranged and is complete in all its details.

SIGNALING BY SUN'S RAYS.

Heliography, a system of signaling by means of the sun's rays, which has obtained largely in military operations in South Africa, is by no means a new invention of the military expert, although it is only within recent years that the system has been perfected.

There was as early as the eleventh century a system of heliography in vogue in Algiers, where there was an old tower on the summit of which was an apparatus of mirrors for communicating rapidly with all the towns in the then empire.

There are several patents out, but the two favored by the British army are the Begbie field heliostat and the Mance heliograph, which only differ in details.

In India, on the Himalayas, a five-inch mirror has carried a distance of sixty miles, while in California, where the atmosphere is perhaps purer and clearer than it is in any other part of the world, a perfect instrument has flashed messages at a distance of 150 miles.

Mance's instrument was perfected in 1875, and was experimentally employed by the government of India in 1877-78, and by the British government in the Afghan and Zulu campaigns of 1879 and 1880.

Among the few engineer officers who had time to study the heliograph and its workings in the short period preceding the outbreak of hostilities with the Zulus, was Colonel Haynes, who saved an important situation by means of the new or perfected system of sun signaling.

The story is interesting in view of the present working of the heliograph on territory not far removed from that now occupied by the present opposing armies in South Africa.

Colonel Pearson entered Etshowe at the end of January, 1894; he fortified the place, and could not get out again on account of being surrounded by the enemy, who was present without in great numbers. Two months had gone by; still he was not relieved. Young Mr. Haynes suggested that they might signal to the beleaguered force from where they were, namely, Fort Pearson, some forty miles away, a suggestion, although novel to the commanders, which was readily agreed to. Unfortunately there was no heliograph instrument, so the young officer borrowed a common bedroom mirror belonging to Private Grundy of the Scots Guard.

With this cracked glass Lieutenant Haynes flashed across the forty miles of rough, broken country reassuring messages to the imprisoned Pearson, one of whose officers luckily was able to decipher the signals. But it was a dreadful struggle at first, for no recognition was made for days by the beleaguered garrison, a fact which dropped the spirits of the young officer, and which confirmed the military pessimists

in their opinion that heliography was a failure.

Captain Wynne, R. E., Colonel Pearson's staff, was the officer who first perceived the flashes, for he made the following record: "Heliograph signals observed in the direction of the Tugela at about 2 p. m. No message made out."

One can understand the excitement among the troops when, on the following day they again saw the sun flashing its rays across the open country, and in such a form as to confirm the general opinion that it was the heliograph at work; but the signs were indistinct. Haynes had nothing better than a broken bedroom mirror, and a broken broken mirror, which he had made the next day.

"Signaling from the Tugela," he observed, and some words deliberately of which the import seemed to be that a relieving force was being sent from Fort Pearson, and that on its approach Colonel Pearson was to make a sortie."

It was clear now to everybody that the base was signaling to them. How were they to reply? There was no heliograph there. Captain Wynne endeavored to effect communication by means of a large glass raised above the ground revolving on horizontal pivots, which, being brought alternately to a horizontal and vertical position in front of the place to be signaled to, should produce dashes and dots on the system of the heliograph. But no sooner was the ingenious contrivance finished than a spell of bad weather set in, most adverse to heliographic signaling.

After the lapse of a few days we find Captain Wynne recording in his official journal: "We signaled two or three messages to Tugela, and signaling was kept up for two or three hours," but with what success of failure is not stated.

At any rate the little force at Etshowe was relieved in the early days of April, the gallant Wynne being killed in the sortie. The mirror used by Lieutenant Haynes for advising Etshowe of the approach of the relieving force, may be seen at the Royal United Service Institution in London.

Khaki fabrics are among the popular materials for spring wear, and it will be found necessary in every instance to relieve this ugly sand or stain. The form of trimming designated as slushing has already proved effective in giving needed color relief to khaki costumes.

Philadelphia Press: McJigger—Too bad that the Ladysmith garrison should have been relieved at such an inopportune time. Thinsumbob—Inopportune? What are you talking about? McJigger—Well, just think. They've got a long March before them, haven't they?

Wichita, Kan.—(Special)—The Delaware Indians, 500 in number, are dancing the ghost dance on their reservation near Chelsea, T. T. They are led in this once famous dance by Wasasha, an old medicine man, who was a right-hand man to Wovoka, the famous Plute Indian prophet and founder of the ghost-dance religion.

The Delawares are firm believers in the ghost-dance doctrine and that is their reason for the present dance. Recently their chief, Ribhard Adams, went to Washington to see about getting a bill through congress allowing the Delawares to sell out their land in Indian Territory and leave for some country where the white man could not control them. Before leaving he told the Indians that it might be well for them to indulge in a ghost dance, as it might help his cause along. The Delawares, being very superstitious people, at once assembled for the dance and prayed the great spirit to help their chief on his mission. The great spirit must have been with the Indians to some extent, because on Tuesday last a bill allowing the Indians to dispose of their land was introduced in the lower house and it will undoubtedly pass.

When the Indians heard this news they danced harder than ever. A private letter, dated Chelsea, I. T., tells the story of this dance. It says: "All of the white people in the vicinity of the Indian dancing grounds have been forced to pack up and leave, not on account of the danger, but the noise made by the dancers is worse than a dozen bands of warriors. The air is filled with mournful songs of the dancers from early morning till after midnight. The dancers refuse to talk to any one, but the squaws say that the dancers are expecting help from the great spirit soon. The burden of their prayers is to be delivered from the control of the white man. These Delaware

Indians are connected with the Cherokees in land rights and were once quite a rich people, but a greater part of their wealth has been swindled away. Their agent says no trouble need be feared from this dance, as the Indians are only fulfilling a duty.

The Delaware dancing grounds, where the Indians are now assembled, is in the midst of a deep wood, and for many years past has been the scene of revelry for these same redskins. Ten years ago, when Wovoka, the Plute prophet, started the Indian word by announcing he had been up in the sky visiting the great spirit, and came back with the ghost-dance doctrine, he was received with great gusto upon these same grounds by the Delawares. Here they learned the dance and its teachings.

The doctrine taught the Indians was that our present world was old and worn out and the great spirit was tired of it, especially the white men. So he was going to send a flood of mud and destroy all the whites. Then all the dead Indians and dead buffalo would be recalled to earth and the Indians could live as of old. This was to be brought about by dancing.

The ghost dance itself differed little from any other Indian dance, except that after six days of dancing the participants were to bathe in running water. They also wore specially designed shirts while in the dance.

When a dancer falls from exhaustion no one can go near him, as he is then supposed to be in the spirit land. The squaws are allowed to dance the same as bucks, this seldom being allowed in other Indian dances.

Wa-sha-she, the leader of the dance now going on, told the Indian agent they did not expect the end of the world to come, as was expected before. But they do expect the great white father to buy them another reservation far from the white man's domain.

Nothing has been more extraordinary in connection with the South African war than the lack of news that has come from the Boer side. Especially is this true about the men who are leading the armies of the republic.

Of President Kruger and General Joubert—who, by the way, is of the same age as Lord Roberts, chief of the Transvaal, and of President Steyn of the Orange Free State, much has been printed, but there end descriptions of the personality of the leaders.

The Post-Dispatch a few days ago contained an interview with Philip Louter Wessels of Bloemfontein, who comes to the United States, the advocate of his government to do what he can for the republics. His brother is the chairman of the war council of the Orange Free State. Another brother is in the Volkraad. Still another has been in command of the Boer forces that besieged Kimberley.

Naturally it would be supposed that Mr. Wessels would know all about the generals commanding the troops. He was asked about them.

"I don't know any of the Boer generals except my brother," said Mr. Wessels, simply. "I know little of his qualifications as a soldier. I have seen Cronje, but that is all. I do not know Prinsloo, who is the commandant of my own district, except to bow to him. It is not my business. My brother, C. H. Wessels, would know all about them. It is part of his duty. The men are selected to command because they have fitness for it. We have confidence

would have the world believe. It is the business of our military men to know to study. But the real reason for our successes can, I think, above all things be attributed to our hard common sense. That is the one thing that distinguishes us, I think—our good, common sense."

"Why did Cronje and Joubert gain their military genius?" Mr. Wessels was asked.

"From the soil," he replied. "But that is not wholly true. Ancestry has something to do with it. These men are descended from those who fought in the army of William the Silent, that real man who loved liberty, that wonderful general who in all his years of fighting won but one real victory on the field, yet in the end compelled Louis XIV to sue for peace, although the armies of the grand monarch defeated those of William the Silent on every battlefield.

From the Huguenots they gained, too, a lofty devotion to principle and military genius as well, for in the long struggle in France the Huguenots were wondrous fighters and they won in the end.

Of General Botha, the one who survives and the ablest one, almost nothing has been published. It is set forth that General Lucas Meyer is a famous warrior in campaigns against the natives, that General Schalk-Burger is a self-taught man distinguished for his calm logic and his skill as an orator. In fact, it is significant that all the Boer information about their leaders has to do

Chicago, Ill.—Edgar Thompson, who died recently, was the king of one of the Fiji islands, where he lived for nearly twenty years. He was born in Albion, Ill. Dr. J. H. Walters of this city, a relative, tells an interesting story of the remarkable man.

The island home of Mr. Thompson was Vatuvava, twelve miles long, by six wide, situated about the middle of the Fiji group, and populated by a treacherous tribe of Malays. Vatuvava is known as Hat Island on account of a peculiar shaped peak in its center. Mr. Thompson had lived on the island for more than twenty years, and it was thought by his relatives that he owned the little seagirt spot of land in fee simple by virtue of purchase from England.

