

THE WAYNE DEMOCRAT.

Thirteenth Year

WAYNE, WAYNE COUNTY, NEBRASKA, Mar. 5, 1897.

Number

A Handsome Home

Is The Gate to Contentment

To make it Handsome Is to Beautify it With

PAINT

In buying paint you will want the best. Especially is this true if you can get the best at the price of the cheapest. Our stock of paint is large and complete thus enabling you to get just what you need, and just what you want at a low figure.

L. P. ORTH, Pharmacist and Chemist.
German and English Druggist.
WAYNE, NEBR.

PLUM CREEK.

Mrs. Henry Pfleger's mother died Wednesday of last week, and was interred Thursday in the Lutheran cemetery.

C. C. Boston purchased a bunch of feeders of Wayne parties last week.

Peter Merton has completed a large double corner.

John Liveringhouse has now one of the finest hog houses in Wayne county. It is built on the most improved plan.

Charles Exleeven just completed a commodious hoghouse and will raise hogs on a more extensive scale.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Merton entertained a number of friends at a dancing party the forepart of the week. A very enjoyable evening was spent by all.

Louis Greenwald is contemplating raising a farm west of here the coming season.

The Teachers' meeting of this part of the county held at Leslie Center school Saturday of last week, was well attended and general interest taken by both teachers and patrons. In addition to the reading circle work a very enjoyable literary program was rendered by the young people of the vicinity. We are pleased to see such an interest taken in the work.

Mere Mention.

Lawyer tried a "baby" case at Carroll last Saturday.

Atty Northrop had a law suit to try at Carroll Tuesday.

Vaughn Davis of Sherman precinct is having an auction sale today.

A nice string of new subscribers adorn The Democrat books this week.

Postmaster Childs has been confined to his bed most of the past week with grip.

The Randolph Record says Hugh Price of Carroll is going to Wales and his brother Owen to Idaho.

A water main burst near Jack Chery's residence Tuesday afternoon, giving Commissioner Coyle a nice little job.

More people than ever are sick this week. The grip has a true Hannacrat edge on it this winter that goes clear to the marrow.

The country editors are now busily engaged in telling the farmers how to select their seed corn. Of course they are better informed on that matter than the farmers.

Torturing, itching, scaly skin eruptions, burns and scalds are soothed at once and promptly healed by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the best known cure for piles.—L. P. Orth.

J. W. Mahom and family started yesterday on their long overland trip to Indiana. J. W. had a well-covered wagon with a stove inside and seemed to think he would have an enjoyable trip.

E. E. Turner of Compton, Mo., writes us that after suffering from piles for seventeen years, he completely cured them by using three boxes of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It cures eczema and severe skin diseases. —L. P. Orth.

J. C. Hamer, accompanied by his mother, arrived in the city this week from Iowa and will make their home here, being relatives of Mrs. Viges. Mr. Hamer states that a very large portion of Iowa's corn crop is totally rotted.

Some of the exchanges have been bragging about the high price paid for corn at Pender. The Times of that place says W. E. Peebles contracted with a farmer this week for 5000 bushels of ear corn at 50 cents a bushel, to be used for fuel.

Proceedings of the county commissioners will be found on another page. It will be noticed that the board is making a strong play for public favor by cutting down or rejecting legitimate bills, thus involving the county in greater expense.

Editor McKen of the Randolph Reporter writes that "a wee little girl comes to the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. W. McKen Wednesday morning. Although the little stranger arrived somewhat prematurely, mother and child are doing well so far."

After May 1st Belgian clocks are to be made with their faces 24 hours long. Since last Nov., about the 3d, human faces have been gradually drawn out longer than the proposed Belgian clocks, although a man will never be able to go home and tell his wife that it's half past sixteen o'clock.

If you have ever seen a child in the agony of croup, you can appreciate the gratitude of the mothers who know that One Minute Cough Cure relieves their little ones as quickly as it is administered. Many homes in this city are never without it.—L. P. Orth.

Many cases of "Grippe" have lately been cured by One Minute Cough Cure. This preparation seems especially adapted to the cure of this disease. It acts quickly thus preventing serious complications and bad effects in which this disease often leaves the patient. —L. P. Orth.

J. Garwood, one of the well-to-do farmers near Carroll, made this institution glad with two years subscription Tuesday. Mr. Garwood says his brother Dave, who moved to Jerico, Mo., two or three years ago, will farm his Nebraska farm this year, he being expected back from Missouri yesterday.

Active steps are being taken to have a farmers' institute in Wayne some time in the near future, probably two or three weeks. Some of the best posted agriculturists in the country will be secured for speeches and the merchants of the town will do their share towards making it a big success if the farmers will just turn out and take advantage of the opportunity.

Some of the sports about town will be furnishing The Democrat with a funeral notice and will fill untimely and unwelcome graves if they don't quit monkeying with J. C. Pawelski. The Count came up to The Democrat den about ten o'clock Monday night and had a note and mortgage executed that he might get sufficient funds to call a bluff made at him by some

Atty. Dodge was down from Winside Monday.

Albert Berry was up from Lincoln over Sunday.

Walt Gaebler was down from Winside Monday on various matters of business.

The W. C. T. U. had a pleasant afternoon meeting with Mrs. W. H. Bradford yesterday.

The Randolph Reporter has been sold to J. A. Dickey, of Iowa, who takes possession this week.

The Stanton Register, now published by Albert Pont, is one of the best country weeklies in the state.

The St. Patrick's dance, to be given by Nick Cullen, will eclipse any previous function of the kind this winter.

One Minute is all the time necessary to decide from personal experience that One Minute Cough Cure does what its name implies. L. P. Orth.

Don't allow the lungs to be impaired by the continuous irritation of a cough. It is easier to prevent consumption than to cure it. One Minute Cough Cure taken early will ward off any fatal lung trouble.—L. P. Orth.

Henry Boyd returned from Indiana last week. He is greatly pleased with the farm he has secured there in exchange for one in Stanton county. The Democrat hopes Henry will find much success in Hoosierdom.

It is surprising what a "wee bit of a thing" can accomplish. Sick headache, constipation, dyspepsia, sour stomach, dizziness, are quickly banished by DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Small pill. Safe pill. Best pill. —L. P. Orth.

The are so small that the most sensitive persons take them, they are so effective that the most obstinate cases of constipation, headache and torpid liver yield to them. That is why DeWitt's Little Early Risers are known as the famous little pills.—L. P. Orth.

Stanton-Register: Harry Beebe, who has been learning the art preservative in the Picket office for over a year, was laid off Saturday and is now searching for a position. Harry is a steady, hard working young man and we hope he will soon find a job.

Dick Galbraith was urging James Britton to go in and get up a "grand disturbance" of the old-timers, the affair to come off at the opera house. "We can get Frank, and John, and A. P., and Corb, and all the rest," says Richard. "All right," replied the witty Britton, "can you give me Doc. Brown's address?"

A large crowd attended the social given by the Catholic church people at Mellor's hall Monday evening. The evening was most enjoyably spent, the forepart with a series of ten games of high five, about twenty tables being occupied. Miss Kate Dorsey won the ladies prize and W. Preston of the college the gentlemen's. After a very nice lunch of coffee and cake the floor was cleaned and a merry dance continued until a later hour.

In a saloon fracas at Winside last Saturday night, Albert Redmer was badly pounded up by the town marshal, Brower. The row took place in the saloon of Redmer's father, and about seven fellows got after the marshal and young Redmer got away. Early Monday morning Redmer and his father came to Wayne to prosecute the marshal but failed in their object. Upon reaching Winside on the return train, Redmer was taken into custody. Justice Gaebler was in Wayne all day so the luckless Redmer was not released until night, after being fined.

A small and unappreciative audience attended the benefit concert given for the Episcopal church last Friday night, and therefore the entertainment cannot be termed a success. A small audience about as dumb as a baked lobster will appreciate the talent out of a stool-pigeon.

Among those of the former variety was the piano duet by Misses Armstrong and Buffington, Rev. McKim's tenor solo, Ava Maria; "The Portrait" by Miss Buffington, who did finely but whose talent is better appreciated by people who like substantial recitations, and therefore Chauncey Childs' comic song brought out most of the applause that was given during the evening. Miss Stewart of the college rendered a fine piano solo and a vocal solo, also. Mrs. Harrison's two vocal selections with piano and violin accompaniments are worthy of much favorable criticism. A vocal duet by Miss Tucker and Prof. Keller was very good, and Miss Maud Britton will pardon the Democrat's saying that not only was her accompaniment and piano solo very acceptable, but the conditions were and were

FAIRVIEW ITEMS.

The weather here is somewhat cold. The grip has got some of our Fairview rustlers down. Jas. Stephens is grunting and some of his children are sick. Howard Porter says his head is grippy.

Miss Nellie Porter commences a spring term of school near Wayne.

The auction sale of Mrs. Owen Jones was a good sale. It looks as if the prosperity wave had come in sight as the cows sold on an average of \$40, and some of the horses as high as \$71.

Corn still goes up, but it is in the form of snuke.

The winter term of school was out last Friday, but the board decided to continue two weeks longer. They have also contracted with the same teacher for the summer term.

The literary was a success last Friday night, with a full house and a jolly time.

There was some excitement in Carroll last Saturday over a lawsuit, and some talk of fight, but there was only one at a time that wanted to "scrap." That is the best way as there is no danger of getting hurt.

The Degree of Honor will give a supper at the A. O. U. W. hall in Carroll, March 8, and we will guarantee the table will be laden with plenty of good things to satisfy the inner man.

John Kinney has started the real estate ball to rolling, by purchasing the 1/2 of the n w 1/4 of sec 12 twp 27 r 1.

Mr. Peterson, who formerly resided near La Porte, is moving on the Frank Stewart farm. As we welcome Mr. P. we are sorry to lose Mr. S. as a friend, a neighbor and a citizen, which was demonstrated last Saturday evening. The good people came with well-filled baskets and when the contents were placed on the table it would have pleased the daintiest E. D. appetite. There were 48 neighbors who partook of the feast. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart intend to make Blackfoot, Idaho, their future home, and may their future be prosperity and happiness as it has been in the past. Mrs. Stewart left March 1 for North Bend, Neb., where she will visit her mother until Mr. S. gets ready to start. He will stay with John Haines until the weather gets warmer. Jund Derram and sister, B. Alander and Mr. Hines are going with them.

Ed Carroll has gone to northeastern Iowa to wait on some sick relatives.

Samuel Alander commenced work for Mr. Carroll March 1st.

Mr. Black and J. W. Haines are going to put in a separator. They have 36 cows to pull prosperity from, and they say the future for this country's prosperity is in the cows' teat, and Mr. Haines says that every bushel of corn that he has pulled through the cow's teat in the shape of milk has brought him 60 cents.

Wisner is to have another newspaper.

Atty. Welch was a Dakota City visitor last Saturday.

H. L. Kimball was doing business at Carroll last Saturday.

Miss Susie Edwards visited friends at Norfolk last Saturday.

Jas. Wachob has about decided to remain in Wayne a month or two and not go to Colorado.

It is said that a young lady, of this town, has so much action to her tongue that it jars her teeth loose. Dentists find it impossible to keep fillings in her gums, and she is destined to dig an old maid, as she cannot keep her "gob" still long enough for a lightning calculator to pop the question.

Let me call attention to another work which clubs can do. They can encourage the support of those newspapers which are opposed to the gold standard. No newspaper can long exist without readers, and unless the advocates of free coinage are willing to support newspapers which represent their ideas they must expect to be without newspapers.—Hon. William J. Bryan, at Chicago, January 8.

Creighton News:—Suppose a newspaper man, every time he hears of a man who severely criticises him or his paper in public, should retaliate by holding up to the public gaze, the faults and shortcomings of the fault finder? Why, the critic would find himself outraged with thirst for the editor's gore. Then the poor quill driver will get shot or shoot somebody. The patient beast of burden, country journalist, never does this unless under great provocation. It isn't because he is afraid, but because he isn't mean enough. He allows men to go around trying to destroy his business. He often hears his paper called a worthless sheet, because the editor in doing his business forgets to

Now Coming In

An elegant line of **FIN DRESS GOODS** and Trimmings, Spring Capes and Cloaks, Shirt Waists and Wrappers, **AHERN'S WAYNE, NEB.**

Advertise in the DEMOCRAT.

Mrs. Peter Mears is dangerously ill. Blue vitrol—seed wheat—R. W. Wilkins & Co's. drug store.

Vitrol your seed wheat—you can get it cheap at Wilkins' drug store.

Pickles, olives and sich, in elegant profusion at the...ails grocery.

Presiding Elder Hodgetts preached a very interesting sermon last Sunday evening and administered the Lord's supper.

Clyde Dobbin and Miss Laura Knouse were married by Judge Martin Thursday of last week. The happy couple will make their home near Winside, and The Democrat wishes them much joy for all future time.

A smooth tramp got it onto Attorney Burdick one evening last week. He walked into the law office and addressing the invincible gentleman by name, made a very dignified obeisance to his lordship. Mr. Burdick was looking for a \$500 case, and after a few moments desultory conversation the stranger gently hit him for a quarter to buy his supper. The quarter was handed over before the surprised disciple of Blackstone could collect his senses.

A runaway couple, claiming to hail from Aten, a small town opposite Yankton, came to town last week and were in great haste to be tied up in the everlasting bonds of matrimony. In filling out the license, the would-be groom gave the maiden's age as 16. That settled it with Judge Martin, he dropped the whole proceedings, and although the young man stormed and fumed, it was no go. Although he had previously said the "old man" was after him red-hot, he afterwards said the girl's dad had not been seen for two years. The couple finally flew post-haste for Yankton and The Democrat hopes they have found bliss by this time.

A horseman of the city had his barn over-run with rats, and securing a supply of bi-sulphite of carbon, he soaked a woolen cloth and placed it in a hole in the barn floor. It completely routed the rats. An admirer of fine horse flesh was in the stable a day or two later, and the aforesaid horseman asked him if he didn't notice the rank smell. The a. o. h. f. said his sniffer was out of whack, so he was told to take a smell at the hole and getting down on his knees, poked his nose into the hole. It almost strangled him and he got up with the remark: "Huh! What do you suppose is down there?" "Darned if I know," ejaculated the unfeeling horseman.