He exercised complete and high authority over the native population, and a few years ago when he discovered a plot was afoot to kill himself and his wife, he deported the ringleaders and the majority of their followers.

"Since the insurrection of a few years ago we have lived in fear that some day another would occur and Uncle Edgar fall a victim," said Dr. Walters. "He would not leave the island, for since he was a boy he had a deep-rooted desire to get as far away from the rest of the world as he could. When he struck Vatuvava, in the Fiji, he found the one place on the globe that met the fancies of his boyhood, and he remained there. Uncle Edgar was married to a native Malay, a woman brought up and educated in a Wesleyan mission. She could read and write, and, in fact, was accomplished.

"We do not know how much he was worth, or what his estate consists of, although I believe he had 10,000 acres under cultivation raising coconuts and cocoa loba. His post-office address was Loma Loma, an island he visited quarterly. All his business matters, banking and shipping, were attended to at Sydney, Australia. The last letter we had from him was three years ago in March, when he wrote that he was having trouble with the natives and would send us the particulars by the next boat.

"We never received another letter, and a few months ago sent a letter of inquiry to the Fiji and got word from Missionary Albert J. Small, Bau, Fiji, that he was dead. The manner of his death, or what has happened since on his island home, we do not know, but I have an agent in the Fiji, Hurry Bentley, brother of the American consul at Suva, Fiji, who will investigate and report to me."

Mr. Thompson ruled the natives with a strong hand, but never oppressively. He never was troubled by them except in the idle seasons, before the crops were ready for gathering. Then he trooped across the island, and gave full sway by their inactive life, came to the surface and kept him and his wife constantly on the lookout.

Of his house and the means he had taken to protect himself in cases of outbreaks, nothing is known. Mr. Thompson was born in Albion, Ill. His father was Dr. Samuel Thompson of that place. He leaves two sisters, Mrs. Lucius Harris of Oberland, Cal., and Mrs. Mary Casey of Mount Vernon, Ill.

A brother, R. S. Thompson, is the editor of the New Era at Springfield, O. R. S. Thompson was at one time a prohibitionist leader in Ohio, and his paper is an organ of that party. He is interested with Mayor Jones of Toledo and Governor Pingree in various reforms.

MAN WHO HAS 12,000 DUCKS.

Fort Dodge, Ia., March 29.—The largest flock of domestic ducks in the world is at present eating 100 bushels of corn daily on the Loomis duck farm near this city. There are 12,000 of them. A. R. Loomis, whose extensive operations have earned for him the sobriquet of "the poultry king," has recently made a successful experiment that promises to revolutionize one branch of the poultry business. Large dealers whose energies are devoted to supplying experimental great difficulty in preserving the freshness of fowls when removed into new surroundings. The refusal of the birds to eat results not only in shrinkage, affecting an immediate money loss, but makes them less marketable. After twenty years' experience in feeding fowls in large numbers for market, Mr. Loomis has discovered that the ducks are the only ones that can be fed in large numbers with success.

"I have tried fattening every kind of poultry," said Mr. Loomis, "and I have never had any success with anything but ducks. Just before the holidays I tried to fatten 5,000 chickens. They were bought from farmers in all parts of the country. We put them into a large inclosure and tempted them with feed by the barrel. It did not require long to see that they were shrinking every day. I soon found that they would not eat food that was greedily devoured while on the farm. Most of their time was spent on the roosts. The hens would not come down and the roosters were engaged in a constant fight. The result was I lost a nice bunch of money on them. Then I tried turkeys. One big slobber that weighed 75 pounds when placed in the yards

fell away to 22 pounds after being fed three days. With several thousands of pounds of live turkeys at 7 cents per pound and shrinking one pound each day, it does not require much figuring to show the financial futility of feeding them in large numbers for the market. All my experiments with ducks have proved different. They don't boast and seem to adjust themselves to new conditions very readily. We started with a flock of 5,000, which, proving a success was gradually increased to its present dimensions of 12,000, that are now almost ready for the market.

As Mr. Loomis does not breed fowls, only feeding them for the market, he does not require very extensive quarters for his duck farm. A two-acre tract of ground surrounded by sheds and houses in the form of a hollow square constituted the field of his operations. In this inclosure 12,000 ducks, quack, eat corn and grow fat for dinner tables in Philadelphia, Boston and New York. Troughs of shelled corn and water are placed at frequent intervals in the yard and two men are kept constantly engaged in supplying the wants of the noisy fowls. One hundred bushels of shelled corn are required each day for their feeding. The large flock proves a good weather prophet and on any evening previous to a change in the temperature the quack of the ducks is deafening and can be heard a mile away. When the ducks have accumulated sufficient fat to make them marketable sixty men are employed in slaughtering and dressing them for market. Some of the men being very expert this work, one man holding a record of 182 fowls in ten hours, or one every four minutes.



TYPICAL BOER SOLDIERS WITH MAUSER RIFLES.

In the men who select them. Therefore, we do not bother our heads about them. In the Orange Free State we have had no war since I was a little fellow.

"We never hear stories of personal daring told. When our people go to fight they are expected to be victorious, and victory means many personal sacrifices and gallant deeds.

"No reports are made commending the deeds of leaders in action. Why should there be? Each man will do the best he can, and why should one be praised because his opportunity is greater than another's?"

"When a soldier in our army shows capacity he is rapidly promoted. There are leaders who are not known beyond the little circle in which they live. If one commandant shows that he is not equal to his task there are always others to take his place.

"When war was declared in the Orange Free State I hastened to get my 60 rounds of cartridges, place a good horse in my stable and secure the 40 days' rations the law requires. I have never been in a war. I do not know anything about actual warfare, but I was sure that the men over me would know. I have hunted game, big and little, all my life. I have tilled the soil and herded cattle. You see my hands are big from hard work. Now I am a merchant in Bloemfontein, where I sell American agricultural machinery; but I am still a farmer, and had it been thought I could best serve my people so, I should have become a soldier."

Nothing could be more simple than the talk and manner of Mr. Wessels. He is about 40 years old and was educated in Cape Town. He speaks English with hardly a suggestion of an accent. He is particularly well dressed, and his father was one of the largest landowners in the Free State. He himself has large interests in land and in mines.

When Mr. Wessels was asked if there were many foreigners in the Boer army and if they were the strategists who had won so many victories, he smiled, saying: "There are few foreigners in the Boer army, especially among the officers. We want our own people to lead. Many of us come from an old fighting stock. We are not so ignorant as England

with their civic positions and distinction. Notwithstanding the reports that have come from South Africa about the disaffection of the Free States it does not appear that they have ever lost hope. These reports are, of course, from British sources and are admittedly gleeful from Boer refugees and some from prisoners.

It is only by pure accident that an insight is gained into the real character of these Boer leaders. Among the prisoners taken at Belmont were Commander Serfontein, an Orange Free State burgher, who was captured because he refused to leave his 17-year-old son, who was dangerously wounded. When he was questioned about the outcome of the war he was silent for a while and then he said:

"Whether you are right or we are right I do not know. You are strong, but to be strong is of no matter. Only God rules. He will decide it."

It is this firm, sweet, simple faith of an honest man that has made the Boer great.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind.—Ernest Mills works in a powder mill at King's Mills, O. He wanted to marry Bertie Drake, but her father objected on the ground that he might be blown up. So they eloped to this city. The bridegroom is an amply old enough to assume the responsibilities of married life, but he could find no one to make affidavit that his fiancée was of legal age. The telegraph wire was put into use and Mills asked Mr. Drake for his daughter's hand by that method. A reply came back, giving the desired consent, and begging the two to hurry home for forgiveness.

The bride's father is a wealthy business man, and when the girl told her mother she was going to elope with Mills, Mrs. Drake reported that she would tell her father, and hurried to the store for that purpose. Drake was busy with a customer and the lovers managed to catch a train before he was informed. The sole objection to Mills was that he was working in the powder mill and might leave his wife a widow at any time.

The moral crusade against a certain play in New York is such a success financially for the actress that her managers are canceling all outside dates to satisfy local demands. When a town that idealizes a Seaside dinner is attacked with moral epizootic some one is sure to harvest a fat bank account



CHIFFON AND STRAW.

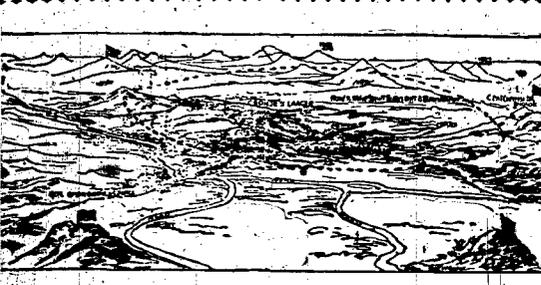
Here is one of the very newest spring walking shapes. The frame is of fine yellow straw loosely woven over a foundation of chiffon. The crown, which is unusually high, has large pompons of black and white silk muslin crimped into poppy shapes on the left side, while a knot of black velvet and a steel buckle complete the decoration.

Everything can be said in praise of the new shirt-waist which has at last blossomed out into a thing of real beauty, a dainty feminine waist, which every woman of taste can approve. The variety is endless, and the prettiest waists are made by hand. Fine laces and sheer linen cambric are popular fabrics in white. Alternating groups of the tucks and lace insertion form entire waists and sleeves. An embroidered heading set in between the tucks as it is used in lingerie is another modification, and again you see bands of lawn joined with the herringbone stitch.