Emerson Times: We hope every mother's son who runs a paper in North Nebraska will go to the Wakefield meeting in May. Hosts Wheeler and Mallary & Park, we hear, say that the "bloys" will be met at the train by the Mayor and a brass band, and the lion and the lamb, the Micks and the Bloody Italians, the single gold standard man with a patch on his bloomers and the long-haired repudiating anarchist, will all be conducted to the city bastille and placed in solitary confinement till supper time. Young and Baird, Cunningham and Goldie, Wheeler and Wills, Watson and Swenson, Cobb, and the Dakota county publishers, will fall on each others necks and bury the hatchet—till the next issue, at least. We don't know if Gib Hunt will be there, but Childs will be in evidence with his question box, if he has to lock up the P. O. and hoof it over. The first man who mentions "patent-insides" will be combelled to figure the profits on 50 bar dockets at \$9.75; the incautious clump who mentions "trip to Hot Springs" will be the worst specimen of "pi" in steen seconds ever seen; and Mark Murray is authority that the quill pusher who invites some long-winded, though good-hearted but otherwise unprofitable (to the craft) statesman to tell us how good we are before the county legal and other printing matter is settled and steps taken to organize a bureau for foreign ads and for the organization of county papers, will edit his paper standing up till corn picking time if there's any virtue in the toe of a brass-nose boot.

If the boys ever need to fall in line, it will be there and then.

Clocks \$1 UP

All Warranted.

FINE REPAIRING A SPECIALITY

INGALLS THE JEWELER



Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CRAVEN

The Wayne Photographer

makes the finest finished

CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS

of any artist in Northeastern Nebraska at reasonable prices.

Special Attention Given to Children.

All work guaranteed to be First-Class in Every Respect.

GALLERY OVER POSTOFFICE WAYNE, NEBRASKA

HOOVER'S

SHORT ORDER HOUSE.

Meals at all hours; — Special attention paid to farmers. When in town call and get a

GOOD WARM MEAL LUNCH.

Prims, Fresh Oysters in any Style

JOHN S. LEWIS, JR.,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN **HARNESS.**

Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Bankets

COMBS, BRUSHES, ETC.

Wayne, Neb. Repairing of all kinds promptly attended Call on me and I will do you good Pender, Neb

City Meat Market,

J. H. GOLL, Proprietor.

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats.

Highest market price paid for Hides Pelts and Furs.

WAYNE, NEBRASKA.



MOSLEMS LOOKING FOR GORE

Situation in Canea More Critical Than Before.

Parade the Streets Demanding the Blood of the Christian Dogs - Circulating False Stories to Incite.

Canea, March 1.—Most of the foreign warships that were lying in the harbor here have left and gone to Suda bay, where there is a better anchorage than here. It is likely, however, that their presence here will again be required, as the situation has become more critical than ever before, and it would not be surprising if a conflict should occur. In one respect the interposition of the powers has had a bad effect, in that it has led the Moslems to believe that Europe is back of them in their combat with the Christians. As a result there are this afternoon 8,000 Moslem fighting men, besides the Turkish soldiers, all heavily armed, parading the streets of the city and demanding the blood of the Christian dogs who have dared to question the rights of the Turks to rule them. The combined forces that have been landed by the several powers number only 800 men and it is believed that without the aid of the warships they would prove of no avail in preserving order in the city.

The popular passion has been added to by Ishmael Pasha, the acting governor, who has circulated false stories to the effect that the Greek troops are mutilating Moslem children. The governor knows these stories to be untrue, and apparently his only object is to create among the Moslems deeper hatred of the Christians and to further excite the desire for revenge. He is carrying matters with a high hand, and it is likely that the powers will have to interfere. Accompanied by an armed body of Turks he left Canea today and occupied strategic positions in the vicinity of the city, from which he attacked the Christians, causing serious losses to them. The commanders of the warships remaining in the harbor protested to the governor against his breaking the armistice, but the protest was unheeded. The admirals commanding the foreign fleets have been notified of Ishmael's action and there is much speculation as to the course they will pursue.

GREEK STEAMER IS CAPTURED

She Was Found Landing Provisions and Munitions of War.

Canea, Crete, March 1.—The Greek steamer *Thessalis* has been seized by a British torpedo boat belonging to the United fleet, while attempting to land provisions and munitions of war for the Greek troops at Platania. Three members of the Greek chamber of deputies, M.M. Papajaneas, Espanis and Razelo, were on board the captured vessel.

Will Abdicate.

Paris, Feb. 27.—The *Figaro* asserts that King George of Greece intends to abdicate his throne in favor of his eldest son, Crown Prince Constantine.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN AGREE.

Will Jointly Maintain a Force in Corea.

Yokohama, March 1.—The governments of Russia and Japan have signed a convention, by the terms of which both powers are to station a limited force of troops in Corea for the protection of the Russian and Japanese settlements in that country. The signatory powers also agreed to assist the government of Corea financially and Russia undertakes to construct and maintain a line of telegraphic communication with Seoul, the Korean capital.

RUSSIA'S WORK INTERESTING

Dilke Wants an Explanation of Russian Acts.

London, March 1.—Sir Charles Dilke has given notice that on Monday he will ask the government in the house of commons to furnish what information may be in their possession as to whether the king of Corea is being protected by Russia and if the Korean military force is being drilled by Russian officers. He will also demand an official expression of opinion as to the consistency of Russian action in Corea with the pledge given by the government of Russia when Great Britain abandoned Port Hamilton.

THE JOKE LEADS TO MURDER

A Double Tragedy Enacted at Plain City, Utah.

Ogden, Utah, March 1.—As the result of what was apparently a joke, J. W. Lewis is now lying dead and John Nichols is now lying almost dead and John Nicholls is dead at Plain City. About a week ago Nichols playfully took a watch from Lewis' pocket and laughingly said: "I guess I'll keep it." When asked to return it he smiled and walked off. He came to Ogden and pawned the watch and when asked again by Lewis to return it he only laughed. Lewis discovered that the watch had been pawned and swore out a warrant for Nichols for petit larceny. Nichols heard of it, and, taking a 44-caliber revolver, started for Salt Creek, where Lewis and several others were working. "I'm going to settle that watch business," he said, and fired the bullet striking Lewis in the back. He then returned to his home, put a bullet into his forehead and almost immediately expired. Lewis was 20 years of age and was a southerner. Nichols was 22 and was born in Plain City.

Cement Works Destroyed.

Canton, O., Feb. 27.—The Eureka Cement works at Middlebranch, three miles from here, were completely destroyed by fire this morning, entailing a loss of about \$100,000. The works were owned by several capitalists. Seven men were thrown out of employ-

THE INAUGURATION OF WILLIAM MCKINLEY.



DRIVING BACK TO THE WHITE HOUSE THE NEW PRESIDENT SITS ON THE RIGHT SIDE.

THE MAKING OF A PRESIDENT.

PRECISELY WHAT MAJOR MCKINLEY WILL DO ON MARCH 4.

FIFTEEN HOURS OF WORK.

But the Actual Time of Changing the Nation's Administration Is Less than Three Short Minutes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—The actual process by which a citizen is converted into President of the United States and Chief Executive of the public affairs of 75,000,000 of people is an extraordinarily simple one. The administering and acceptance of the brief oath of office, a work of three minutes, and a complete revolution is effected in the governmental leaders of the most progressive and prosperous nation on this planet.

It is a revolution unaccompanied by disorder, bloodshed or riot; not even anxiety attends it. Yet some European political economists declare that our form of government is still in the experimental stage; they assert that it lacks the qualities of

endurance; that it is unstable. But what European nation could pass through the complete change that this country will undergo on Thursday next and without creating a ripple of sentimental excitement? People will go to bed Wednesday night with no idea of worrying about the great event of the morrow. A new hand will be at the nation's helm; there will be changes through the whole labyrinth of governmental departments, but the intricate machinery of Washington will not experience the smallest jar. Thus will the Republic demonstrate its inherent stability and endurance.

So simple is the process of making a President in these United States that it is possible to outline most minutely just what Major McKinley will do on March 4. Precedent governs the day's doings down to the tiniest detail as far as the incoming President is concerned. Of course in the external of the celebration of the inauguration, by which the multitude enjoys itself, there are slight changes. Each succeeding inauguration has shown an effort on the part of the various managing committees to make it a little bit grander than the preceding one and bring forward the element of display more prominently. In this only will Mr. McKinley's inauguration differ from Mr. Cleveland's.

A LARGE FAMILY PARTY.
According to the present programme Major McKinley and his party will arrive here on Tuesday evening in the famous car No. 38 of the Panhandle system. The Presidential party will consist of the Major, his wife and aged mother; Grace and James McKinley, his niece and nephew; Mrs. McKinley's sister, Mrs. Barber, and her children; Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, Colonel and Mrs. John M. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Endsley, of Johnstown, Pa., and

Major J. Smith, U. S. A., and Mrs. Smith, forming quite the largest family party that ever attended an incoming President.

All of these will be entertained at the Ebbitt House, where a suite of ten rooms has been prepared for the party. These rooms are on the third floor and front west, south and east, several of them looking out upon Fourteenth street. A private corridor leads to them, insuring privacy to the distinguished party. Four of these rooms formed the suite which Mr. McKinley occupied during his congressional terms, and a sentimental attachment to them had something to do with their reservation.

Wednesday, March 3 will be given up to conferences with the various men in charge of the inauguration. C. J. Bell, chairman of the Inauguration Committee, and his fellow workers have completed all of the preliminary work, and the celebration is expected to move with the even-celerity of a machine. Wednesday will be a busy day at the White House, too. Mrs. Cleveland, the children and her personal servants will leave for the new Princeton home, while Mr. Cleveland and his Cabinet will wind up the affairs of the fast-dying Administration.

Thursday, the great day, will have an early beginning at the hotel. The members of the new Cabinet will congregate there, also Mr. Hobart and his family and the Senatorial Inauguration Committee. There will be much bustle and excitement. The ladies will leave a few minutes before 11 o'clock for the Capitol. About 11 o'clock a closed carriage drawn by four horses will dash up to the hotel, and the word will be carried to Mr. McKinley that the President has sent his carriage from the White House. **OFF FOR THE WHITE HOUSE.**
A few minutes later the President-elect and his Senatorial attendants will make their way as best they can through the

crowd in the hotel corridors to the waiting carriage. Entering it, they will be driven away at a merry clip to the White House, followed by carriages containing the Vice-President-elect and the new Cabinet.

At the Executive Mansion Major McKinley will be ushered into the Blue Room, where he will be received by President Cleveland. The members of the outgoing Cabinet will be there also, and Major-General Miles and two aids clad in the brilliancy of their best uniforms. Then the new Cabinet will arrive, and a quarter of an hour will be spent in informal greetings. Overcoats will be doffed, and then the messenger will announce that the carriage is at the door. This will be an open landau drawn by four of the best horses in the Chief Executive's stable. President Cleveland and Major McKinley will walk out together, and according to precedent, the President will enter the carriage first, sitting on the right side. Major McKinley will take the seat beside him, a signal will be given to the negro coachman and the horses will move away at a gentle pace down the broad driveway.

THE DRIVE TO THE CAPITOL.
At the entrance gate an escort of the United States regulars will be drawn up, and these will take positions in front of and in the rear of the Presidential carriage. Further on will be the Artillery Band, and at the signal will play "Hail to the Chief." Stretching out for some distance behind will be the carriages containing the new and old Cabinets, the new Vice-President and the Senatorial committees.

Slowly the small procession will turn down Pennsylvania avenue, brilliant with flags and bunting and crowded with spectators from end to end. Police will keep the multitude in line, but nothing will stifle the cheering which will smother the crush of the band from one end of the avenue to the other. The two Presidents will have little time for talk; for the incoming Executive will be kept busy returning the salutations of the crowd.

The party will reach the Capitol at noon, the carriages driving up to the Senate wing. Elevators will convey the members of the two Cabinets and the two Presidents to the Senate floor, and here Mr. McKinley and Mr. Cleveland will be ushered into a private room.

Prior to the arrival of the party the Senate will be crowded with a distinguished gathering. Mrs. McKinley and the ladies of the new Presidential party will occupy the front benches in one of the galleries. The Diplomatic Corps, resplendent in gorgeous uniforms and led by Sir Julian Pauncefote as dean of the corps, will march slowly in. The outgoing Senate will be there, and also the new members about to be sworn in. Congressmen and ex-Congressmen will crowd the floor, and the Supreme Court Justices, clad in their long robes, will occupy conspicuous seats. Vice-President Stevenson will be seated at the presiding officer's desk for the last time, and one of the attendants will see that the hands of the Senate clock do not reach the hour of 12, although the correct time may be half an hour later.

There will be few minutes' wait, and then Mr. Hobart will enter and be escorted by two Senators to a seat next to Mr. Stevenson. Then will come President Cleveland and the members of his Cabinet, the President taking a seat in the open space near the presiding officer. A minute later Mr. McKinley and his Cabinet will enter, the President-elect taking the seat next to Mr. Cleveland.

SWEARING IN MR. HOBART.
Mr. Stevenson will then call the outgoing Senate to order, and in a short speech address the Fifty-fourth Congress for all time. His next act will be to swear in Mr. Hobart as Vice-President of the United States, and then Mr. Hobart will make a brief inaugural address of four or five hundred words. The task of swearing in the new Senators will follow, and while this is going on the two Presidents will leave the chamber, arm in arm, followed by the whole assemblage. They will make their way to the east front of the Capitol, where the great inauguration platform has been erected on a level with the first flight of steps. One thousand chairs on the platform will be occupied by distinguished persons, while the open space upon which the stand fronts will be jammed by the multitude. Fifteen thousand people can squeeze into this space, but if it held ten times that number there would be no gaps. The law requires the President to take the oath "in the presence of the people," and this has been construed to mean in the open air.