Autumn is a much better between-season than spring, and the flowers of autumn are more stylish—what an insult to nature—than those of spring; hence the between-season hats for spring this year are dressed up in autumn flowers. Big chrysanthemums flourish in numbers and black ones are frequently to be seen and, from the millinery point of view, they are most attractive.

More than \$800,000 of the \$3,000,000 had been secured for the endowment of the Moody schools at Northfield.

WHERE CRONJE SURRENDERED.



WHERE CRONJE WAS BESIEGED AND SURRENDERED. The dots indicate the extent of the Boers' position when first attacked. The British forces occupied the surrounding kopjes, from which their artillery could command the Boers' laager. The Modder river flows through the center of Cronje's camp.

John H. Macomber, chaplain, U. S. A., who has just been retired on account of age, first left the life of a civilian when he enlisted as a private in the First Vermont Heavy Artillery. He served in the civil war with such credit that he earned successive promotions passing through the ranks of sergeant and first lieutenant. He fought the battle before Petersburg through the body and was wounded in the head, and was promoted to captain for gallant and brave service. He became a chaplain in the regular army in 1880, being stationed at that time at Fort Custer, Mont. In 1887 he was transferred to Fort Sherman, Idaho, and in 1893 he was sent to Angel Island. During the last year he has been stationed at the Presidio.

The five chapel cars of the American Baptist Publication society cost less than \$37,000. As a result of their agency churches costing \$485,000 have been built. One car is now in Texas, one in Louisiana and one in California.

GUARDS FOR ROYALTY.

The monarchs of Europe are not guarded from harm by the showy soldiers in shiny tin cuirasses who disport themselves about palace anterooms. The actual safety work is done by the plain clad, unostentatious secret police. The degree to which police protection is indispensable may be gained from the fact that President Carnot's assassination occurred immediately after Prime Minister Dupuy had disanded the Brigade d'Elysee, or Presidential Police.

Scarcely a week passes during Queen Victoria's sojourn at Windsor or Osborne that some crazy person does not endeavor to obtain an interview either by calling at the palace or by attempting to go waylay the sovereign when she is out driving. Those of the male sex usually declare that they are in love with the queen or profess that they are secretly married to her, while the females allege that they are either the daughters or sisters of her majesty, or else married to the Prince of Wales.

Every time that Queen Victoria plans to leave her residence at Windsor, Osborne, Balmoral or Buckingham palace or her afternoon drive the intention is communicated to the chief inspector some hours beforehand by the enquiry on duty, who announces the route that her majesty proposes to take. At certain points along the way policemen in plain clothes are stationed.

An inspector of the London police is in charge of the men appointed to guard the Prince of Wales.

King Humbert of Italy is guarded by one policeman. This official is a sergeant-major of the carabinieri, composed of picked soldiers and ex-non-commissioned officers of the army. He is a man of herculean proportions and of tried resources. Moreover, as he is a native of Piedmont, he is blindly devoted to his king. He never leaves his side by day, and at night sleeps across the threshold of the room occupied by his master.

Napoleon III. had a bodyguard each of whom was a Corsican, their chief, Griseelli by name, having saved the emperor's life several times.

When Count Camerote, a cousin of Napoleon, was assassinated in the Tuilleries, Griseelli disguised himself and followed the supposed murderer, Kambo, to London, where Kambo was stabbed.

The same fate overtook Silvani di Peruggia, who had organized a plan for wrecking the imperial train near Biarritz. He fell a victim to the Corsican dagger at Bordeaux, whither Griseelli had tracked him. Two Mazzini conspirators, Rassin and Galli, were likewise stabbed by Griseelli.

One evening when Napoleon was calling at the Countess de Castiglione's suburban residence a man crept into the room, knife in hand, and threw himself upon the emperor. General Fleury, Napoleon's aide-de-camp, pincioned his arms until Griseelli rushed into the boudoir and cut short the existence of the conspirator. Documents of a compromising character were found and the result was the temporary exile of the countess.

The man who does not know is always readiest to tell.

Teacher—What in the world do you mean by writing in your history paper that "cessation of hostilities was welcomed by the partisans?" Tommy—Wy, I thought you told us last week to always say "trousers" instead of "pants."

The Guest—Isn't your little boy rather nervous, Mrs. Blinn? Mrs. Blinn—No, I think not. Little Boy—Yes, I am; when people who come here stay too long it makes me wriggle around and kick in my chair.

A tax collector in a Long Island village is 97 years of age and has held his job for 67 or two years. Specifications of his method of soothing refractory taxpayers and cornering their vote is a secret he intends carrying to his grave. Thus another addition will be made to the lost arts.

"Mamma," said 11-year-old Frances, "I love you—very—dearly." "Do you, Frances?" "Yes, indeed, mamma. You know all my faults, I love you still."

The moral crusade against a certain play in New York is such a success financially for the actress that her managers are canceling all outside dates to satisfy local demands. When a town that idealizes a Seaside dinner is attacked with moral epizootic some one is sure to harvest a fat bank account

Many of the modish spring Etons and other jackets have narrow, medium-length stole ends in front, with short double revers on each side, reaching in length a little below the bust

A TURMOIL.

TOPEKA CAPITAL SANCTUM IS DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF.

AS JESUS WOULD EDIT

Editorial Owner Would Continue to Fight After the Style of Rev. Sheldon.

Topeka, Kan., March 20.—With the retirement of Rev. Charles M. Sheldon from the editorial management of the Topeka Capital as a Christian daily a big row is on in the directorate of the Capital company over the future conduct of the paper. Part of the owners wish to continue it on the lines mapped out by Mr. Sheldon, while others threaten legal proceedings if any attempt is made to conduct it as a purely Christian newspaper.

F. O. Popenoe, president of the Capital company, announced that the paper would be continued as a Christian daily newspaper on the general lines placed by Mr. Sheldon, except that it would print more news than the paper has contained under Mr. Sheldon's management.

In order to carry out this arrangement A. C. Balza, a Chicago newspaper man, one of the dozen special correspondents who have been in Topeka writing up Sheldon's work, has purchased stock in the Capital company since coming to Topeka, and Popenoe stated that he will be managing editor in the future.

BUSINESS MANAGER "KICKS."
Mr. Popenoe's announcement aroused the indignation of General J. K. Hudson, the veteran editor of the Capital and pioneer newspaper man of Kansas, who gave up his desk temporarily to Mr. Sheldon, and Dell-Kesler, business manager of the paper, and the company seems to be in a fair way to be disrupted.

"The proposition is absurd," declared Mr. Kesler when he read the announcement. "There has been no meeting of the stockholders and Popenoe has no authority to make such a statement without consulting the other owners. It would be impossible to run a paper as a Christian daily with our present contracts, and if any attempt is made to force it I will bring legal proceedings to prevent it. Besides, General Hudson would not edit such a paper. We will hold a meeting of the stockholders, and then will see about this matter."

EDITOR HUDSON WON'T HAVE IT.
General Hudson declares that he will not run a paper as indicated by Mr. Popenoe, and neither will he give up his editorial chair without a struggle. "I have never been in sympathy with the idea of a religious daily newspaper," he declared, "and I have said so editorially."

"The paper that I edit will be for sinners as well as saints. I would not edit a democratic or populist paper. More than that, any attempt to dilodge me from my position will not be successful, for I have a contract to run the paper for a term of years at \$5,000 per year, and I propose to run it as I see fit."

BUT POPENOE RULES.
Hudson owns no stock in the paper and his only hold is his contract. Kesler owns only a small portion of the stock, while Popenoe not only has a controlling interest in his own name, but he is backed by all other stockholders except Kesler.

The Capital has been the republican organ of Kansas for twenty years, and Hudson has been its editor continuously, with the exception of two years, during part of which time he served in the Spanish-American war. He resumed control of the paper a year ago and has been using it to overthrow Cyrus Leland, the present republican national committeeman from Kansas.

Popenoe announces that his Christian daily will not be partisan and will engage in no political fights. Hudson fears this will take his power from him, and for that reason is fighting the change. It is the opinion here that Popenoe has the power to force Hudson out and that he will do so.

Mr. Sheldon is taking no part in the controversy. He concluded his week's work Saturday night by publishing a Saturday night edition in place of the regular Sunday morning issue. Three pages were filled with quotations from the bible on different subjects. The fourth page gave a history of the bible and the balance of the page was advertising.

Bishop Potter Returns.
New York, March 20.—Bishop Henry C. Potter arrived Saturday on the Campania from Liverpool. Speaking of the conditions of the Philippines, which islands he visited in his absence from home, he said that on the whole they were satisfactory. The war in the Philippines he believed to be practically over. He paid a strong tribute to the American soldiers. Bishop Potter said he went to the Philippines on an ecclesiastical mission and added that some advance had been made toward the establishment of an Episcopal church in the Philippines.

The Northern Pacific has finished laying rails on the Clearwater shore line, thus completing sixty-three miles of new road.

No damage is reported from North Mississippi, Arkansas and Western Texas due from the cold weather. The weather has moderated.

William Cunningham, wholesale dealer in woolens, at St. Paul, Minn., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$112,841; assets, \$108,844.

Through train service will soon be inaugurated between Lewiston and Stuart in the Northern Pacific, the latter place being the terminus of the new line for the present.

MIDDLE OF THE ROADS OUSTED.

Douglas County Pops Do a Good Job in Omaha.