THE INAUGURATION INCLOSURE.
A small inclosure in the front and directly in the middle of the platform, holding a small table, nine chairs, a pitcher of ice water and a glass, and decorated with the national colors, will be the target of all eyes. Mr. McKinley and Mr. Cleveland will enter this inclosure, followed by Chief Justice Fuller, of the Supreme Court, Mr. Hobart, Mr. Stevenson and Secretary of State Olney.

Without more ado Mr. McKinley will stand up and deliver his inauguration speech. It will be short, comprising about twenty-five or thirty minutes, and scarcely one word of it will be heard by the multitude, particularly if the weather be inclement. Before the applause has died away Chief Justice Fuller will begin the reading of the oath by which Mr. McKinley swears to defend the Constitution of the United States, words which will be heard, the Major's

right hand will be raised in the air, and at the conclusion he will kiss a Bible which his mother has carried to church for more than three score years.

The return to the White House will follow immediately. This time Mr. McKinley will enter the four-horse carriage first and sit on the right hand side, with Mr. Cleveland on the left, and two members of the local committee facing them. The return to the White House will be in the same order as the departure a couple of hours before, except that in the line of carriages will be those of Mrs. McKinley and the ladies of the new Administration.

Heretofore a midday luncheon has always been served in the Executive Mansion to the outgoing and incoming officials, but this year it will be abandoned because of the long procession which must be reviewed. On the return Mr. McKinley will bid Mr. Cleveland farewell and then turn to his first arduous task of his Presidential labors—that is, reviewing the parade from the White House stand. Fifty thousand men will be in line, and General Porter, the grand marshal, says that they will move at the rate of 12,000 an hour. Even at this exceptional speed more than four hours of work will face the new President, and if the day should happen to be raw and cold it will be genuine work.

While the new President is on the stand Mr. Cleveland will leave the White House and begin his homeward journey. Generally the mistress of the White House helps to review the troops, but Mrs. McKinley's invalidism will probably interfere with this pleasure.

At 6:30 o'clock Mr. McKinley will leave the stand and enter the White House and eat his first Presidential dinner. There will be no time to talk over the great events of the day, however, for the party must dress for the inaugural ball in the Pension Building.

At 10 o'clock they will be driven to the ball, where they will probably spend less than half an hour. At 11 o'clock, before the real fun at the ball begins, they will be back at the White House ready to begin the formidable task of presiding over the affairs of the nation.

GRANTLAND GRIEVE.

THE TRADE WAS BROKEN OFF.

From the Chicago Tribune.
"I wonder if your people would like to have a good St. Bernard dog?" observed the matron in the fur-trimmed cloak who was coming to the city on a milk train.
"I don't know," said the square-jawed dame in black who sat on the other side of the aisle. "Got one to sell?"
"No, not exactly, to sell," rejoined the other.
"It's like this. You know the Kennans? Well, they gave him to us when he was a pup. He's grown now to be a great big splendid animal, and he hasn't any bad habits; but I've got tired of seeing him lying on the floor in the parlor all day. He's all right for a pet, but he takes up too much room, and I have made up my mind to give him away to anybody that will promise to take good care of him."
"I think it's likely he could take him."
"There's only one other thing I'd insist on. He wears a silver collar around his neck that cost us a couple of dollars, and it's as good as new. I should want \$2 for the collar. The dog won't cost anything."
"I don't think I want to take him that way. I'd be willing to give you \$2 for the dog, and you can throw the collar in. That would be more like business."
"No, I shouldn't be satisfied to let it go that way. I want my money back for the collar, but I can't bring myself to sell Rover. It comes to the same thing anyhow. You give me \$2 for the collar and I make you a present of the dog."
"That isn't the way I look at it. You would be selling me a dog collar for \$2 and throw in a dog. I should like to see an animal in the face if I got him like that."
"I couldn't sleep comfortably at night if I took a miserable little \$2 for old Rover."
"I'd never get done hating myself if I gave a \$2 bill for a leather strap with a piece of plate metal on it in order to get it."
"I don't believe you've got it?"
"I don't believe you've got any St. Bernard dog!" He's some old sheep-killing animal with the mange and you want to get rid of him!"
"You ought to have him if he's that kind! A decent dog wouldn't stay in your house!" They straightened themselves up, leaned stiffly back in their respective seats and glared hard at the other end of the car till the train rolled into the station.

The Continental papers have had many details about the recent manslaughter which occurred in the Czar's presence in Zarskoje Selo. The Czar was walking in the park when he remarked a gardener at his work and beckoned him to approach. The sentinel on duty did not notice the Czar's gesture, but believed, when he saw a man running toward the former that he meant mischief. He shot the gardener, who immediately fell dead. The Czar was greatly agitated by the scene.



A PEEP AT THE GREAT INAUGURAL BALL, WHICH WILL SEE VERY LITTLE OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

AHERN'S
For FINE DRESS GOODS,
SILKS and TRIMMINGS
Latest Novelties
* JUST RECEIVED *

Mere Mention.

Beet factory? Nit.
Albert Berry is a "warm politician."
H. S. McVicker is now sole owner of the city bakery.
R. W. Wilkins & Co., for blue vitrol for seed wheat.
Prof. Keller was a caller at Sioux City Wednesday.
Lou Hunter arrived home from Omaha last Tuesday.
A son was born to Frank Strahan and wife Monday.
The War Eagle Minstrels go to Wisner March 13th.
Lawyer Berry, of Sioux City, was in town last Saturday.
Judge Robinson was in town Monday confirming some land sales.
Harrington & Robbins, who occupy the corner store room when John Harrington moves out.
It is said by those who attended that everything sold for a high price at the Nelson sale yesterday.
John Harrington was attending business in Omaha Wednesday.
Miss Baker left for Mankato, Minn., where she expects to reside.
Mrs. Henry Ley went to Sheldon Tuesday for a few days' visit with her son Rollie.
The stockholders of the creamery association have a meeting this afternoon at the court house.
Uncle Henry Miller was a very welcome visitor Wednesday. He was a new cash subscriber.
Norfolk has voted the bonus for the completion of the Short Line to that city. The road will be built this summer.
Eighteen men in Wakefield have got the "Barber's Itch" and business with the barbers is getting pretty slim as the men are their own barbers since the "fuss" started.
Randolph Record: Joe Bartley, the last republican state treasurer we'll ever have, stole over half a million. Now it's time for the republicans to howl about keeping up the credit of the state.
Watch for grand announcement by Harrington & Robbins next week. Copy arrived too late for this issue. With this firm back in their old quarters and the "return of prosperity," we may all get in the "push."
Herald: Edwin S. Young, of Syracuse, General Missionary American Sunday School Union, arrived this morning with his family and will take up his future residence in this city. He has under his supervision the nine counties surrounding Wayne.
Miss Leta Corbit has secured a clerkship with M. P. Ahern. Fred Woodston is deputy postmaster. It was understood that both Sam Davies and Bob Osborn were ordered out of the room by the inspector who was here last week, but Sam informs us that he expects to be able to stay in it.
Jas. Dunlap, one of the best young men in the state of South Dakota, was married last Tuesday, at Carroll, to Miss Abbie Merrill. Mr. Dunlap is an old acquaintance of The Democrat scribe, and one of Vermillion's best boys. H. L. Kimball, sister and mother from Wakefield, attended the ceremony.
Randolph Record: A small piece of humanity, weighing 4 pounds, came to gladden the home of Mr. and Mrs. McKeen Wednesday.
Mr. McKeen is the goldbug editor of the Reporter and the above is a sample of how the single standard contracts and shrinks humanity where a fellow follows it up.

CORSET SALE.

Having a variety of kinds, among them Balls Bicycle Corset, very fine, at a great reduction at Miss H. Wilkinson's.

Ingalls Groceries

Get There Every Time You Know!

A few Infants Cloaks left, selling them at cost, also everything in stock at greatly reduced price at Miss H. Wilkinson's.

CORRECT REPORT.

Wheat is 53 cents.
Oats 9 to 10.
Corn 8.
Flax 56.
Butter 10.
Eggs 10.
Potatoes 25.
Magg. 257.

GOOD HOUSE WANTED.

A first class house wanted April 1st. Must be centrally located. Apply at Democrat office.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANT.

To George Brewer, Non-resident defendant:
You are hereby notified that on the 11th day of February, 1897, Eise Brewer filed a petition against you in the District Court, of Wayne county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which are to obtain a divorce from you, on the ground that you have willfully abandoned the plaintiff, without good cause, for the term of two years last past. You are required to answer said petition on or before Monday the 5th day of April, 1897.
Dated Feb. 11, 1897. EISE BREWER.
By her attorneys, F. A. Berry, and Frank Fuller.

MY SCHOOL DAYS.

How dear to my heart is the school I attended
And how I remember so distant and dim,
That red-headed Jim and the pin I bended,
And carefully put on the seat under him.
And how I recall the surprise of the master,
When Jim gave a yell and a spring from the pin.
So high that his bullet-head smashed the plaster,
And the scholars set up a terrible din.
That get me low, Jimmy,
That high leaping Jimmy,
That loud-shouting Jimmy
Who got on a pin.
—Exchange.

READING GRADE I.

The little child on entering school has a vocabulary of from 600 to 1,000 words. He has learned these by constantly associating the word with the object. The teacher, following nature's plan in the same way teaches the printed word. Going from object to picture and from picture to word. The pupil has learned the object as a whole; afterwards the different parts. The word as a whole should be learned, afterwards the parts and names of

EDUCATIONAL.

Devoted to the interests of the Teachers of Wayne County.

Generally, he who does anything easily is doing less than his best.
Words have double weight when there is a man and character back of them.—Horace Mann.

THE SAD SIDE OF THE STORY.

Deaths of great men all remind us
There are great men still about us;
When we leave this world behind us,
It will will get along without us.
—Springfield Union.

SCHOOLHOUSE BUSINIS.

Mr. Killian, local manager of Section No. 4 reports a very interesting meeting of that section of the reading circle Feb. 20th. The hour of the meeting in this section has been changed to 8 p. m. Many of the parents were present and took part in the discussion.
No section meetings will be held in March on account of bad roads, etc. Credit will be given teachers for attendance at the Norfolk meeting, March 31, April 1 and 2. Every teacher in the county should attend. Teachers who desire board cheaper than the hotel rates can find places in private families by writing to Supt. W. J. Dean, Norfolk.
Miss Mable Kemp, teacher in No. 2, and Miss Rose Carpenter, teacher in No. 61, closed their schools last Friday. Both young ladies will take review studies at the Normal.
Prof. A. H. Miller was down from Randolph last Saturday.
The lawlessness of American boys is a common topic of conversation. It is not often one can see an inhabited dwelling or a church without broken panes of glass. It is seldom that one can pass a crowd of boys on the street corner without hearing some insult or slighting remark. It is rare for a crowd of boys who "happened" to meet down town some evening to go home without exchanging a few signs or taking off a few gates. Are our schools responsible for this lawlessness? Are teachers doing all they can to train their pupils to have proper regard for the feelings and wishes of others?
While every teacher ought to read educational journals, the country teacher has especial need of such reading. The teachers of the graded schools have the benefit of mutual consultation at their teachers' meetings, and often have the counsel of experienced principals. The country teacher has none of these advantages. Often he seems to be working entirely alone. Often he does not know what is being done in our best schools.
It is true that most educational journals do not meet the wants of the country teacher. They give about all their space to long articles on psychology or the seminar method of studying history in the great universities, while the country teacher, surrounded by school material of all conditions, sizes, and ages, is left to grope in the dark.
The common school teacher wants to know the best methods of teaching arithmetic, geography and grammar, and the best methods of arousing the dormant energies of ordinary boys and girls. Teachers should take SEVERAL papers. The "Teachers' World" and primary Education" are good school journals from which to obtain methods and devices. "Our Times" or "The Weeks Current" are excellent little papers of current news. A few papers and books, however read and reread are better than many read carelessly.
[Subscribe for The Democrat.]

EDUCATIONAL.

which it is composed.
For the first lesson such words as are familiar to the child should be chosen, as cat, dog, hen, horse, book, slate, etc. The teacher should remember that the printed page is as uninteresting and unattractive to the child as a page of hieroglyphics would be to themselves; and much care and pains should be taken to make the words large, clear and plain, and not too near together as the little untrained eyes cannot follow and distinguish the differences in the forms of words.
One, or at most two new words, each lesson, are sufficient for the first week of school. After that time they may be gradually increased until as many as ten are taught by the end of the first year.
A word is learned when it is instantly recognized and instantly recalls an idea. The known words should be used in many different sentences, and kept on the board for constant review. The idea should be well in the mind of the child, before they are given the word. All words that do not recall an idea, except in connection with other words, should be developed in illustrated phrases, as an apple, my book, a chair, the box, my balls, using the object, then the picture with the preceding word, a, my, then having the two spoken together.
Next comes the idiom of which "I see" is the first. This is developed by sending children to the window and having them tell what they see. Who sees? I see. After the conversation, print idiom on board with known phrases, as, I see a chair; I see a hat; I see an apple; I see a box; (objects illustrated.) I have, is this, where is, have I, and others should follow as rapidly as possible.
Such words as is, are, this, that, here, there, he, she, his, her, should be gradually introduced and the correct uses of some taught. Also the period and question mark and the children taught to observe which is used before reading the sentences. The imperative and interrogative sentences play an important part in the first half-year's work. One day the children do as the crayon directs, as Fred close the door. May give me your book. Ned put your apple on the table. Another day the crayon asks questions and the children answer them.
After a number of word phrases and idioms have been developed, we may then begin to teach the sounds as the first step in making the child independent. The vowels should be grouped in families, and the children taught to give the sound with the mark.
A very pretty device for teaching sounds is a ladder with the shortest sound on the bottom round and so on in order until the longest sound is on the top round. The sounds of the consonants should not be neglected; but the children taught to give all the sounds in the words used. The sound of such letters as b, p, t, can more readily be learned by the children, if they are at the beginning of the word, very hard work made of the sound as b.
The object, phrase, idiom, word, sentence and phonic method, form a triune method of teaching reading and each should be used in its own time. If the child reads fluently he must recognize words at sight. Nothing but constant review and drill will secure this.
Following are a few of the devices we sometimes use for securing rapid recognition of words. Also some for busy work:
A list of review words is before the pupils.
They may read in turn.
Several may be supplied with pointers and run races in finding words.
One may name a word, if correct, erase it until the words are all erased.
One may find a word, then take his seat. This exercise is especially advantageous, as it leaves the weak ones with the teacher for a little extra drill.
The game peek-a-boo is always enjoyed by the children. As they like to shut their eyes.
Words, phrases or short sentences printed on manilla paper to be recognized instantly, afterward to be covered with lentiils or shoe-pegs. The same word may be used to prick with a pin; thus saying the teacher work.
Words written on stiff paper for the children to build sentences.
Slips with words to be traced or all words may be copied on slate.
Whatever the devices used, care should be taken that the main idea of learning the word—is not lost sight of.
If the words are well learned, and the children know the thought they are trying to express, expression will take care of itself.
Much is gained in this way if, instead of saying, read this or that, say: Tell me the story, or Ask me the question.
The thought is the root of which the word is the blossom. So in reading the understanding of an author is the root; the oral reading the blossom. If then we find our blossom defective it behooves us to look at the root.
Each sentence should be the embodiment of some thought which the children thoroughly understand and it should be read precisely as it should be spoken.

EDUCATIONAL.

are familiar to the child should be chosen, as cat, dog, hen, horse, book, slate, etc. The teacher should remember that the printed page is as uninteresting and unattractive to the child as a page of hieroglyphics would be to themselves; and much care and pains should be taken to make the words large, clear and plain, and not too near together as the little untrained eyes cannot follow and distinguish the differences in the forms of words.
One, or at most two new words, each lesson, are sufficient for the first week of school. After that time they may be gradually increased until as many as ten are taught by the end of the first year.
A word is learned when it is instantly recognized and instantly recalls an idea. The known words should be used in many different sentences, and kept on the board for constant review. The idea should be well in the mind of the child, before they are given the word. All words that do not recall an idea, except in connection with other words, should be developed in illustrated phrases, as an apple, my book, a chair, the box, my balls, using the object, then the picture with the preceding word, a, my, then having the two spoken together.
Next comes the idiom of which "I see" is the first. This is developed by sending children to the window and having them tell what they see. Who sees? I see. After the conversation, print idiom on board with known phrases, as, I see a chair; I see a hat; I see an apple; I see a box; (objects illustrated.) I have, is this, where is, have I, and others should follow as rapidly as possible.
Such words as is, are, this, that, here, there, he, she, his, her, should be gradually introduced and the correct uses of some taught. Also the period and question mark and the children taught to observe which is used before reading the sentences. The imperative and interrogative sentences play an important part in the first half-year's work. One day the children do as the crayon directs, as Fred close the door. May give me your book. Ned put your apple on the table. Another day the crayon asks questions and the children answer them.
After a number of word phrases and idioms have been developed, we may then begin to teach the sounds as the first step in making the child independent. The vowels should be grouped in families, and the children taught to give the sound with the mark.
A very pretty device for teaching sounds is a ladder with the shortest sound on the bottom round and so on in order until the longest sound is on the top round. The sounds of the consonants should not be neglected; but the children taught to give all the sounds in the words used. The sound of such letters as b, p, t, can more readily be learned by the children, if they are at the beginning of the word, very hard work made of the sound as b.
The object, phrase, idiom, word, sentence and phonic method, form a triune method of teaching reading and each should be used in its own time. If the child reads fluently he must recognize words at sight. Nothing but constant review and drill will secure this.
Following are a few of the devices we sometimes use for securing rapid recognition of words. Also some for busy work:
A list of review words is before the pupils.
They may read in turn.
Several may be supplied with pointers and run races in finding words.
One may name a word, if correct, erase it until the words are all erased.
One may find a word, then take his seat. This exercise is especially advantageous, as it leaves the weak ones with the teacher for a little extra drill.
The game peek-a-boo is always enjoyed by the children. As they like to shut their eyes.
Words, phrases or short sentences printed on manilla paper to be recognized instantly, afterward to be covered with lentiils or shoe-pegs. The same word may be used to prick with a pin; thus saying the teacher work.
Words written on stiff paper for the children to build sentences.
Slips with words to be traced or all words may be copied on slate.
Whatever the devices used, care should be taken that the main idea of learning the word—is not lost sight of.
If the words are well learned, and the children know the thought they are trying to express, expression will take care of itself.
Much is gained in this way if, instead of saying, read this or that, say: Tell me the story, or Ask me the question.
The thought is the root of which the word is the blossom. So in reading the understanding of an author is the root; the oral reading the blossom. If then we find our blossom defective it behooves us to look at the root.
Each sentence should be the embodiment of some thought which the children thoroughly understand and it should be read precisely as it should be spoken.

EDUCATIONAL.

are familiar to the child should be chosen, as cat, dog, hen, horse, book, slate, etc. The teacher should remember that the printed page is as uninteresting and unattractive to the child as a page of hieroglyphics would be to themselves; and much care and pains should be taken to make the words large, clear and plain, and not too near together as the little untrained eyes cannot follow and distinguish the differences in the forms of words.
One, or at most two new words, each lesson, are sufficient for the first week of school. After that time they may be gradually increased until as many as ten are taught by the end of the first year.
A word is learned when it is instantly recognized and instantly recalls an idea. The known words should be used in many different sentences, and kept on the board for constant review. The idea should be well in the mind of the child, before they are given the word. All words that do not recall an idea, except in connection with other words, should be developed in illustrated phrases, as an apple, my book, a chair, the box, my balls, using the object, then the picture with the preceding word, a, my, then having the two spoken together.
Next comes the idiom of which "I see" is the first. This is developed by sending children to the window and having them tell what they see. Who sees? I see. After the conversation, print idiom on board with known phrases, as, I see a chair; I see a hat; I see an apple; I see a box; (objects illustrated.) I have, is this, where is, have I, and others should follow as rapidly as possible.
Such words as is, are, this, that, here, there, he, she, his, her, should be gradually introduced and the correct uses of some taught. Also the period and question mark and the children taught to observe which is used before reading the sentences. The imperative and interrogative sentences play an important part in the first half-year's work. One day the children do as the crayon directs, as Fred close the door. May give me your book. Ned put your apple on the table. Another day the crayon asks questions and the children answer them.
After a number of word phrases and idioms have been developed, we may then begin to teach the sounds as the first step in making the child independent. The vowels should be grouped in families, and the children taught to give the sound with the mark.
A very pretty device for teaching sounds is a ladder with the shortest sound on the bottom round and so on in order until the longest sound is on the top round. The sounds of the consonants should not be neglected; but the children taught to give all the sounds in the words used. The sound of such letters as b, p, t, can more readily be learned by the children, if they are at the beginning of the word, very hard work made of the sound as b.
The object, phrase, idiom, word, sentence and phonic method, form a triune method of teaching reading and each should be used in its own time. If the child reads fluently he must recognize words at sight. Nothing but constant review and drill will secure this.
Following are a few of the devices we sometimes use for securing rapid recognition of words. Also some for busy work:
A list of review words is before the pupils.
They may read in turn.
Several may be supplied with pointers and run races in finding words.
One may name a word, if correct, erase it until the words are all erased.
One may find a word, then take his seat. This exercise is especially advantageous, as it leaves the weak ones with the teacher for a little extra drill.
The game peek-a-boo is always enjoyed by the children. As they like to shut their eyes.
Words, phrases or short sentences printed on manilla paper to be recognized instantly, afterward to be covered with lentiils or shoe-pegs. The same word may be used to prick with a pin; thus saying the teacher work.
Words written on stiff paper for the children to build sentences.
Slips with words to be traced or all words may be copied on slate.
Whatever the devices used, care should be taken that the main idea of learning the word—is not lost sight of.
If the words are well learned, and the children know the thought they are trying to express, expression will take care of itself.
Much is gained in this way if, instead of saying, read this or that, say: Tell me the story, or Ask me the question.
The thought is the root of which the word is the blossom. So in reading the understanding of an author is the root; the oral reading the blossom. If then we find our blossom defective it behooves us to look at the root.
Each sentence should be the embodiment of some thought which the children thoroughly understand and it should be read precisely as it should be spoken.

EDUCATIONAL.

are familiar to the child should be chosen, as cat, dog, hen, horse, book, slate, etc. The teacher should remember that the printed page is as uninteresting and unattractive to the child as a page of hieroglyphics would be to themselves; and much care and pains should be taken to make the words large, clear and plain, and not too near together as the little untrained eyes cannot follow and distinguish the differences in the forms of words.
One, or at most two new words, each lesson, are sufficient for the first week of school. After that time they may be gradually increased until as many as ten are taught by the end of the first year.
A word is learned when it is instantly recognized and instantly recalls an idea. The known words should be used in many different sentences, and kept on the board for constant review. The idea should be well in the mind of the child, before they are given the word. All words that do not recall an idea, except in connection with other words, should be developed in illustrated phrases, as an apple, my book, a chair, the box, my balls, using the object, then the picture with the preceding word, a, my, then having the two spoken together.
Next comes the idiom of which "I see" is the first. This is developed by sending children to the window and having them tell what they see. Who sees? I see. After the conversation, print idiom on board with known phrases, as, I see a chair; I see a hat; I see an apple; I see a box; (objects illustrated.) I have, is this, where is, have I, and others should follow as rapidly as possible.
Such words as is, are, this, that, here, there, he, she, his, her, should be gradually introduced and the correct uses of some taught. Also the period and question mark and the children taught to observe which is used before reading the sentences. The imperative and interrogative sentences play an important part in the first half-year's work. One day the children do as the crayon directs, as Fred close the door. May give me your book. Ned put your apple on the table. Another day the crayon asks questions and the children answer them.
After a number of word phrases and idioms have been developed, we may then begin to teach the sounds as the first step in making the child independent. The vowels should be grouped in families, and the children taught to give the sound with the mark.
A very pretty device for teaching sounds is a ladder with the shortest sound on the bottom round and so on in order until the longest sound is on the top round. The sounds of the consonants should not be neglected; but the children taught to give all the sounds in the words used. The sound of such letters as b, p, t, can more readily be learned by the children, if they are at the beginning of the word, very hard work made of the sound as b.
The object, phrase, idiom, word, sentence and phonic method, form a triune method of teaching reading and each should be used in its own time. If the child reads fluently he must recognize words at sight. Nothing but constant review and drill will secure this.
Following are a few of the devices we sometimes use for securing rapid recognition of words. Also some for busy work:
A list of review words is before the pupils.
They may read in turn.
Several may be supplied with pointers and run races in finding words.
One may name a word, if correct, erase it until the words are all erased.
One may find a word, then take his seat. This exercise is especially advantageous, as it leaves the weak ones with the teacher for a little extra drill.
The game peek-a-boo is always enjoyed by the children. As they like to shut their eyes.
Words, phrases or short sentences printed on manilla paper to be recognized instantly, afterward to be covered with lentiils or shoe-pegs. The same word may be used to prick with a pin; thus saying the teacher work.
Words written on stiff paper for the children to build sentences.
Slips with words to be traced or all words may be copied on slate.
Whatever the devices used, care should be taken that the main idea of learning the word—is not lost sight of.
If the words are well learned, and the children know the thought they are trying to express, expression will take care of itself.
Much is gained in this way if, instead of saying, read this or that, say: Tell me the story, or Ask me the question.
The thought is the root of which the word is the blossom. So in reading the understanding of an author is the root; the oral reading the blossom. If then we find our blossom defective it behooves us to look at the root.
Each sentence should be the embodiment of some thought which the children thoroughly understand and it should be read precisely as it should be spoken.

EDUCATIONAL.

are familiar to the child should be chosen, as cat, dog, hen, horse, book, slate, etc. The teacher should remember that the printed page is as uninteresting and unattractive to the child as a page of hieroglyphics would be to themselves; and much care and pains should be taken to make the words large, clear and plain, and not too near together as the little untrained eyes cannot follow and distinguish the differences in the forms of words.
One, or at most two new words, each lesson, are sufficient for the first week of school. After that time they may be gradually increased until as many as ten are taught by the end of the first year.
A word is learned when it is instantly recognized and instantly recalls an idea. The known words should be used in many different sentences, and kept on the board for constant review. The idea should be well in the mind of the child, before they are given the word. All words that do not recall an idea, except in connection with other words, should be developed in illustrated phrases, as an apple, my book, a chair, the box, my balls, using the object, then the picture with the preceding word, a, my, then having the two spoken together.
Next comes the idiom of which "I see" is the first. This is developed by sending children to the window and having them tell what they see. Who sees? I see. After the conversation, print idiom on board with known phrases, as, I see a chair; I see a hat; I see an apple; I see a box; (objects illustrated.) I have, is this, where is, have I, and others should follow as rapidly as possible.
Such words as is, are, this, that, here, there, he, she, his, her, should be gradually introduced and the correct uses of some taught. Also the period and question mark and the children taught to observe which is used before reading the sentences. The imperative and interrogative sentences play an important part in the first half-year's work. One day the children do as the crayon directs, as Fred close the door. May give me your book. Ned put your apple on the table. Another day the crayon asks questions and the children answer them.
After a number of word phrases and idioms have been developed, we may then begin to teach the sounds as the first step in making the child independent. The vowels should be grouped in families, and the children taught to give the sound with the mark.
A very pretty device for teaching sounds is a ladder with the shortest sound on the bottom round and so on in order until the longest sound is on the top round. The sounds of the consonants should not be neglected; but the children taught to give all the sounds in the words used. The sound of such letters as b, p, t, can more readily be learned by the children, if they are at the beginning of the word, very hard work made of the sound as b.
The object, phrase, idiom, word, sentence and phonic method, form a triune method of teaching reading and each should be used in its own time. If the child reads fluently he must recognize words at sight. Nothing but constant review and drill will secure this.
Following are a few of the devices we sometimes use for securing rapid recognition of words. Also some for busy work:
A list of review words is before the pupils.
They may read in turn.
Several may be supplied with pointers and run races in finding words.
One may name a word, if correct, erase it until the words are all erased.
One may find a word, then take his seat. This exercise is especially advantageous, as it leaves the weak ones with the teacher for a little extra drill.
The game peek-a-boo is always enjoyed by the children. As they like to shut their eyes.
Words, phrases or short sentences printed on manilla paper to be recognized instantly, afterward to be covered with lentiils or shoe-pegs. The same word may be used to prick with a pin; thus saying the teacher work.
Words written on stiff paper for the children to build sentences.
Slips with words to be traced or all words may be copied on slate.
Whatever the devices used, care should be taken that the main idea of learning the word—is not lost sight of.
If the words are well learned, and the children know the thought they are trying to express, expression will take care of itself.
Much is gained in this way if, instead of saying, read this or that, say: Tell me the story, or Ask me the question.
The thought is the root of which the word is the blossom. So in reading the understanding of an author is the root; the oral reading the blossom. If then we find our blossom defective it behooves us to look at the root.
Each sentence should be the embodiment of some thought which the children thoroughly understand and it should be read precisely as it should be spoken.