Omaha, Neb., March 20.—The populists of Douglas county died good work in Omaha Saturday. Led by the fearless, brainy and nifty Elmer E. Thomas, the middle-of-the-roads were routed bag and baggage.

It was a county convention fight. The middle-of-the-roads (led by D. Clem Deaver), who are now openly arrayed against the whole people's party organization from precinct up to the national committee, took advantage of the technicality of the law and shamelessly participated in the populist primaries. Fine hacks with grandiose horses were flying around populist primaries for the first time in the history of the party. They all belonged to Deaver. Money appeared to be plentiful, and it was given out right and left that "all expenses of delegates to Cincinnati" are provided for. The primaries were overrun by the rift-riff gathered around town, and in that manner succeeded in electing delegates to the county convention.

However, the populists were in the majority, and passed the following resolutions, which let their fellow populists elsewhere know where they stand:

PLATFORM ANNOUNCED.
"We, the people's independent party of Douglas county, in convention assembled, endorse the people's independent party platform adopted in St. Louis in 1896. We favor uniting with all parties on the cardinal principles of that platform and promise to do all in our power to promote the success of such principles by fusion with the other parties who hold those principles dear. We register our vote in opposition to all modern torism and modern imperialism as tending toward the violation of the sacred principles enumerated in the Declaration of Independence and guaranteed by the constitution of the United States as inimical to the sacred rights of the people of the states.

"We believe that the issues for which the people's independent party stands are dependent on the election of W. J. Bryan to the presidency in 1900.

"We recommend that the delegates to the state convention to be held in the city of Lincoln, March 19, 1900, be instructed to select delegates to the national convention of the people's independent party who are pledged to work for W. J. Bryan for president in 1900 and Judge Caldwell for vice president.

"It is the sense of this convention that the national convention of the people's independent party is the national party regularly called by the national committee of the people's independent party to meet at Sioux Falls, S. D., May 8, 1900.

"We denounce the action of the individuals who illegally attempted to secure control of the national committee of the people's independent party recently held at Lincoln, Neb., who by their action evinced a desire to destroy the people's independent party of the United States. We also believe that there is an organized effort on the part of the republican managers of this state to spread dissension among the voters of the people's independent party by corrupt measures, and we pledge ourselves to use every means within our power to present a united front to the common enemy."

YEISER'S AMBITION.

Before the middle-of-the-roads left the hall the John C. Yeiser boom for governor was sprung. From this crowd Mr. Yeiser received enthusiastic support. Mr. Yeiser asked the right to name the 105 Douglas county delegates to the state nominating convention, which is not yet called. It was explained by his friends that Mr. Yeiser had stood in with all sides in this fight, that he had remained neutral and that the giving him the right to name the Douglas county delegates would widely advertise his candidacy all over the state, and when the smaller counties out in the state saw that Mr. Yeiser had the solid big Douglas county convention, that county after county would instruct their delegates for him.

A protest was made against turning the delegation over to Mr. Yeiser, because the one-man power was unpopulist, and for the further reason that the present convention had not been called for the purpose of selecting delegates to the state nominating convention, and therefore could not turn over to Mr. Yeiser a power which the convention did not have, and that when a county convention was called for the purpose of selecting a set of delegates to the state nominating convention all this business would have to be done over again. However, the vote was taken, and Mr. Yeiser was given the right to name his 105 men.

The convention then proceeded to select delegates to the state convention called for the purpose of selecting delegates to the national people's party convention at Sioux Falls. Notwithstanding the adoption of the above resolutions, the middle-of-the-roads fought like wolves to get on the delegation. Elmer E. Thomas struck the final blow by putting through a motion which compelled each and every individual to show his hand before he could be selected as delegate. This good generalship whipped them to a finish, and they left the hall yelling, "This way for Cincinnati," and went out to a hall which they had previously hired and held a meeting of their own.

They endorsed Yeiser's candidacy for governor, selected a set of delegates and declared themselves to be the only pebbles on the beach.

A reception will be tendered General Luke E. Wright, the southern member of the new Philippine commission, at the Peabody hotel by the citizens of Memphis.

Colonel James A. Wildman of Indianapolis, died Saturday night of tuberculosis, aged 66. He was auditor of Howard county, member of the legislature, auditor of state in 1872, author of an amendment to the constitution limiting county and municipal indebtedness, postmaster of Indianapolis during Garfield's administration, president of the board of trade and grand master and grand treasurer of the Odd Fellows at different times.

Hell is a hole with a great big entrance, but a very small pit.

THE TRUSTS

INVESTIGATION IS STARTED, IN CONGRESS.

AFTER STANDARD OIL.

Congressman Fitzgerald Starts the Fight Under the Sherman Anti-Trust Combine Law.

Washington, D. C., March 20.—Representative Fitzgerald of Massachusetts prodded the Standard Oil company with this resolution:

"Whereas, It appears as a matter of public record that the Standard Oil company paid in the City of New York, on March 15, 1900, the sum of \$17,000,000, this amount being an extra dividend, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend paid by this corporation; and

"Whereas, It is a matter of public record that this last dividend is \$5,000,000 in excess of the last quarterly dividend paid by this corporation; and

"Whereas, It is also a matter of public record that the price of kerosene oil, the sole means of lighting used by the middle and poorer classes of people, during the period of time between the declaration of these dividends, was increased 3 cents per gallon, constituting a tax on every home in the land; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of congress, this action of the Standard Oil company is in direct violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, and, therefore, punishable by fine and imprisonment, and the attorney general is hereby instructed in accordance with the provisions of that act, to direct the several district attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, to institute proceedings to bring the above named violators of law to justice."

"I shall endeavor to have this resolution passed," said Mr. Fitzgerald. "I have personal knowledge of the advance made in the price of kerosene oil of the trust, and as it is a tax on the majority of the people, congress should take some action to have it stopped. I am not actuated by a desire to obtain campaign material."

The republicans are beginning to realize the importance of the trust issue in the coming campaign. Representative Ray, chairman of the judiciary committee, said: "Existing laws are practically of no avail, because of the ease with which they are evaded. The people of this country need protection from the enormous combinations, but the remedy exists only in a constitutional amendment."

A resolution will be introduced in the senate directing the president of the senate to appoint a committee to investigate the reports that certain senators are directly connected with and pecuniarily interested in trusts. The resolution will be drafted by a democrat and presented by a republican.

WAR TALK IN THE FAR EAST.

Japan Said To Be On the Verge of War With Russia.

Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 23, via Victoria, B. C., March 20.—The persistence with which the western press clings to the imminence of war between Russia and Japan is attracting much attention here. Thus far there has seemed to be no foundation whatsoever for the rumor. The fact which now impresses the public is the arrival of representatives of some of the prominent New York papers. They have been sent for the express purpose of being on the spot when the outbreak comes. This, together with the activity prevailing in the Russian squadron in eastern waters, assembling in force as it is the Korean straits, and the reports constantly coming in of extraordinary doings at Port Arthur, have at last forced the conviction that there here is so much smoke there must be some fire and the people and press are correspondingly on the qui vive.

In official circles, however, the utmost calm is manifest, while everybody else is wondering what it all means. In the meantime one of the Chinese papers actually propounds the theory that Japan will be likely to take the opportunity furnished by the approaching naval maneuvers in the Korean straits to strike a sudden blow at Russia.

Maud S. Is Dead.

New York, March 20.—Maud S., the famous trotter, died at Schultz farm, Port Chester, N. Y., Saturday morning. She was brought to the farm from New York a week ago and it was intended to use her for breeding purposes. She was sick when she arrived here and had been under the care of a veterinary surgeon. She gradually became worse, however, and efforts to save the life of the famous animal were without avail. Maud S. was owned by the Robert Bonner estate and was 26 years old. Her trotting record was 2:08 3-4, made in 1885.

Fail to Nominate a Judge.

Washington, D. C., March 20.—Senator Allison of Iowa issued a call for a meeting of the Iowa delegation for the purpose of deciding on a candidate for the vacant United States judgeship, southern district of Iowa.

The names of several candidates were presented, but the delegation did not succeed in agreeing on any of the names suggested. After a meeting, lasting several hours, an adjournment was taken until next Saturday, when it is expected the candidate will be agreed on.

Bad weather prevented street demonstrations at Cincinnati in honor of St. Patrick's day. Celebrations were general in Roman Catholic churches. They closed the celebration with a banquet by the Society of Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, at which were 100 guests.

Few reports have been received at the agricultural departments during the last few days regarding the effect of the cold wave on the fruit crop of Georgia, but it is not believed any material damage has been done.

TRUSTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There is No Agitation Against the Various Combinations.

Washington, D. C., March 20.—In report to the state department Consul Halstead, at Birmingham, England, says that trusts are created there without attracting public attention or creating alarm, and, although no trouble is taken to keep the fact from the public, it is extremely rare that a voice is raised against such combinations. These remarks are based on the recent formation of a wall paper trust, with a capital of nearly \$30,000,000. Dealers are expected to buy all their stock of this company for a period of about ten years, but latitude is allowed within fixed limits to certain dealers whose trade actually requires them to use a certain amount of foreign made paper.

In such cases, however, the dealer is held to a limited number of designs and must purchase them through the combination.

Consul Withour at Dublin, in discussing the same matter in a report to the department, says that, in order for American wall paper manufacturers to compete, it would seem to be necessary for the American makers to reach some agreement with the combination. He says there is a class of paper made in the United States which is imitated in Great Britain and Germany, but is not so good. These papers are in gloss or satin finish, and can be sold at reasonable prices, while the imitations cost very much more.

A DAMAGE SUIT COMBINE.