EDUCATIONAL.

are familiar to the child should be chosen, as cat, dog, hen, horse, book, slate, etc. The teacher should remember that the printed page is as uninteresting and unattractive to the child as a page of hieroglyphics would be to themselves; and much care and pains should be taken to make the words large, clear and plain, and not too near together as the little untrained eyes cannot follow and distinguish the differences in the forms of words.
One, or at most two new words, each lesson, are sufficient for the first week of school. After that time they may be gradually increased until as many as ten are taught by the end of the first year.
A word is learned when it is instantly recognized and instantly recalls an idea. The known words should be used in many different sentences, and kept on the board for constant review. The idea should be well in the mind of the child, before they are given the word. All words that do not recall an idea, except in connection with other words, should be developed in illustrated phrases, as an apple, my book, a chair, the box, my balls, using the object, then the picture with the preceding word, a, my, then having the two spoken together.
Next comes the idiom of which "I see" is the first. This is developed by sending children to the window and having them tell what they see. Who sees? I see. After the conversation, print idiom on board with known phrases, as, I see a chair; I see a hat; I see an apple; I see a box; (objects illustrated.) I have, is this, where is, have I, and others should follow as rapidly as possible.
Such words as is, are, this, that, here, there, he, she, his, her, should be gradually introduced and the correct uses of some taught. Also the period and question mark and the children taught to observe which is used before reading the sentences. The imperative and interrogative sentences play an important part in the first half-year's work. One day the children do as the crayon directs, as Fred close the door. May give me your book. Ned put your apple on the table. Another day the crayon asks questions and the children answer them.
After a number of word phrases and idioms have been developed, we may then begin to teach the sounds as the first step in making the child independent. The vowels should be grouped in families, and the children taught to give the sound with the mark.
A very pretty device for teaching sounds is a ladder with the shortest sound on the bottom round and so on in order until the longest sound is on the top round. The sounds of the consonants should not be neglected; but the children taught to give all the sounds in the words used. The sound of such letters as b, p, t, can more readily be learned by the children, if they are at the beginning of the word, very hard work made of the sound as b.
The object, phrase, idiom, word, sentence and phonic method, form a triune method of teaching reading and each should be used in its own time. If the child reads fluently he must recognize words at sight. Nothing but constant review and drill will secure this.
Following are a few of the devices we sometimes use for securing rapid recognition of words. Also some for busy work:
A list of review words is before the pupils.
They may read in turn.
Several may be supplied with pointers and run races in finding words.
One may name a word, if correct, erase it until the words are all erased.
One may find a word, then take his seat. This exercise is especially advantageous, as it leaves the weak ones with the teacher for a little extra drill.
The game peek-a-boo is always enjoyed by the children. As they like to shut their eyes.
Words, phrases or short sentences printed on manilla paper to be recognized instantly, afterward to be covered with lentiils or shoe-pegs. The same word may be used to prick with a pin; thus saying the teacher work.
Words written on stiff paper for the children to build sentences.
Slips with words to be traced or all words may be copied on slate.
Whatever the devices used, care should be taken that the main idea of learning the word—is not lost sight of.
If the words are well learned, and the children know the thought they are trying to express, expression will take care of itself.
Much is gained in this way if, instead of saying, read this or that, say: Tell me the story, or Ask me the question.
The thought is the root of which the word is the blossom. So in reading the understanding of an author is the root; the oral reading the blossom. If then we find our blossom defective it behooves us to look at the root.
Each sentence should be the embodiment of some thought which the children thoroughly understand and it should be read precisely as it should be spoken.

EDUCATIONAL.

are familiar to the child should be chosen, as cat, dog, hen, horse, book, slate, etc. The teacher should remember that the printed page is as uninteresting and unattractive to the child as a page of hieroglyphics would be to themselves; and much care and pains should be taken to make the words large, clear and plain, and not too near together as the little untrained eyes cannot follow and distinguish the differences in the forms of words.
One, or at most two new words, each lesson, are sufficient for the first week of school. After that time they may be gradually increased until as many as ten are taught by the end of the first year.
A word is learned when it is instantly recognized and instantly recalls an idea. The known words should be used in many different sentences, and kept on the board for constant review. The idea should be well in the mind of the child, before they are given the word. All words that do not recall an idea, except in connection with other words, should be developed in illustrated phrases, as an apple, my book, a chair, the box, my balls, using the object, then the picture with the preceding word, a, my, then having the two spoken together.
Next comes the idiom of which "I see" is the first. This is developed by sending children to the window and having them tell what they see. Who sees? I see. After the conversation, print idiom on board with known phrases, as, I see a chair; I see a hat; I see an apple; I see a box; (objects illustrated.) I have, is this, where is, have I, and others should follow as rapidly as possible.
Such words as is, are, this, that, here, there, he, she, his, her, should be gradually introduced and the correct uses of some taught. Also the period and question mark and the children taught to observe which is used before reading the sentences. The imperative and interrogative sentences play an important part in the first half-year's work. One day the children do as the crayon directs, as Fred close the door. May give me your book. Ned put your apple on the table. Another day the crayon asks questions and the children answer them.
After a number of word phrases and idioms have been developed, we may then begin to teach the sounds as the first step in making the child independent. The vowels should be grouped in families, and the children taught to give the sound with the mark.
A very pretty device for teaching sounds is a ladder with the shortest sound on the bottom round and so on in order until the longest sound is on the top round. The sounds of the consonants should not be neglected; but the children taught to give all the sounds in the words used. The sound of such letters as b, p, t, can more readily be learned by the children, if they are at the beginning of the word, very hard work made of the sound as b.
The object, phrase, idiom, word, sentence and phonic method, form a triune method of teaching reading and each should be used in its own time. If the child reads fluently he must recognize words at sight. Nothing but constant review and drill will secure this.
Following are a few of the devices we sometimes use for securing rapid recognition of words. Also some for busy work:
A list of review words is before the pupils.
They may read in turn.
Several may be supplied with pointers and run races in finding words.
One may name a word, if correct, erase it until the words are all erased.
One may find a word, then take his seat. This exercise is especially advantageous, as it leaves the weak ones with the teacher for a little extra drill.
The game peek-a-boo is always enjoyed by the children. As they like to shut their eyes.
Words, phrases or short sentences printed on manilla paper to be recognized instantly, afterward to be covered with lentiils or shoe-pegs. The same word may be used to prick with a pin; thus saying the teacher work.
Words written on stiff paper for the children to build sentences.
Slips with words to be traced or all words may be copied on slate.
Whatever the devices used, care should be taken that the main idea of learning the word—is not lost sight of.
If the words are well learned, and the children know the thought they are trying to express, expression will take care of itself.
Much is gained in this way if, instead of saying, read this or that, say: Tell me the story, or Ask me the question.
The thought is the root of which the word is the blossom. So in reading the understanding of an author is the root; the oral reading the blossom. If then we find our blossom defective it behooves us to look at the root.
Each sentence should be the embodiment of some thought which the children thoroughly understand and it should be read precisely as it should be spoken.

EDUCATIONAL.

are familiar to the child should be chosen, as cat, dog, hen, horse, book, slate, etc. The teacher should remember that the printed page is as uninteresting and unattractive to the child as a page of hieroglyphics would be to themselves; and much care and pains should be taken to make the words large, clear and plain, and not too near together as the little untrained eyes cannot follow and distinguish the differences in the forms of words.
One, or at most two new words, each lesson, are sufficient for the first week of school. After that time they may be gradually increased until as many as ten are taught by the end of the first year.
A word is learned when it is instantly recognized and instantly recalls an idea. The known words should be used in many different sentences, and kept on the board for constant review. The idea should be well in the mind of the child, before they are given the word. All words that do not recall an idea, except in connection with other words, should be developed in illustrated phrases, as an apple, my book, a chair, the box, my balls, using the object, then the picture with the preceding word, a, my, then having the two spoken together.
Next comes the idiom of which "I see" is the first. This is developed by sending children to the window and having them tell what they see. Who sees? I see. After the conversation, print idiom on board with known phrases, as, I see a chair; I see a hat; I see an apple; I see a box; (objects illustrated.) I have, is this, where is, have I, and others should follow as rapidly as possible.
Such words as is, are, this, that, here, there, he, she, his, her, should be gradually introduced and the correct uses of some taught. Also the period and question mark and the children taught to observe which is used before reading the sentences. The imperative and interrogative sentences play an important part in the first half-year's work. One day the children do as the crayon directs, as Fred close the door. May give me your book. Ned put your apple on the table. Another day the crayon asks questions and the children answer them.
After a number of word phrases and idioms have been developed, we may then begin to teach the sounds as the first step in making the child independent. The vowels should be grouped in families, and the children taught to give the sound with the mark.
A very pretty device for teaching sounds is a ladder with the shortest sound on the bottom round and so on in order until the longest sound is on the top round. The sounds of the consonants should not be neglected; but the children taught to give all the sounds in the words used. The sound of such letters as b, p, t, can more readily be learned by the children, if they are at the beginning of the word, very hard work made of the sound as b.
The object, phrase, idiom, word, sentence and phonic method, form a triune method of teaching reading and each should be used in its own time. If the child reads fluently he must recognize words at sight. Nothing but constant review and drill will secure this.
Following are a few of the devices we sometimes use for securing rapid recognition of words. Also some for busy work:
A list of review words is before the pupils.
They may read in turn.
Several may be supplied with pointers and run races in finding words.
One may name a word, if correct, erase it until the words are all erased.
One may find a word, then take his seat. This exercise is especially advantageous, as it leaves the weak ones with the teacher for a little extra drill.
The game peek-a-boo is always enjoyed by the children. As they like to shut their eyes.
Words, phrases or short sentences printed on manilla paper to be recognized instantly, afterward to be covered with lentiils or shoe-pegs. The same word may be used to prick with a pin; thus saying the teacher work.
Words written on stiff paper for the children to build sentences.
Slips with words to be traced or all words may be copied on slate.
Whatever the devices used, care should be taken that the main idea of learning the word—is not lost sight of.
If the words are well learned, and the children know the thought they are trying to express, expression will take care of itself.
Much is gained in this way if, instead of saying, read this or that, say: Tell me the story, or Ask me the question.
The thought is the root of which the word is the blossom. So in reading the understanding of an author is the root; the oral reading the blossom. If then we find our blossom defective it behooves us to look at the root.
Each sentence should be the embodiment of some thought which the children thoroughly understand and it should be read precisely as it should be spoken.

EDUCATIONAL.

are familiar to the child should be chosen, as cat, dog, hen, horse, book, slate, etc. The teacher should remember that the printed page is as uninteresting and unattractive to the child as a page of hieroglyphics would be to themselves; and much care and pains should be taken to make the words large, clear and plain, and not too near together as the little untrained eyes cannot follow and distinguish the differences in the forms of words.
One,

State Senator Holler of Indiana, who owns large landed tracts in St. Joseph county, that state, has offered to give the state 160 acres of land near South Bend as a site for a separate women's prison.

Starfish commit suicide. When one is caught with a net it dissolves itself into many pieces which escape through the meshes. In time each piece becomes a perfect animal. To preserve a starfish it must be plunged into a bucket of fresh water before it has had time to take alarm.

In the reign of Edward III there were at Bristol three brothers who were eminent clothiers and woolen weavers, and whose family name was Blanket. They were the first persons who manufactured that comfortable material which has ever since been called by their name, and which was then used for peasants' clothing.

Perhaps the most remarkable art exhibit in the world is that of the lunatics in the Ville-Evrard asylum at Paris. Most of the patients in the asylum have been painters or designers, and the physicians in charge inaugurated a "salon" of their works. The effect on the minds of the patients is said to be excellent.

Major J. G. Lee, Louisiana's commissioner of agriculture, says that from the 2,500,000 acres in that state under cultivation there is raised annually about \$75,000,000 worth of different products, and he claims that no other state in the union can show equal results.

Perhaps the most splendidly decorated church in England is that of Whitney Court, Worcestershire. It is entirely constructed of white marble, the pews are carved and the pulpit is of genuine Carrara marble, richly paneled with precious stones.

Fire starting on an up stairs hearth in the home of United States Marshal James McKay at Tampa, Fla., burned through the floor at 2 a. m. and severed the cord of a picture, the fall of which aroused the family, who sought burglars and found the fire.

Lighted cigarettes were distributed the other day among a lot of monkeys at the zoo in Paris by some mischievous urchins. The animals puffed away at the weed in evident enjoyment until the advent of the keeper, who put a stop to it.

The number of persons in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland who use Gaelic as their native language is much larger than is commonly supposed. It includes 660,000 in Ireland, 350,000 in Wales and 230,000 in Scotland.

Arizona people have been for nearly a month congratulating themselves upon their climate, birds having been reported as building their nests on January 10 at Safford, and buds having begun to swell soon afterward.

A French statistician has calculated that the human eye travels over 2,000 yards in reading an ordinary sized novel. The average human being is supposed to get through 2,300 miles of reading in a lifetime.

There are forests of leafless trees in some part of Australia. They respire, so to say, through a little stem, apparently answering the purpose of a leaf. The tree is known as "the leafless acacia."

When lions and tigers are born in captivity the greatest care has to be exercised to keep them for several days in the dark and undisturbed, as otherwise the mothers will invariably destroy them.

An Iowa man has invented a machine, which he hopes to have in operation by the next harvest season, for cutting corn and separating the ears and stalks at the rate of fifteen acres a day.

In Vanceboro, Ky., is a man 35 years old who has three families. He was divorced one afternoon recently from his third wife and he was married to a fourth on the following evening.

An Emporia woman who, tiring of a physician, had adopted Christian science immolated a poodle in the delusion that in that way only could her children escape being poisoned.

The women of a Missouri town which has just passed an anti-high hat bill have demanded of the town council that a law be passed prohibiting men going out between the acts.

Numerous experiments to determine the best fire resisting materials for the construction of doors have proved that wood covered with tin resists fire better than an iron door.

A highland claymore that was once the property of Rob Roy was sold at auction in London the other day for \$100. It was the handwork of Andria Ferrari.

Spain's wretched showing in agricultural pursuits is said by the British consul at Cadix to be due to the use of primitive implements of the time of Julius Caesar.

Insects are for their size the strongest members of the animal creation. Many beetles can lift a weight equal to more than 500 times the weight of their own bodies.

Thieves threw a hook and line through an open window of a house at Conway, Mex., and stole the bed covers under which the owner of the house was sleeping.

That of sixty arbitration treaties between the nations of the world since the United States has borne a part in more than any other.

NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

Lincoln, Feb. 24.—There was but little more than a quorum present at roll call yesterday. Nine members had been excused for the purpose of visiting the state institutions and others had not arrived in time to report present.

After prayer the journal of Friday was read and approved. A motion was made for a committee of three to wait upon one of the judges of the supreme court and request such members to appear in the senate and administer the oath of office to John Jeffcoat as a senator.

Senator Murphy sent up a resolution denying a special grant to be administered to Senator Jeffcoat.

Senator Howell denounced the resolution as an insult to the senate and to Senator Jeffcoat.

On a point of order raised by Senator Ransom the resolution of Senator Murphy was ruled out of order.

Senator Howell introduced a resolution to amend the constitution of Nebraska, the house concurring, that we hereby petition the congress of the United States to enact such law, or one similar thereto, so that the census of the United States in the proposed law, and be it further.

Resolved, That our senators and representatives in congress be and they are hereby requested to give their support to said proposed law.

A special communication was received from the governor in relation to a concurrent resolution of the legislature, relative to the proposed law, and be it further.

Lincoln, Feb. 24.—The house was called to order yesterday by the speaker at 10 o'clock.

A number of petitions were read asking the members of the legislature to vote for the passage of an appropriation for the Trans-Mississippi exposition.

Standing committees reported back a bill, indefinitely postpone or put on general file. These were:

Senate file No. 46, Ransom's veto bill for standing committee on general file.

Senate file No. 52, relating to the establishment and maintenance of public roads and bridges. Recommended to pass.

Senate file No. 6, providing that judges of the district court may fix the district in which they shall sit, and that such judges are to report for duty, was recommended to pass.

A large number of bills from the judiciary committee were indefinitely postponed or placed on general file.

The bills reducing the salaries of the superintendents at the state asylums for the deaf and blind were on general file, with the recommendation that they pass.

The governor's private secretary was announced, and delivered a special message to the house, relative to the recommendation by the Kansas legislature of the North and South railroad.

Communication and resolutions from the governor referred to committee on railroads.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

Lincoln, Feb. 25.—It was a slim looking senate chamber when the roll was called yesterday morning. There was a constitutional quorum present, but not much more than that.

After the usual prayer the journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Senator Howell introduced a resolution from his constituent asking that no appropriation be made for the Trans-Mississippi exposition, and Senator Fritz sent up a similar resolution, and the senate passed up a list of names of persons who were willing to sanction an appropriation for the exposition, with the amount they thought proper to appropriate, and to sign the same.

The senate voted on the affirmative were: Cameron, Farrell, Gering, Grothman, Haller, Healy, Howell, Johnson, Lee, Mully, Murphy, Osborn, Ransom, Ritchie, Schaaf, Steele, Weller and Jeffcoat.

Those voting in the negative were: Caldwell, Comaway and Spencer.

Absent and not voting: Dearing, Dundas, Feltz, Graham, McCham, Miller, Metz, and Weller.

Senate file No. 23, and 134 were sent to the general file. Senate file No. 25, which is a duplicate of senate file 133, was indefinitely postponed.

Senator Schaal sent up a concurrent resolution asking congress to ascertain the amount of real estate, shares of stock and other corporate property owned in the United States by non-resident aliens.

The resolution offered yesterday by Senator Johnson was read a second time and referred to the committee on federal relations.

Senator Murphy's resolution, which asked for a committee to investigate the accounts of the late state auditor, was called up and the committee asked for was granted.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

Lincoln, Feb. 27.—The senate opened yesterday with Ransom in the chair.

Senator Caldwell presented a Cuban resolution.

Senator Healy presented one in favor of a treaty with the United States, relative to Canada for a "bird day."

Several new measures were introduced.

THE HOUSE

Lincoln, Feb. 27.—Mrs. Moberly, immediately after the reading of the journal addressed the members on the subject of the methods and treatment of patients at the state asylum for the insane.

She described her reception at the asylum, and introduced a photograph showing her appearance just before and just after her confinement in the asylum to demonstrate that she was sane.

She declared that she had been put in a ward, the third, which is specially constructed to make inmates insane. She described the system of punishment which she believed was exercised by those who had pursued her for twenty years with their persecution.

The "General Current of Events" which were with her from her own experience and words of the victim could be known to the attendant in a distant part of the building, was a part of this system.

The house took up bills on third reading.

House roll No. 102, providing for incorporation of the order of the Eastern Star, was passed.

House roll No. 70, providing that husband and wife may not testify against each other except in an action between themselves, or parties or in criminal proceedings for a crime committed by one against the other, provided, however, they may in all criminal prosecutions be witnesses for the state, was passed.

House roll No. 14, providing that there shall be no more sales of public lands, was passed.

House roll No. 61, providing for elections in newly established counties, was passed.

House roll No. 29, providing that mutual insurance companies may insure country churches and school houses, was passed.

The house took a recess to 2 p. m.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

Lincoln, March 1.—There were few absentees at roll call Saturday. Senator Conway was excused on account of pressing business.

Senator Watson asked to be excused until Monday, and it was so ordered.

The journal of Friday was read and approved.

Governor Holcomb sent in a communication in relation to employment of persons in the work of the senate was wholly routine.

THE HOUSE

Lincoln, March 1.—The first business was the bill providing pay for contestants from Douglas county. The bill was passed.

A large number of bills were introduced and read the first time. These were:

Concurrent resolution No. 33, by J. A. Clark, a concurrent resolution to establish a bird day for the state of Nebraska.

House roll No. 52, by H. A. Clark, a bill for an act to provide for the erection of a building to be used for a boiler house, engine room, electric light plant, laundry and workshop for the institution of the blind, located at Hastings, Gage county, Nebraska.

House roll No. 53, by Kasper, a bill for an act to amend section A. 4, chapter 18, article I, of the constitution of Nebraska, entitled "Delinquent personal taxes," to read as follows:

House roll No. 54, by J. M. Snyder, a bill for an act imposing a tax on legacies and successions.

House roll No. 55, by Wiebe, a bill for an act to amend section 1, chapter 18, article I, of the constitution of Nebraska, relating to township organization, and repealing said section so amended.

House roll No. 56, by J. M. Snyder, a bill for an act imposing a tax on legacies and successions.

House roll No. 57, by J. M. Snyder, a bill for an act imposing a tax on legacies and successions.

House roll No. 58, by J. M. Snyder, a bill for an act imposing a tax on legacies and successions.

STAKE THEIR ALL ON THE LAW

Fusion Leaders Are Bound to Have a Reckon.

Will Repeat Parts of the Law Relating to Injunctions That the Reckon May Not Be Delayed by the Courts.

Lincoln, Neb., March 2.—Fusion party leaders have prepared to throw aside everything that proposes to interfere with the recount of the votes along the lines mapped out by them.

They are determined to re-canvass the votes by which it was declared on the face of the returns that the proposition to increase the number of supreme court judges to five did not carry.

They think a fair and careful count will indicate that the people voted for the proposed constitutional amendment and are prepared to base their destiny politically upon what the recount will show.

They express the bitterest dissatisfaction with the canvass bill which was introduced and passed in the house.

It became a law before the leaders really saw its real significance. Now they have introduced a bill in the senate amending the law just enacted.

The new bill was introduced by W. H. Thompson of Grand Island and approved by other prominent fusionists.

It was, however, submitted to only a few fusionists in the senate and was a great surprise to the majority in that body.

In addition to this bill an amendment has been offered by Ransom of Douglas and attached to another measure, the amendment having for its object the repeal of the present law providing for a superseded bond, which shall continue an injunction in force until the case is heard and finally determined by the supreme court.

Injunction suits have been commenced in Lancaster and Douglas counties to restrain the county clerks of those counties from sending in ballots cast at the recent election.

Whether these injunction suits were commenced for the purpose of getting a decision on the constitutionality of the recount act or for the purpose of delaying the count is now puzzling those who instituted the canvass.

They propose to wipe out a part of the law relating to injunctions fearing that the present law will prevent county clerks from sending in ballots until the final determination of injunction suits.

The bill introduced by Senator Feltz amends section two of the recount act to require the canvassing board to report findings to the legislature as well as the governor.

The report shall be filed with the speaker of the house for the use of the legislature and a duplicate copy shall be sent to each of the governor and the secretary of state.

Little change is made in the remainder of the section. As in the original act the governor is empowered to issue a proclamation declaring the amendment a part of the constitution, if, upon the filing of the duplicate report, it shall appear that the amendment was "adopted according to law."

Section eight of the original act is materially changed. It is amended to read as follows: "Said board shall, as soon as any of said ballots, books and abstracts have been received by the secretary of state from any county, immediately proceed with said canvass at the office of the secretary of state, continue thereat from day to day until the canvass be completed, and in case the ballots from any county, precinct or township thereof cannot be found or for any other reason or not forwarded to the secretary of state according to the provisions of this act said canvassing board shall find and determine the vote of such lost section by an abstract of votes on said constitutional amendment originally sent by the clerk of such county."

The secretary of state shall notify the speaker of the house at the expiration of five days when the clerks of counties shall refuse and neglect to forward the returns as desired, and the speaker shall issue a warrant to the sergeant at arms of the house, who shall at once proceed to the scene of the trouble and secure the votes and act as custodian of the same until they are delivered to the secretary of state.

The other shall arrest all persons who attempt to interfere with him in this duty and bring them before the bar of the house for trial. A majority report of the canvassers, in the event of a disagreement, shall be sufficient for the legislature to declare the result.

The canvassing board appointed will begin work early this week. The members are, from the following: Banner, Blaine, Chase, Douglas, Grant, Keya Paha, Lancaster, McPherson, Nuckolls, Scott's Bluff, Sherman, Wheeler.

The populists are preparing to make this a party measure and will push the bill through at once.

The leaders contend that the first law adopted was butchered by clerks at the behest of the republicans who are interested in delaying the count on the amendment.

The populists say that the real issue is this: Of the members of the supreme bench the pops now have one of the three. If the amendment is declared carried it will seat two members of the populists who were elected contingent at the recent election, thus giving that party a majority on the bench.

They say the republicans are trying to prevent this very thing since they are in the habit of making the supreme court a partisan body. By implication they declare if the highest court of the state is to be at all parties in its bearing they desire that it lean toward the populists.

Therefore they are anxious to see all the board made up of populists or as near that condition as possible.

Bremnerman Refused a Pardon. Washington, March 2.—The president has denied a pardon to W. C. Bremnerman, sentenced in Iowa for three years for embezzlement of postoffice funds.

Forger Arrested. Chicago, Feb. 27.—E. L. Reed, wanted in Denver for forgery, was arrested last night in this city. The Denver authorities have been notified.

Closed by the Sheriff. Chicago, Feb. 27.—The big retail clothing and men's furnishing house of Willoughby, Hill & Co., Madison and Clark streets, was closed by the sheriff this morning. Judgment by confession was entered by the firm in favor of the First Dearborn National bank for \$81,611.

NEBRASKA WILL EXPERIMENT

After This She Will Watch Her Own Cash.

Lincoln, March 1.—As a result of the thousands of dollars Nebraska has lost through the dealings of public officials since the state was organized sentiment in the state has finally crystallized into a demand for a change in the system now in vogue.

Several ideas have advanced, but the probabilities are that the legislature will favor a plan very similar to that adopted by guarantee companies.

The state will practically bond its own officials, place an enormous steel vault in the capitol building, where state funds will be locked up, and a permanent investigating committee will make monthly, weekly and unexpected investigations into accounts in such a way that a defalcation cannot be covered up for any length of time.

Then every defaulter will be hunted down and prosecuted. Under the plan now outlined and which the legislature is considering, there will be no doubtful obligations to bondsmen that will get the state officials into embarrassing positions and on the whole the idea is being enthusiastically received.

A concurrent resolution has been adopted appointing such a committee and appropriating \$10,000 annually to pay the expenses. The committees of both houses are quite agreed upon the efficiency of the proposed system though it will be quite a novel plan as far as the west is concerned.

Yet it is looked upon with great favor. The body is to be known as the state investigating committee and will have very full and elaborate powers. It will act as a guardian for all state institutions and is supposed to be secret in its methods and to embody much that is supposed to appertain to a well regulated detective bureau.

Possibly detectives will be employed to watch suspected state officials similar to the way in which bond companies follow men whom they fear are about to steal their employes' money, and thus take precautions in advance of the commission of crime.

Still all details are expected to be worked out by the state detective bureau, for that is really what the body will amount to. The members are supposed to be appointed by the governor with the legislature's consent, and the governor is expected to act as an ex officio member of the detection department of the state.