Syndicate Formed To Commence Fraudulent Suits.

Chicago, Ill., March 20.—It is said that the grand jury which was sworn in yesterday will investigate a syndicate that is charged with being organized for defrauding the city of Chicago and many railroad corporations by fraudulent damage suits. It is said that the evidence gathered by City Attorney Ryan against a dozen or more persons interested in this combination is so direct and positive that indictments are sure to follow. The evidence of a conspiracy is so plain, it is declared, that it will take less than an hour to present the case to the grand jury and several indictments are expected on charges of conspiracy to defraud, perjury and obtaining money by false pretenses. On the list of defendants in the charges which have been made are the names of twelve individuals who have filed damage suits against the city of Chicago, street railway companies or railroad corporations.

One attorney is said to have been instrumental in filing nearly all the suits and nearly all of the plaintiffs have lived or do now live at the same street number. The suits filed by these plaintiffs asked for damages amounting to a total of over \$200,000.

TRIED TO SHOOT AN EDITOR.

The Culbertson Era Editor Has a Narrow Escape.

Culbertson, Neb., March 20.—About midnight Friday night a desperate attempt was made to shoot Ira Cole, editor of the Era of this place. Cole was sitting near a gas lamp in the private office of his establishment. The offices are in a basement. The editor was reading and smoking a cigar. Suddenly two shots were fired through the curtains from the sidewalk. The first shot tore through the book being read, while the second was evidently fired at the shadow of the editor as he rose in alarm, at the first shot. The bullet which struck the book glanced up and struck the office wall. The second shot struck about two feet from the floor, near the former shot.

Cole grabbed a pistol and opened the door in time to fire at the fleeing man. Cole terms the Era "a hot paper in a hot town," and announces: "If you don't want to get excited, don't read it." He is aggressive and has been a factor in political affairs here for some time.

QUEEN NOT WELCOME TO ALL.

Two Irishmen Refuse to Receive Her as Officials.

Dublin, March 20.—John Henry Parnell, M. P., brother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, is the city marshal of Dublin. In that capacity he has custody of the keys of the city, which will be formally presented to the queen on the occasion of the presentation of the corporation address. Properly, it would be Parnell's duty to present the keys, but he has notified the Lord Mayor that he must provide a deputy.

The bearer of the civic sword of Dublin is James F. Egan, who was released from prison four years ago, to which he had been sentenced for life for alleged complicity in a dynamite plot, but as he asserts that he was really a victim of the agents of the British government and he, also, has demanded relief from duty at the royal ceremonies.

Banker Sentenced to Prison.

Chicago, March 20.—George L. Magill, former president of the Avenue Savings bank, which collapsed in August, 1896, has been convicted of receiving deposits, knowing his institution was in an insolvent condition, and sentenced to the penitentiary for an indefinite term. He was also fined double the amount of the deposits received, the fine amounting to \$2,036. The usual motion for a new trial was made and will be argued later.

A private letter received at Los Angeles, Cal., from Congressman R. J. Waters, contains the statement that under no circumstance will he consent to a renomination to congress.

Bogardus, the veteran trap shot of the country, was defeated at Hot Springs, Ark., in a live bird contest by C. E. Delong, the champion trap shot of Arkansas. Delong killed thirty-six and Bogardus twenty-nine out of forty birds.

The coupling department of the Continental branch of the National Tube Works company at Marion station, Pa., was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$75,000; fully insured. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

PORTO RICO

STARVATION AND DEATH IN OUR NEW POSSESSION.

LEGISLATION NEEDED.

Porto Rican Merchants Want the Tariff Question Decided One Way or the Other.

San Juan, P. R., March 20.—At a special meeting of the chamber of commerce it was decided to close all business houses on Monday afternoon to enable the merchants to attend an open air meeting on the plaza with the object of drawing up a petition to Governor General Davis, demanding immediate congressional decision on the tariff one way or the other. The agreement was sent to all towns throughout Porto Rico, where like demonstrations will be held.

The feeling of uncertainty regarding the tariff holds business practically at a standstill, the merchants being afraid to order goods or to advance funds on the planters' accounts. The meeting was conducted in a calm and businesslike manner.

The merchants here will be satisfied to accept any decision of congress, either free trade, the 25 or 15 per cent tariff, but they ask for a settlement of the question, so that business activity may be resumed. They decided to take this unparalleled step only after mature deliberation.

Sixty country women marched from Naranjito, arriving Friday evening, and petitioned General Davis to save them from starvation and to provide work and food. The women presented a most pitiable sight. They were barefooted and ragged, half naked, dust covered and weary from their journey. Some of them were lame. All were discouraged.

PETITION TELLS A SAD STORY.

The petition which they presented tells the story of the depressing times, no work and the price of rice, beans and bread beyond reach, fruits destroyed and relief supply discontinued, thus bringing them and others where they came from almost to starvation.

General Davis promised relief to the party and requested the mayor to provide transportation. His reply was that there was not a peso in the treasury and that the police were yet unpaid for their last two months' work. The party of women dispersed quietly, some retracing their steps afoot, others begging easier conveyance to Naranjito, which is twenty miles from San Juan, a portion of the road being almost impassable. Similar parties are expected from other towns. The roads are dotted with the wandering unemployed and people are reported dying of starvation at inland points.

THE FRICK-CARNEGIE QUARREL.

Suit Will Make No Headway Until After Election.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 20.—Significant remarks made by Judge Edwin H. Stowe, in common pleas court, tend to confirm the opinion that there will be no unnecessary agitation of the Carnegie-Frick litigation until after the November elections.

For fear that the great profits cited by H. C. Frick in his bill in equity may injure the republican ticket, the trial, if it comes at all, will be held back until the fall. Judge Stowe, when asked to write an order granting the Carnegie attorneys another extension of fifteen days' time in which to file the answers of some of the defendants who were absent from the estate, answered that the request could not be granted, as the case would not be called for trial until the October term of court.

As Mr. Frick's attorneys put the case on the March trial list, this caused surprise. Attorney W. L. Scott, who presented the petition, said they had hoped to have their answers in early, so that there could be a speedy trial. Judge Stowe looked at Mr. Scott quizzically, smiled and said nothing.

Mr. Frick, it is said, is willing to settle, but Carnegie so far has shown a disposition to fight. The only thing that prevents a settlement is that Mr. Carnegie will have to settle with other retrix partners on the same basis as with Mr. Frick.

FOR A BIG SHIP CANAL.

Syndicate Formed for a New York Ship Canal.

New York, March 20.—Cold Storage says that a \$50,000,000 syndicate, of which J. N. Huston, ex-treasurer of the United States, is the head, has taken up the work of constructing a canal across Bayonne from New York bay to Newark, N. J. The new company has acquired the New York and Newark bay ship canal, which was incorporated in New Jersey thirty-four years ago, and is authorized by act of the legislature to build the canal. The charter of incorporations also permits the absorption of the old Morris canal. Cold Storage says that during the week past land rights have been secured for the canal across Bayonne, close to the boundary line between Bayonne and Greenvile. The chartered plans of this canalway contemplate on each side of the canal, slips and basins to accommodate warehouse buildings, elevators, and cold storage and kindred structures. The plans contemplate the possible accommodation of 100 steamers at one time within the piers and basins jutting into New York harbor.

A prize fight between "Spider" Kelly of Kansas City and Dan Snyder of Clinton, Ind., scheduled for Saturday night at Terre Haute, Ind., was stopped by the sheriff and deputies. A forfeit has been posted and the purse increased and the fight will be pulled off within ten days.

The feature of St. Patrick's day parade in Chicago was the carrying of a big Transvaal flag at the head of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Some of the men wore a shamrock draped with crepe.

STUDENTS BANQUET COL. BRYAN.

Democratic Leader and Others Are Invited by University.

Lincoln, Neb., March 20.—The first annual banquet of the Bryan Bimetallio club of the State university was held Saturday night at the Lincoln hotel. W. J. Bryan, T. M. Patterson of Denver and Governor Foynter were the guests of honor. The affair, in point of attendance, music, menu and oratory, was in every way highly successful.

A large number of university professors were present to lend their indorsement to the doctrines advocated by the club. There were Dean Edgren of the graduate school, head of the department of Romanic languages; Prof. Caldwell, head of the department of philosophy; Prof. Peterson of the department of German; Prof. Hodgman of the Latin department; Prof. Hodgman of the department of mathematics; Jay Amos Barrett, librarian of the State Historical society; Prof. E. H. Barbour, head of the department of geology; Prof. Wallace, head of the preparatory school, and August Hagenow; of the school of music.

TOAST LIST A GEM.

W. F. McNaughton, president of the club, made an excellent toastmaster. The banquet was opened with an invocation by Dr. Hodgman, an invocation that Tom Patterson, in his toast, characterized as one that ought to be copyrighted, imbued with more of the spirit of humanity and true religion than any he had ever heard. The toast list was brief.

Governor Foynter, in responding to the sentiment "Nebraska," congratulated the young men of the university on their club and its purpose. He was roundly applauded when he said:

"It hasn't always been true, unfortunately, in our university, that its students might freely gather around a board like this. But the election last fall, thank God, took the university out of politics."

Mr. Patterson's speech was a scholarly and eloquent plea for democratic ideas, and a scathing arraignment of present day republican policies. The two great schools of governmental policy, he said, are those of Jefferson and Hamilton. They are in session all the time, and have no special teachers and no special students. The one teaches the greatness and sovereignty of the people; the other a centralized government with a large standing army, and policies determined by a special class who are to have absolute dominion over the lives and liberties and welfare of the people.

FORSAKING THE INSTITUTION.

Trusts, imperialism and an alliance with Great Britain he characterized as the fruits of the Hamiltonian school which is dominant today. He denounced the "new and monstrous doctrine of denying to people subject to American laws the protection of the constitution and the bill of rights."

"It means," he said, "an era of conquest and subjugation. Such as has always brought about the annihilation of every government that has adopted it."

He pointed out the particular importance of the trust question to the young men of the country. The trust, he said, is the destroyer of their opportunity. It means the closing of every avenue of business advancement to all save the lucky-born son of fortune.

"It is utterly impossible for the young men to make progress in the industrial, commercial and business lines of life with trusts firmly implanted in our national existence."

As the result of the coming campaign will be, he concluded, so will be the trend of American institutions.

EXTRACTS FROM BRYAN'S SPEECH.
"If I have done anything at all in this country it is because I have attached myself to ideas that have arisen and dragged me up, and I had sense enough to hold on."

"The democratic party today occupies a place far stronger than it could possibly have if it had been willing to abandon its convictions in the hope of gaining office. I have been down east lately and I saw the faces of multitudes of men whose backs alone were visible in 1896. They are coming back."

"When I have met anti-imperialists, who asked us to abandon our advocacy of bimetallism so that they might co-operate with us, I have asked them, if they would have more confidence in us if we would abandon our beliefs in win votes; I have asked them if they have not of late seen enough of what that means."

"When we once enter on the pathway of imperialism we mean that we will establish at Washington a bureau that will govern more people than have people who govern themselves. It means that government by consent is abandoned and government by force instituted in its stead."

"I have been in politics for some time, but I have never heard in all my life so much criticism of republican policies by republicans as I have heard in the last three months."

Mr. Bryan's peroration was a glowing appeal for the preservation of the American ideals, handed down by the fathers, that have been taught their children for a hundred years.

Banks Rush To Get In.

New York, March 20.—A majority of the national banks in New York have already made applications to increase their circulation to the par value of the bonds deposited by them at Washington, and the necessary papers have in most cases been forwarded to the secretary of the treasury. It is estimated that the increase of circulation will amount to at least \$2,000,000, exclusive of the circulation that may be taken out on the deposit of additional bonds.

Fifty Years in the Pen.

Kansas City, Mo., March 20.—John R. Haines, the Topeka ticket broker, recently convicted of murdering Charles Watson, has been sentenced to fifty years in the penitentiary. Haines applied for an appeal to the supreme court and it was allowed. Watson was formerly a rich Ohio lumber merchant.

A motor vehicle company announces its intention to put in this year a system of automobile omnibuses in Chicago.

NUBBINS FROM THE SHOCK.

(By a Corn Belt Veteran in Iowa Home-stead.)

Nearly everybody has a hobby—I have two, viz: good roads in winter and big crops in summer. I dislike to chill my toes and do violence to my whole body while slowly moving along over a road in an effort to go some where, and I have an equal dislike to harvesting a crop which should have been twice as large. I have a good reason for believing that if our corn raisers would do double the work in preparing and cultivating the ground that they now do the crop would be nearly doubled. This would enable them to sow a part of the land in clover and harvest just as much corn. In two years, if the clover sod would first be heavily manured and then planted to corn, the yield per acre would be nearly doubled again. When it is remembered that the average yield is considerably less than thirty bushels per acre, it will readily be seen that to double it twice would be in the range of possibilities.

The doubling of the labor upon our corn crop will necessarily imply the employment of more men and teams or the curtailment of acreage, and some will be very loath to adopt either of these methods, but I want to go on record as saying that it is the true principle and will surely come into general practice among the wide-awake farmers of the corn belt. It may come slowly, great reforms frequently do, but come it must and will, and those who are first to adopt these methods will be the first to reap the benefits. Our general average of crops raised is entirely too low. The only reason is that we try to do too much. Skimming over large areas with a "lick and a promise," only pays on virgin soil, where land is cheap and labor is dear. As our country grows older our population increases our taxes increase, our civilization demands improvements, both of public and private nature, and they must all be paid for. The soil must pay it all and it can only do it under a system of more intense cultivation.

These remarks about corn raising apply with equal force to nearly all crops. More land in grass and clover and larger crop from what remains with a proper rotation of crops means the ability to keep more stock, and this means more fertility to be added to the soil, which means larger crops again, and at the end of twenty years the productive capacity of any farm so handled will be largely increased, while twenty more years of the skinning and skimming process now practiced by many will render the land practically worthless.

It is easy to understand why a renter should adopt soil sapping methods, but why the owner of a farm, who expects to spend the remainder of his days upon it, and then leave a rich legacy to his legal heirs, should do so is a mystery. It is true that some of our land is very rich and produces large crops for a long period of years; it is equally true that the best of it is now falling where it has had no rest, no fertilizers applied. I have alluded to this phase of the corn nubbins question at some length, at the risk of repetition, for I have written before along the same lines, not because it is the most important question we have to solve in this world—not that at all, for there are millions of people in the world that never saw an ear of American corn or maize—but because of the fact that anything that is worth doing is worth doing well. The millions of people who never saw an ear of corn will probably never read this paper, and they could not read it if they did see it, but they are beginning to learn to eat American corn; they find in it a cheap, palatable and nutritious food. It should be the business of the thousands of corn belt farmers who do read this paper to supply these people with our surplus corn in exchange for their money (any kind of money except counterfeits), and to do this at the best possible loss of fertility to our soil. This is the problem that should be in the mind of every corn raiser, and is the proper solution of the road roads problem. To build good roads requires the expenditure of large sums of good money. If we can increase our surplus of corn, without materially decreasing our soil fertility, and can continue to exchange it for foreign gold, we will soon have a surplus of gold, a part of which could profitably be used in the building of permanent roads. And then if we could persuade ourselves to curtail our expenditures for chewing tobacco the fund for road improvement could be enlarged—but that is economy! To talk to an American farmer about economy when two Chinese families live fat upon the waste of an average farm—when we burn our cornstalks which contain so much nutriment, when we burn straw, thus causing valuable plant food to go into the air and be wasted, seems like a work of supererogation.

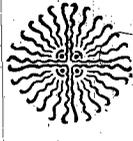
I think a butcher has as much of a legal or moral right to sell horse or mule meat for beef as a grocer or hotel keeper has to sell oleomargarine for butter. But I find some of our city farmers, who have studied law enough to get their tongues loosened, defending the latter practice and condemning the oleomargarine as with an alibi, because they happen to have a few dollars invested in beef cattle. The question is, would this eloquence be diverted into other channels if those dollars had been invested in dairy cattle? Some men's morals are tied up with a rubber string. It is strange how our minds are biased by our personal interest. Early training, morality, education, justice and even prejudice, all go up when the mighty dollar is upon the opposite side of the scales.

The dairymen of the country have no objection to any one selling oleomargarine for what it is, but they have a right to demand that it not be sold for butter. Have you ever seen or heard of a guest at a hotel ordering oleomargarine? No, I think not, but you will see it at all observant, oleomargarine served when butter is ordered. This is a fraud, and it is the fraud that honest people object to. The object of the law is to protect innocent people from crime. If it is a crime to defraud why not have the protection that the strong arm of the law would give to

So New and Elegant!

AND EVERY ROLL UP-TO-DATE

WALLPAPER



M. S. DAVIES

BOOK AND MUSIC STORE

The Sooner

bird catches the worm, and the early merchant with the spring goods (and advertises them) catches the trade. This may be "the dull season" with our competitors, but the German Store doesn't keep any such thing in stock. We are always busy; we are busy right now telling you that we are "hooked up" for a big, brisk trade in the best spring of 1900 goods and

THE SOONER

you come in the better may your taste or fancy be supplied. Our line of laces and wash goods are large in quantity and of the best quality, and the prices will make you think "we stole them." In spring hats we "head off" all competition in both style and price. Bring in the boys and girls for a bright spring hat; worth the cost just to see them smile. Our spring clothing and furnishing goods, dress patterns and linens are extra nice, neat and natty, and

THE SOONER

we sell to you the quicker will they be made up ready for warm weather comfort. Bring us your butter and eggs.

Furchner, Duerig & Co.

The Best Policy

Is only to make statements measurably truthful. You can't fool all the people all the time, and we prefer not to try it any time. We are not philanthropists, and do not give goods away, but we sell them at figures affording us a fair profit and you a honest bargain. Call and get prices. Leave your order and be well dressed.



HOLTZ THE TAILOR

OUR LADDER OF SUCCESS

Pure Drugs
Courtesy
Experience
Cleanliness
Accurate Compounding
Complete Stock
Progressive Methods
Honesty
Skill
Study

We compound Physicians Prescriptions Correctly.

Raymond's Drug Store,

Wayne, Neb.

BY DAD.

It was in one of the parlors of the Lindell hotel at Lincoln, a number of politicians were seated about the room, telling stories, the irrepressible Billy being one of them. "Say, Mr. Bryan, you are forty years old today, aren't you?" asked a Mark Hanna visaged wire puller. "Believe I am," replied Billy. "Just forty today." "At what hour?" enquired the other speaker; "Oh, as to that I can't say," replied Billy, "you know I am glad to get in any time." Then the politician of the Mark Hanna countenance proceeded to "tell one on Bryan." He said it occurred when he and Bryan were on their way to Chicago in '96. Early in the morning as they were nearing the white city, Bryan left the sleeper in search of the morning papers, wearing upon his head a skull cap. Without the car he found a newsboy with a half dozen papers of different sort so he chased the whole bunch at bargain prices and was hastening back through the sleeping car when a swell traveling man stopped him and shouted; "Here, newsy, give me a Tribune."