All inquiries will be reported to him and to him will be left in discretion of whether pending from office one who is suspected of being on the point of stealing state funds or who is found short by the committee. Thus the friends of the measure argue that the state will closely watch all its employes and even the temptation to steal will be removed.

The committee or any of its members will have full authority to examine state books, accounts and papers and will be a very active adjunct to the auditor's department since its action will be altogether secret. The first section of the measure now before the legislature and which will undoubtedly be adopted reads thus:

"The sum of \$10,000 is hereby appropriated out of any funds not otherwise appropriated in the state treasury to be placed under the supervision of the governor, to be used by him or so much thereof as may be necessary to defray the expenses of an investigating committee to look after the officials of the state who have the handling of state money.

The committee shall hold its sessions from year to year and be in the nature of a permanent investigating committee to investigate accounts, report when prosecutions should be instituted, whether civil or criminal, and in every way to have a general supervision of state money and those who are its custodians."

Other provisions prescribe the detailed duties which are in many respects similar to a detective bureau, still the committee is to be paid by the governor from the emergency fund. The measure has the support of the members of both houses.

CUPID HAS BEEN BUSY HERE

A Couple Matrimonially Launched at Laurel.

Laurel, Neb., March 1.—Henry Behrend and Dora Graper were joined in holy wedlock at the Lutheran church yesterday, Rev. Hilpert officiating.

In the evening the happy couple and quite a number of guests were entertained by the bride's parents. An elegant supper, music and dancing was the order of the evening.

The Methodist conference held here Tuesday and Wednesday was attended by a goodly number of ministers, who were kindly received by the citizens and entertained during their stay.

Mrs. Botzford of Pella, Ia., is stopping with her sister, Mrs. Dr. Williams, who is lying at the point of death. Mrs. Williams has been ailing for a number of years and her life is rapidly approaching the river that separates us from the mysterious beyond.

It snowed yesterday and last night, grew colder this morning, mercury fell 25 below, but is clear and indications are for warmer weather.

STRANGE OFFICIAL CAPERS

Secretary of League of Wheelmen Keeps the Books.

Omaha, March 1.—There is trouble in the official ranks of the Nebraska branch of the League of American Wheelmen. It is all because the ex-treasurer has taken two months to hand over his books and papers to his successor.

The officers elected say they have, however, obtained all the money due them, but not the books and papers. W. M. McCall of Grand Island, the well-known race man, was the secretary and treasurer until January 1, when A. R. Pease of Fremont, was elected. Pease made a demand for the books and papers when they were not turned over to him on time, and he alleges that McCall postponed the deal from time to time until his patience was exhausted.

The money was not forthcoming and an attorney was called in to demand an explanation of the officers of the state say they will proceed in a similar manner to get the books. McCall, whose standing is very high in state racing circles, gives no explanation of his peculiar course. The national officials have been appealed to and nothing will be done until they give some instructions in the premises.

ROBERTS MUST TAKE HIS DOSE

President Refuses to Pardon and Reads a Lecture.

Washington, Mich. 1.—The president has declined to pardon A. C. Roberts, sentenced in Minnesota to two years and 500 fine for mailing obscene matter. In this case the president characterizes the crime as most detestable, tending to undermine the morals of the young and ministering to the evil and dirty propensities of those inclined to be vicious and immoral.

He also says he is amazed that decent citizens should (by signing petitions for pardon) so heedlessly allow the use of their names in connection of such offenses.

ARE TIRED OF BEING ROBBED

Nebraska's Thieving Gang Has Reached the Limit.

Barley's Deficit Is Just as Large as When the Report Was Made—Is Sage to Be Short Thousands.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 27.—Ex-Auditor Eugene Moore is under arrest, charged with embezzling \$23,000 state funds. He has given bonds and his friends are not much alarmed. Yet they point to the rank injustice of the whole situation in which ex-treasurer Barley is not indicted, though his shortage is apparently about ten times more than Eugene Moore's.

However, the state treasury situation remains unchanged, though more facts are developing every day. Since the statement of Treasurer Meserve was made public no more money has been paid in by Barley. While Barley has all along insisted that the missing money is in good banks, who will pay it if only given a little time, no one in the state house has been apprised of which banks really hold the funds.

If Barley has a memorandum showing just where the money is Treasurer Meserve has never been shown it. Neither has Governor Holcomb. In fact, the report is rapidly gaining ground that Mr. Barley's talk about having the money in banks that will all pay up if given a little time is only a part of a clever scheme to spar for wind. Speculation as to the whereabouts of the missing cash assigns it to several resting places.

It is admitted that considerable of this money is in banks of doubtful stability, but those who profess to know do not place the amount accounted for from this source at above \$300,000. Then the query arises, where is the balance? The second reason why the money is unavailable is that a large sum is represented by claims on broken banks.

In truth, no bank has failed in the state the past two years in which it is said the state was not caught for more or less through the habit of Barley in placing his money. Another hole in Barley's shortage is said to be his inheritance from his predecessors and their predecessors all along the line.

He accepted without question all assets turned over to him by Treasurer Hill, and in this conglomeration of certificates of deposits and J. O. U. S. There must have been no little dead weight. No one professes to have any information on this subject but it is haphazard on by those who would have the public believe that the ex-treasurer is the victim of a vicious treasury system, handed down from year to year, and that Barley had a right to believe he could unload on the man who succeeded him. The final reason for Barley to liquidate must not be overlooked. He would turn over the money if he had it but he really has not got it and in truth can scarcely say himself where much of it has gone.

It is notorious that Barley speculated in various directions and accumulated in business with men who were notoriously loose in their speculative tendencies. There is no question that he suffered heavy losses in this direction. A safe guess is that the securities in Barley's hands will net the state something and that the real shortage, when all is collected, will be about \$150,000. This amount the state may be able to collect from the bondsmen. But in deference to Joseph Barley, citizen, banker and a man of spotless business reputation before becoming state treasurer, it is due to state that there is more than one side to this case.

The real situation is this; Barley is in truth the victim of a vicious financial system that has cost Nebraska millions. He was elected by the same gang and was too weak, and in fact absolutely unable, to change the methods of the office against the protests of the men who raised him to power.

The permanent school fund of the state had for years been in the various banks at interest, each succeeding treasurer receiving the certificates of deposits from his predecessor as so much cash. Now the populist treasurer demanded that this cash be produced. Barley, it is said, had reason to believe that Meserve would accept the same certificates of indebtedness as he had accepted in his settlement and no doubt Meserve would have done so but the political pressure on his part was too great. So he demanded the cash and Barley of course told him he could not collect such an enormous sum even from dozens of solvent banks at the beck of his hands. If he had it would have caused a panic in the state. Many banks would really have closed up rather than pay on such short notice so much money. Of course, Barley might have anticipated what a populist treasurer, new to gang methods, might do and have gotten this cash out of the banks by degrees before the election, but few in Nebraska thought there would be a populist elected, and he knew if the republican candidate was elected he would be forced by the gang to continue the same methods that have been in vogue so long, and there you are. Still, in plain, unvarnished words, the people of the state are tired of being robbed, and especially by good fellows, and they yearn to see some of the thieves in the penitentiary.

The fight to unseat legislative members from Douglas county (Omaha) is in the interest of the populists resulted by the seating of the populists. Of course Nebraska republicans are howling, but if the truth is told they must be reminded that they are merely being paid back for their repeated violations of law in unseating democrats from time to time in the many legislatures which the republicans have controlled in the past. But an amusing incident grew out of this affair: When John Jeffcoat of Omaha was to be inducted into the seat from which republican Senator Evans had just been removed, Murphy of Gage, a wit and withal a man who sees the real thing where justice is concerned, presented the following oath which he demanded be presented to Jeffcoat in his signature before he took his seat: "I do solemnly swear to support the constitution of the state and of the United States and fill this office honestly; that in securing this seat I have not unlawfully influenced any one to cast his vote for me, have received no help from corporations and others expecting their pay in my votes when I get into office." The resolution created a storm of protests and was not considered.

Populists Realize That Their Work Must Be Done Well.

Life of the Party Depends Upon Present Efforts -- Radical Changes in Revenue Laws.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 1.—This will be a busy week with the populist legislature...

Revenue Laws. After this is out of the way, which will be the latter part of the week...

One of the important changes will be in respect to tax deeds. Under the present law there is practically no such thing as a tax deed.

No Foot Ball Legislation. The Galfin foot ball bill is making a good deal of talk and exciting a great deal of interest.

The secretary of state is engaged in sending out to the county clerks of the state a notice provided for in the bill for the recount and canvass of the votes on the constitutional amendment.

Bird Day. The Nebraska state horticultural society at its recent annual meeting took the following action relative to the subject of birds and their protection.

BONDSMEN GIVEN MORE TIME

Sureties of the Ex-Auditor of Nebraska Granted Additional Delay. Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 24.—The shortage in the office of the treasurer and auditor, chargeable to the retiring officials, continues to attract attention here.

Friends of ex-treasurer Bartley do not hesitate to say that the state is in no condition to proceed criminally against him, for if it does they can hope to recover none of the missing money except on the official bond.

The Senate.

Washington, March 1.—The senate met at 11 a. m. and immediately proceeded to the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

House bill to authorize the sale of forfeited smoking opium was passed with an amendment striking out the provision for the sale of the forfeited opium and inserting in lieu of it the words "shall be destroyed."

The senate at 11:50 took up the naval appropriation bill.

While the bill was being read, it was ordered at the suggestion of Mr. Allison that at 6 p. m. the senate shall take a recess until 8 p. m.

Washington, March 1.—In the house today Mr. Cannon, rep., Illinois, presented the sundry civil appropriation bill and moved that the senate amendments be disagreed to and a conference be had.

Senate amendments to the postoffice appropriation bill were disagreed to, and a conference on the bill requested.

THE JUDGMENT IS REVERSED

Three Friends Ordered Back Into the Officers Custody.

Washington, March 2.—The supreme court of the United States today, in the case of the Cuban filibustering steamer "Three Friends," reversed the judgment of the court for the southern district of Florida and directed the court to resume control of the vessel, which was released on bond and stipulation.

Justice Harlan dissented from some of the conclusions of the court, saying that the opinion of the judge who tried the case below, exactly expressed his views.

THE C. P. IS LOOKING FOR WAR

Asks for Differentials Which Will Not Be Granted.

Chicago, March 2.—The Canadian Pacific has appealed to the chairman of the Transcontinental Passenger association for authority to apply a \$7.50 differential first class and \$5 second class via St. Paul and over the Soo route to Pacific coast points.

Over Ten Million.

Washington, March 2.—The last of the great appropriation bills, the general deficiency, was reported to the senate this morning. The senate committee added to it \$1,822,000, being made up principally of claims against the government.

Weyler Has Not Resigned.

London, March 2.—A dispatch to the Central News from Madrid says the report that General Weyler has resigned the governorship of Cuba on account of the failure of the home government to consult him in the matter of the release of Julio Sangunily is untrue.

Good Business.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 2.—The Daily News, which last March made its appearance as an afternoon newspaper, began today to receive the service of the United Associated Presses.

Several Skirmishes Between Opposing Factions There.

Turkish Warship Opens Fire on the Insurgents but Is Warned to Desist by the Powers--Famine Imminent.

Canea, March 2.—The presence of foreign warships off this port has not had the effect of preventing fighting between the insurgents and Turks, save in the town itself, where a comparatively small force of sailors and marines were recently landed for the purpose of preserving order.

The Greek, Korakas, who, at the head of 5,000 insurgents, has invested the town of Heraklion, has given permission to the Turks to leave the place in order that they may cultivate the lands adjacent to the town.

Visit Korakas Camp.

Several British and Italian officers recently visited the camp of Korakas, where they were treated with much courtesy. They were astonished by the excellent discipline maintained among the insurgents and by the perfection of their organization, all of which is due to Korakas, who appears to be a born leader of men.

A VOLCANO BELCHES FORTH

Rises Strangely From an Arm of Great Salt Lake.

Salt Lake, Utah, March 2.—The shocks of earthquake which this section of the country has experienced with in the last few months have come to the head in the form of a volcano, which has burst forth out of the Great Salt Lake a short distance south of Promontory station, on the Central Pacific railway.

TOOK HIS LIFE WITH A ROPE

He Would Rather Die Than Go to the Penitentiary.

Chicago, Ill., March 2.—Elijah Kirby, aged 55 years, hanged himself in his cell in the county jail here early this morning. Kirby was about to be taken to the penitentiary to serve a sentence for criminal assault upon his daughter.

Bricklayers Strike.

Milwaukee, March 1.—All the bricklayers and stone masons of Milwaukee, to the number of about 1,500, quit work this morning to enforce a demand for a 40 cents an hour wage scale and 8 hours per day.

Safe Emptied.

Dallas, Tex., March 2.—The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad company's safe in the station at Garland was blown open and robbed of \$1,000 last night. The burglars used an electrical apparatus to blow the safe.

Heavy Loss by Fire.

Alexandria, Ind., March 1.—The American Glass factory here was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The loss will reach \$200,000; partially insured.

The Evil Genins.

A DOMESTIC STORY.

She let this pass without a reply. "The doctor sees no harm," she went on, "in my being away for a few hours. Mrs. MacEdwin has offered to send me here in the evening, so that I can sleep in Kitty's room."

"You don't look well, Sydney. You are pale and worn—you are not happy."

"Not just yet," he said. "You don't know how it distresses me to see you so sadly changed. I remember the time when it was such a pleasure to see you happy. Do you remember that time?"

"Don't ask me!" was all she could say.

He sighed as he looked at her. "It's dreadful to think of your young life, that ought to be so bright, wasting and withering among strangers." He said those words with increasing agitation; his eyes rested on her eagerly with a wild look in them. She made a resolute effort to speak to him coldly—she called him "Mr. Linley"—she bade him goodbye.

It was useless. He stood between her and the door; he disregarded what she had said as if he had not heard it. "Handy a day passes," he owned to her, "that I don't think of you."

"You shouldn't tell me that!"