State Attorney C. J. Smythe, told a pretty good yarn on Congressman Robinson, as the train was skimming along from Omaha to Lincoln Monday morning. He and Robinson were out campaigning in one of the western counties and one afternoon in company with a few local politicians found themselves in the rear room of a country grocery, eating cheese and crackers and drinking rain water. Suddenly the door to their lair was thrown open and in walked a gruff old Scotchman named Gray. Now, it so happened that Gray had heard a great deal about "Our John" and of his sterling qualities, but had never seen him. "Here, Gray," called one of the local liners-up, "come over and shake hands with Judge Robinson." Gray walked up to the brilliant M. C., reluctantly took his hand, and looking him square in the face, said in a meditative voice: "I don't like your looks; you are too damned narrow between the eyes."

It is reported that they have a county attorney up in Cedar county who can lay my friend Northrup clear in the shade. His name is Weed, and the legal fraternity who practice law in Cedar county have all kinds of fun with him. It was he who drew up the information against Charles Harris, who killed Blankenroth last fall, and he dated the summons "December 1900." The voters will have to weed out these sort of public prosecutors, next fall.

Did you notice how "sandy" the Wayne Republican has become since "Aberdeen" left town? You remember the plays occurred Monday and Tuesday evening and the Republican is issued Wednesday. Not a word appeared in that paper until "Aberdeen" left town, which was a week later, and the "roasts" on that gentleman, keep getting hotter and thicker as the great play-writer gets farther away from the town.

"Footpad philanthropy" is the title of a cartoon in this week's Verdict. It is about the best and most suggestive cartoon I have ever seen. It represents Mark Hanna in the make-up of a foot pad. In one hand he holds a club labeled "Foreign Rican tariff" with which he has brained a Porto Rican. In the other hand is a bag labeled "\$2,000,000.00 appropriation," which he offers the murdered native. It is painted true to circumstance.

An exchange states that Sheldon didn't know any more about giving a newspaper than a pig does about going to heaven. That he got after the tax dodgers but failed to say a word about the millionaire preachers who ride on half fare tickets, while poor, heart-broken fathers and mothers hustle around to get a few nickels to help them bury their dead.

The republican papers hereabouts have taken down that sign "Our flag does not mean one thing here and another thing in Cuba and Porto Rico." By dad, it keeps some of the boys guessing to know just what way McKinley may jump when old Mark pulls the string.

At its meeting on Sunday last the Sioux City Trades and Labor assembly had as a subject for discussion, "World Peace. Belong to a Labor Union." We are not prepared to answer for Jesus, but we believe that if he did he would be in favor of killing off a lot of the grafters who make a good living by running labor unions and by stirring up strife between laboring men and their employers.

Some of the sports are being caught up on a new scheme. An advertisement reading "A book for the gay; sent securely sealed for 50 cents," has been answered by one of them, but he isn't getting much about the book—a cheap edition of the bible.

Prospects are very favorable for the DEMOCRAT to have a sensational shooting scrape to write up in the near future, if that old married woman doesn't quit buggy-riding with the callow youth from the country out.

Windside Tribune: The naughty Wayne Republican says that in the DEMOCRAT can be found a good example of a paper run "as the devil would do it."

By the good Lord deliver me from running one as a certain Windside minister (?) does it.

A justice of the peace in Wayne has a comunion on his hands. A lady, resident of the county, has written him for a divorce. She says she has been married twice and her present husband is no good, and she now wants to marry another man who will support her. Suppose if this particular justice can't satisfy her demands she can take a change of venue and have justice done here.

I had the pleasure of meeting Congressman Robinson Monday between Omaha and Lincoln, and he gave me a little information on the Roberts of Utah case. Mr. Robinson said that the only manner in which F. A. Harrison, the Washington correspondent, could be led to believe that he, Robinson, voted for the Roberts substitute was through mistaking him for Congressman Burleson, who sat next to him and who did rise and vote for Roberts; that that mistake might have been made by a person in the press gallery. Mr. Robinson was very much amused over the way in which the Wayne Republican had assumed Secretary of War, George D. McKeljohn, jumping straight up in the air in his efforts to prove that F. A. Harrison the correspondent, and F. A. Harrison the pension attorney, were not one and the same individual.

Jury List.

The following is a list of the jurors for the term of the district court to be held April 30th:

Wm. Alberry.	Marshall Anderson.
Henry Bartlett.	E. B. Hitchester.
C. A. Chace.	August Duran.
A. H. Ellis.	C. O. Fisher.
Dan Harrington.	L. F. Holtz.
Alf Harglund.	August Joost.
Frank James.	P. H. Kohl.
Chas. E. Kellogg.	Adolph Kieper.
David Long.	Clyde Oman.
Peter Pryor.	Ira Richards.
J. R. Morris.	A. Tidrick.
Wm. Vincent.	Jay E. Wilson.



Our Spring Stock

of Shoes is arriving daily. We carry the best selected stock, the best manufactures to be found in this county. We guarantee satisfaction. Repairing rips free of charge.

Prices as low as ever, notwithstanding the strong advance of all leather goods.

A good, all solid plough shoe for \$1.25.

Yours for the shoe business.

THE RACKET.

THE BIGGEST ON RECORD.

All for Bryan, Harmony and Success.

The state convention held at Lincoln last Monday was characterized by those who have been attending state conventions for years as being the biggest and most harmonious fusion of the three Bryan parties that has ever taken place. The fight for delegates to Kansas City, from the 3d congressional district was not very warmly contested. Jonas Welch, of Columbus, was chosen by acclamation, and Phil H. Kohl had some twenty votes the best of C. H. Collett, of Bancroft.

The democratic convention was called at Bohannon's hall at 7 p. m. T. J. Nolan, of Omaha, was elected chairman, and delivered a speech at some length. Richard L. Metcalfe, W. D. Oldham, W. H. Thompson and A. S. Tibbels were elected state delegates at large to attend the national convention, and all of them made red-hot speeches that took the convention by storm. Wm. J. Bryan also addressed the convention, his appearance being the signal for wild and boisterous applause. Mr. Bryan is looking in splendid health and is in magnificent form and voice. That he is a sure winner for the presidency this year of 1900 goes uncontradicted by the fusionists.

At the populist convention held in the auditorium Judge Westover, of Rushville, presided. D. Clev Deaver and his gang of Rosewaterites were promptly thrown out, amidst great derision. The convention was addressed by Wm. J. Bryan who was given a great ovation. Senator Allen and Gov. Poyner were selected delegates at large to the national convention, and the following delegates from the 3d district: C. D. Jenal, C. L. Lucke, J. E. Dorschheimer, C. L. Gerrard, S. H. Felber, Frank C. Scott, I. B. Gentry. Alternates—Chas. Crockett, Neal Nye, W. F. Porter, Edward C. Van Allen, J. L. McKoon, J. R. Anderson and Mr. Cruickshank.

Dr. J. C. Clark, Eye Specialist, will be at Wayne, Feb. 27th and 28th.

New Fashions.

Have received this week a large shipment of all late styles in Belts, Buckles and Combs.

Next week I shall go east to acquaint myself with the latest fashions in millinery. Kindly wait a few days for my spring opening of Hats and Millinery. Respectfully,

MISS H. WILKINSON.

Civics Club.

Program for April 2d, 1900:

Roll call. Current events showing the advance of women along all lines.

Debate, "Resolved that fathers and mothers should be joint guardians of their children." Affirmative, Mrs. Beebe; Negative, Mrs. Pile.

FOR SALE.

Fine bred, recorded Hereford bulls. Two miles south of Wakefield. Post-office address Wakefield.

LEVI BILTZ.

Wayne County Assessors Meeting.

Wayne, Neb., March 20th, 1900.

At the county Assessors meeting held on the above date the following business was transacted. Jos. Agler was elected Chairman and Will Rickabaugh, Secretary. Motion that we assess personal property at one-sixth of its cash value prevailed. Motion prevailed that we assess School land on the same basis as all personal property, or at one-sixth cash value according to amount paid State and of improvements. Motion prevailed that we adopt the schedule of valuation of last year for the present year.

Pure Bred Stallions	250 00
Grade Stallions	85 00
Farm Horses and Mules	15 00
Two year old Cows	7 00
One year old Cows	5 00
Thoroughbred Bulls	15 00
Thoroughbred Hogs	8 00
Three year old Steers	8 00
Two year old Steers	5 00
One year old Steers	3 00
Two year old Cows	3 00
One year old Cows	2 00
Sheep, per head	40
Hogs, per cwt.	75
Wagons	10 00
Carriages	19 00
Self Binders	15 00
Common Cows	5 00
Mowers	5 00
Riding Plows	5 00
Thrashing Machines	50 00
Fire-class Engines	75 00
Planos	50 00
Organs	10 00

JOS. AGLER, Chairman.

WILL RICKABAUGH, Secretary.

ALTONA TUNES.

Altona has one of the finest wells new in the county. The water out of it is going to be used for the Altona waterworks and street sprinkler next summer.

Lulu Stubbs made a flying trip to Wayne last Saturday.

Altona needs a good barber.

John Jensen is thinking of going to Paris next spring.

Dick Ritze is feeding the snow birds with wheat this spring.

The sad news which Altona had last Saturday for B. P. & Co., was that their brave dog Fido was shot in the war.

Spring is coming now and Jim Patterson is out of the soup, while Phil Damme takes his place at the old Toothpick ranche.

G. F. Thies says if a man shaves the old whiskers off, he will look more like a business man.

Walter Stubbs says they are going to plant an acre of smoking tobacco on their farm this year.

W. Woehler was on the market with wheat last Friday and Saturday.

Peter Merton is done sowing wheat for this year.

Have your picture taken at Altona while they are cheap; 25 cents a dozen. Come quick and let me give you satisfaction.

Herman Bodenstedt says he used to own the fastest horse in the county. The record was one mile in one hour.

Albert Doring was seen going to Wayne last week at a 2:40 rate.

John Reinhardt went to Wayne Wednesday on business.

Mike Coleman is getting onto the new style of hauling out manure with a hay rack.

HOSKINS.

Ray Gleason and family have moved from town to a farm east of town, and Ray who has been manager of the Hoskins creamery the past three years, will try farming this year.

One of our Hoskins girls goes about this week humming the tune of "Come back to me, sweetheart." Now I know a far better one than that. "There is just as good fish in the ocean as ever came out of it; so I'm not going to weep or lose any sleep, for any old beau, oh, no."

John Weatherholt was at Pierce the last of the week.

Wm. Laik left for Idaho Tuesday where he intends to locate. His many friends here hope he may meet with success and a good wife in the far west.

Oscar Case moved into the Howser house Tuesday.

Now comes the time when the housewife whitewashes, scrubs and papers the house, and the head of the family casts cold hands out and envies every old "batch" in the county.

The Royal Neighbors dance was not very largely attended, but those present reported a good time.

A few of Mr. and Mrs. John Cline's friends surprised them Wednesday evening the occasion being Mrs. Cline's 60th birthday. After spending a pleasant evening and partaking of nice refreshments the visitors repaired to their homes wishing Mrs. Cline many happy returns of the day.

Rev. Steve, from South Dakota, preached at the M. E. church last Sunday. It is reported that there is some chance that Hoskins may have Rev. Steve for a resident pastor.

Frank Phillips left Wednesday for Maret, Boone county, where he will act as assistant in Edwards & Bradford lumber yard and hardware store. The best wishes of friends go with him to his new home.

This is the time of year when moving seems to be the order of the day. Even one of the Hoskins buildings has started to move to Norfolk.

CARROLL NEWS.

Joe Jones was a visitor to Wayne Tuesday. Mrs. Rev. Jones has been on the sick list this week, but is improving at present.

Mrs. Baber, of Randolph, visited at the home of F. A. B. last week. It is reported that she is some chance that Hoskins may have Rev. Steve for a resident pastor.

Rev. Skin was in Sioux City Monday to meet his family who came from Cleveland, Ohio. They stayed in Carroll Tuesday morning where they expect to make their future home. They will be quite an acquisition to Carroll, and we are glad to welcome them. Not much wonder now that our longer serves his own ends.

The A. O. U. W. banquet last Friday evening was a grand success. The hall was crowded and everybody had a pleasant time. The address of the evening was delivered by Deputy Grand Master (Workman) Miller, of Norfolk. The music by four young men from the Welch neighborhood was very much appreciated. The selections rendered by Maud Yaryan and Hattie Berry were also good.

O. M. Hurlbert and wife have moved into the Bell house, where they will remain until their own residence is completed.

A Royal Neighbor camp was organized last Wednesday evening through the efforts of Mrs. Remington. Miss Ella Williams was elected Oracle, and Mrs. George Bailey, Recorder. May success crown this new order.

Walter Yaryan is lamenting the loss of one of his fine horses, which breathed its last Tuesday evening.

Mrs. George Bailey visited over Sunday at Plainview.

All those interested in educational affairs should attend the joint entertainment to be given by the schools of Misses Saxe, Howard and Fahnstoch in the A. O. U. W. hall this evening. The program promises to be a good one.

The public schools close today for a week's vacation. The teachers are planning to attend the Association at Wayne next week.

All those wishing to have a good time should attend the D. of H. entertainment and box social at the hall next Monday evening. The D. of H. is gaining a strong foothold in our little village, several new members having been initiated during the last two months.

BRENNAN AND PLUM CREEK.

Quite a change in the weather lately and nobody seems to be in a hurry to sow small grain now.

It was reported that some of the early sowers were out in the roads picking up their wheat these windy days and hauling it back to the bin again.

Hans Kresger was up from Cuming county with his crew Wednesday, and moved the mill and tower he purchased from Van Gruman.

Mose Damm made a business trip to near Winside Wednesday.

Albert Fox made a flying trip to the county seat Wednesday last afternoon.

George Lehnkuhl was shelling corn Tuesday.

The Alte ran correspondent of the Wisner Chronicle broke forth in a tone of prosperity and gladness and men swelling up to five times their size, and then dropped off to sleep, and waking up thought he would quit writing, but will be with us again next

To the Farmers:

Now is the time to look up your tools for Spring's work. We thank you for your past liberal patronage and are pleased to say that we are on the market again with the leading makes of implements. We represent the well known

Moline Plow Company

....and the....

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO.

Among which will be found the most practicable and best working implements.

Call and examine them and see if all is not as represented.

TOWER & BENSHOOF,

Office south of Railroad Depot.

WAYNE, NEB., Mar. 22, 1900.

M. C. MILLER



tells his friends of the wonderful reconstructing and healing power of the Craig Indian Medicine. M. C. Miller has lived in Wayne county 17 years. His business is fast horse training at the Wayne fair grounds. He says "I have had rheumatism, kidney and liver trouble, frequently my stomach would overload with bile and finish with sick headache and vomiting. I cannot describe my suffering. I have tried all kinds and colors of drugs and medicines, but in my judgment the Craig Indian Medicine is out of all comparison the best remedies that I have ever taken and I do not wonder at people testifying in the newspapers after they have tried these wonderful Indian Medicines."

Yours very respectfully,
M. C. MILLER, Wayne.

S. H. Alexander made a business trip to Norfolk Tuesday.

For Sale, cheap—25 rods of E. & B. Philleo.

Nothing finer in the country than those beautiful new Bookcases and secretaries at Gaertner's.

The Luaders & Wheaton barber shop leads all competition. Try them for the neatest and best work.

Attorney Frank Fuller was attending court in Hartington when the Harris case came to an end. Mr. Fuller says that when the jury brought in their verdict the court room presented a wild appearance. Everybody wanting to shake hands with Harris. The verdict meets with general satisfaction in Cedar county. Attorney Fuller was in Hartington to defend the party who got into a shooting scrape at Coleridge a few months ago, whom he succeeded in clearing.

Is your teacher going to attend the North Nebraska meeting at Wayne, next week (March 28, 29, 30th)? If not, whose fault is it? Your teacher ought to go. You have a right to have the benefit of this meeting brought to your children, and you cannot expect much good from the meeting if your teacher is not there. Supt. Panabaker, Pres. N. E. N. T. writes: "The interest in this meeting is so general and the program is so decidedly practical and strong on the vital questions we have to consider in every school, that I wish to again urge boards to give their teachers a chance to attend. This meeting will do much good. Besides, the Northeast Nebraska meeting was passed over last fall on account of the snow. Turn all eyes together for a good meeting this time." We would like to see the teachers of this county attend. The boards can afford to give them the time if they will take money to go. Let's keep up with the procession.

Dakota City Eagle: Through J. J. McCarthy the Eagle learns that part two of the second chapter in the Cobb-Thompson escapade occurred at Emerson the other day. Postmaster Cobb before making up the mails usually goes to the hotels and collects the accumulation of letters. When he stopped in the Hotel McDonald Thompson, who was sitting behind the stove, noticed him enter the door and went toward him and before Cobb had time to say a word or get out of the way, he got a jab in the mouth that felt as if a mule had kicked him. Cobb lost no time in getting outside, where he was followed by Thompson, and if the brick that he sent flying through the air had struck the imp of the law where it was aimed he would now be among the angels—Thompson drove from his pocket a revolver as long as his arm and took a head on Cobb which caused him to take to his heels for the post office. It is said that in the afternoon Thompson took the first train out of town for Oklahoma.

Real Estate Transfers.

Reported by I. W. Alter, bonded Abstractor, Wayne, Neb.

1st Nat Bank to B. E. K. Mellor, It	12, 12, Wayne,	\$ 1100		
Wm. Hunt to Minnie Will, Its 29	& 30, 1st W's add to Wayne, ..	2000		
Minnie Will to Wm. Hunt, pt w	18 24 and lot 2, blk 3, S. E. 2nd	add, lots 1, 2 & 3, block 3, east	add to Wayne,	2000
Aug Larson to Andrew Anderson	se 1/4 pt of sw 1/4 3 26 5, ..	8898		
Matt Olson to Jas. McGuire, s 1/2	pt 1/4 11-27-2, ..	4160		
Wm. Swanson to Aug Larson, part	of sw 3 26 5, ..	924		
O. O. Wentz to M. A. Howford, Its	10 & 11 blk 3, Carroll, ..	60		
O. H. Miskimmon to Ellen Duerud,	s 1/2 blk 7 & 8, blk 3, east add to	Wayne, ..	250	
E. B. Howford to Dan A. Kouab	lot 9, T. P. 1st add Frank	1600		
Pater Wierphalen to Frank Fick	lot 11 and 1 foot of lot 10	blk 21, Wayne, ..	110	
Geo. Bunge to H. F. Wilson, und	div of a 1/4 1-25-3, ..	5000		