"How can I see you again—and not tell you?"

She burst out with a last entreaty. "For God's sake, let us say good-by!"

His manner became undisguisedly tender; his language changed in the one way of all others that was most perilous to her—he appealed to her pity. "Oh! Sydney, it's so hard to part with you!"

"Spare me!" she cried, passionately. "You don't know how I suffer."

"Oh, I know it—no words can say how I feel for you! Are you sorry for me, Sydney? Have you thought of me since we parted?"

She had striven against herself, and against him, till her last effort at resistance was exhausted. In reckless despair she let the truth escape her at last.

"When do I ever think of anything else! I am a wretch unworthy of all the kindness that has been shown to me. I don't deserve your interest; I don't even deserve your pity. Send me away—be hard on me—be brutal to me. Have some mercy on a miserable creature whose life is one long, hopeless effort to forget you!" Her voice, her look, maddened him. He drew her to his bosom; he held her in his arms; she struggled vainly to get away from him. "Oh," she murmured, "how cruel you are! Remember, my dear one, remember how weak I am. Oh, Herbert, I'm dying—dying—dying!" Her voice grew fainter and fainter; her head sank on his breast. He lifted her face to him with whispered words of love. He kissed her again and again.

The curtains over the library entrance moved noiselessly when they were parted. The footsteps of Catherine Linley were audible as she passed through and entered the room.

She stood still for a moment in silent horror.

Not a sound warned them when she advanced. After hesitating for a moment she raised her hand toward her husband, as if to tell him of her presence by a touch, drew it back, suddenly recalling from her own first intention, and touched Sydney instead.

Then, and then only, they knew what had happened.

Face to face, those three persons—with every eye that had once united them snapped asunder in an instant—looked at each other. The man owed a duty to the lost creature whose weakness had appealed to his mercy in vain. The man broke the silence.

"Catherine—"

With immeasurable contempt looking brightly out of her steady eyes his wife stopped him.

"Not a word!"

He refused to be silent. "It is I," he said; "I only who am to blame."

"Spare yourself the trouble of making excuses," she answered; "they are needless. Herbert Linley, the woman who was once your wife despises you."

Her eyes turned from him and rested on Sydney Westerland.

"I have a last word to say to you. Look at me, if you can. Listen to me, if you can."

Sydney lifted her head. She looked vacantly at the outraged woman before her as if she saw a woman in a dream.

With the same terrible self-possession which she had preserved from the first—standing between her husband and her governess—Mrs. Linley spoke.

"Miss Westerland, you have saved my child's life." She paused—seized the girl by the arm—and put her in the place which she had thus far occupied herself. Deadly pale, she pointed to her husband, and said to Sydney: "Take him!"

Slowly she passed out of the room—and left them together.

The autumn holiday time had come to an end, and the tourists had left Scotland to the Scotch.

In the dull season a solitary traveler from the north arrived at the nearest post town to Mount Morven. A sketch-book and a color-box formed part of his luggage and declared him to be an artist. Falling into talk over his dinner with the waiter at the hotel, he made inquiries about a picturesque home in the neighborhood, which showed that Mount Morven was well known to him by reputation. When he proposed paying a visit to the old border fortress the next day, the waiter said: "You can't see the house."

When the traveler asked why, this man of few words merely added: "Shut up."

The landlord made his appearance with a bottle of wine, and proved to be a more communicative person in his relations with strangers. Presented in an abridged form, and in the English language, these (as he related them) were the circumstances under which Mount Morven had been closed to the public:

A complete dispersion of the family had taken place not long since. For miles round everybody was sorry for it. Rich and poor alike felt the same sympathy with the good lady of the house. She had been most shamefully treated by her husband and by a good-for-nothing girl employed as governess. To put it plainly, the two had run away together; one report said they had gone abroad, and another declared that they were living in London. Mr. Linley's conduct was perfectly incomprehensible. He had always borne the lightest character—a good landlord, a kind father, a devoted husband. And yet, after more than eight years of exemplary married life, he had disgraced himself. The minister of the parish, preaching on the subject, had attributed this extraordinary outbreak of vice on the part of an otherwise virtuous man to a possession of the devil. Assuming "the devil" in this case to be only a discreet and clerical way of alluding from the pulpit to a woman, the landlord was inclined to agree with the minister. After what had happened it was, of course, impossible that Mrs. Linley could remain in her husband's house. She and her little girl and her mother were supposed to be living in retirement. They kept the place of their retreat a secret from everybody but Mrs. Linley's legal adviser, who was instructed to forward letters. But one other member of the family remained to be accounted for. This was Mr. Linley's younger brother—known at present to be travelling on the continent. Two trustworthy old servants had been left in charge at Mount Morven, and there was the whole story—and that was why the house was shut up.

XXIII.

In a cottage on the banks of one of the Cumberland lakes two ladies were seated at the breakfast table. The window of the room opened on a garden which extended to the water's edge, and on a bouthouse and wooden pier beyond. On the pier a little girl was fishing, under the care of a maid. After a prevalence of rainy weather the sun was warm this morning for the time of year, and the broad sheet of water alternately darkened and brightened as the moving masses of cloud now gathered and now parted over the blue gleam of the sky.

The ladies had finished their breakfast. The elder of the two—that is to say Mrs. Presty—took up her knitting and eyed her silent daughter with an expression of impatient surprise.

"Another bad night, Catherine?"

The personal attractions that distinguished Mrs. Linley were not derived from the short-lived beauty which depends on youth and health. Pale as she was, her face preserved its fine outline; her features had not lost their grace and symmetry of form. Presenting the appearance of a woman who had suffered acutely, she would have been more than ever (in the eyes of some men) a woman to be admired and loved.

"I seldom sleep well now," she answered, patiently.

"You don't give yourself a chance," Mrs. Presty remonstrated. "Here's a fine morning—come out for a sail on the lake. Tomorrow there's a concert in the town—let's take tickets. There's a want of what I call elastic power in your mind, Catherine—the very quality for which your father was so remarkable; the very quality which Mr. Presty used to say made him envy Mr. Ormond. Look at your age, of wearing nothing but black? Nobody's dead who belongs to us, and yet you go your best to look as if you were in mourning."

"I have no heart, mamma, to wear colors."

Mrs. Presty considered this reply to be unworthy of notice. She went on with her knitting, and only laid it down when the servant brought in the letters which had arrived by the morning's post. They were but two in number, and both were for Mrs. Linley. In the absence of any correspondence of her own, Mrs. Presty took possession of her daughter's letters.

"One addressed in the lawyer's handwriting," she announced; "and one from Randal. Which shall I open for you first?"

"Randal's letter, if you please."

Mrs. Presty handed it across the table. "Any news is a relief from the dullness of this place," she said. "If there are no secrets, Catherine, read it out."

There were no secrets on the first page.

Randal announced his arrival in London, from the continent, and his intention of staying there for a while. He had met with a friend (formerly an officer holding high rank in the navy) whom he was glad to see again in the interests of the poor and helpless fellow-creatures. A "home," established on a new plan, was just now engaging all his attention; he was devoting himself so unremittingly to the founding of this institution that his doctor predicted injury to his health at no distant date. If it was possible to persuade him to take a holiday Randal might return to the continent as the traveling companion of his friend.

"This must be the man whom he first met at the club," Mrs. Presty remarked. "Well, Catherine, I suppose there is some more of it. What's the matter? Bad news?"

"Something that I wish Randal had not written. Read it yourself—and don't talk of it afterward."

Mrs. Presty read:

"I know nothing whatever of my unfortunate brother. If you think this a too-indulgent way of alluding to a man who has so shamefully wronged you, let my conviction that he is already beginning to suffer the penalty of his crime plead my excuse. Herbert's nature is, in some respects, better known to me than it is to you. I am persuaded that your hold on his respect and his devotion is shaken—not lost. He has been misled by one of those passing fancies, disastrous and even criminal in their results, to which men are liable when they are led by no better influence than the influence of their senses. It is not, and never will be, in the nature of women to understand this. I fear I may offend you in what I am now writing, but I must speak what I believe to be the truth at any sacrifice. Bitter repentance—if he is not already feeling it—is in store for Herbert when he finds himself tied to a person who cannot bear comparison with you. I say this, pitying the poor girl most sincerely, when I think of her youth and her wretched past life. How it will end I cannot presume to say. I can only acknowledge that I do not look to the future with the absolute despair which you naturally felt when I last saw you."

Mrs. Presty laid the letter down, privately resolving to write to Randal and tell him to keep his convictions for the future to himself. A glance at her daughter's face warned her, if she said anything, to choose a new subject.

The second letter still remained unnoticed. "Shall we see what the lawyer says?" she suggested—and opened the envelope. The lawyer had nothing to say. He simply inclosed a letter received at his office.

Mrs. Presty had long passed the age at which emotion expresses itself outwardly by a change of color. She turned pale, nevertheless, when she looked at the second letter. The address was in Herbert Linley's handwriting.

XXIV.

When she was not eating her meals or asleep in her bed absolute silence on Mrs. Presty's part was a circumstance without precedent in the experience of her daughter. Mrs. Presty was absolutely silent now. Mrs. Linley looked up.

She at once perceived the change in her mother's face and asked what it meant. "Mamma, you look as if something had frightened you. Is it anything in that letter?" She bent over the table and looked a little closer at the letter. Mrs. Presty had turned it so that the address was underneath, and the closed envelope was visible still intact. "Why don't you open it?" Mrs. Linley asked.

Mrs. Presty made a strange reply. "I am thinking of throwing it into the fire."

"My letter?"

"Yes, your letter."

"Let me look at it first."

"You had better not look at it, Catherine."

Naturally enough, Mrs. Linley remonstrated. "Surely I ought to read a letter forwarded by my lawyer. Why are you hiding the address from me? Is it from some pe-

son whose handwriting we both know?—that looked again at her silent mother, reflexion, and guessed the truth. "Give it to me directly," she said; "my husband has written to me."

Mrs. Presty's heavy eyebrows gathered into a frown. "Is it possible," she asked, sternly, "that you are still fond enough of that man to care about what he writes to you?" Mrs. Linley held out her hand for the letter. Her wise mother found it desirable to try persuasion next. "If you really won't give way, my dear, humor me for once. Will you let me read it to you?"

"Yes, if you promise to read every word of it."

Mrs. Presty promised (with a mental reservation), and opened the letter.

At the two first words she stopped and began to clean her spectacles. Had her own eyes deceived her, or had Herbert Linley actually addressed her daughter, after having been guilty of the cruellest wrong that a husband can inflict on a wife, as "Dear Catherine"? Yes, there were the words, when she put her spectacles on again. Was he to his right senses, or had he written in a state of intoxication?

Mrs. Linley waited, with a preoccupied mind; she showed no signs of impatience or surprise. As it presently appeared, she was not thinking of the letter addressed to her by Herbert, but of the letter written by Randal. "I want to look at it again." With that brief explanation she turned at once to the closing lines which had offended her when she first read them.

Mrs. Presty hazarded a guess at what was going on in her daughter's mind. "Now your husband has written to you," she said, "are you beginning to think that Randal's opinion may be worth considering again?" With her eyes still on Randal's letter, Mrs. Linley merely answered: "Why don't you begin?" Mrs. Presty began as follows, leaving out the familiarity of her son-in-law's address to his wife:

"I hope and trust you will forgive me for venturing to write to you, in consideration of the subject of my letter. I have something to say concerning our child. Although I have deserved the worst you can think of me, I believe you will not deny that even your love for our little Kitty (while we were living together) was not a truer love than mine. Bad as I am, my heart has that tender place left in it still. I cannot endure separation from my child."

Mrs. Linley rose to her feet. The first vague anticipations of future atonement and reconciliation, suggested by her brother-in-law, no longer existed in her mind. She foresaw but too plainly what was to come. "Read faster," she said, "or let me read it for myself."

Mrs. Presty went on: "There is no wish on my part to pain you by any needless allusion to my claims as a father. My one desire is to enter into an arrangement which shall be as just toward you as it is toward me. I propose that Kitty shall live with her father one-half of the year, and shall return to her mother's care for the other half. If there is any valid objection to this I confess I fall to see it."

Mrs. Linley could remain silent no longer. "Does he see no difference," she broke out, "between his position and mine? What consolation—in God's name what consolation is left to me for the rest of my life but my child? And he threatens to separate us for six months in every year! And he takes credit to himself for an act of exalted justice on his part! Is there no such feeling as shame in the hearts of men?"

Under ordinary circumstances her mother would have tried to calm her. But Mrs. Presty had turned to the next page of the letter at that moment when her daughter spoke. What she found written on that other side produced a startling effect on her. She crumpled the letter up in her hand and threw it into the fireplace. It fell under the grate instead of into the grate. With amazing activity for a woman of her age, she ran across the room to burn it. Younger and quicker, Mrs. Linley got to the fireplace first and seized the letter. "There is something more!" she exclaimed. "And you are afraid of my knowing what it is."

"Don't read it!" Mrs. Presty called out. "There was but one sentence left to read: 'If your maternal anxiety suggests any misgiving, let me add that a woman's loving care will watch over our little girl while she is under my roof. You will remember how fond Miss Westerland was of Kitty, and you will believe me when I tell you that she is as truly devoted to the child as I ever.'"

"I tried to prevent you from reading it," said Mrs. Presty.

Mrs. Linley looked at her mother with a strange, unnatural smile.

"I wouldn't have missed this for any—"

(Continued next week.)

History in Trees.

It has been found that the rings of growth visible in the trunks of trees have a far more interesting story to tell than has usually been supposed. Every one knows that they indicate the number of years that the tree has lived; but Mr. J. Keuchler has recently made experiments and observations which seem to show that trees carry in their trunks a record of the weather conditions that have prevailed during the successive years of their growth.

Several trees, each more than 180 years old, were felled and the order and relative width of the rings of growth in their trunks were found to agree exactly. This fact showed that all the trees had experienced the same stimulation in certain years.

Assuming that the most rapid growth had occurred in wet years and the least rapid in dry years, it was concluded that out of the 134 years covered by the life of the trees, 6 had been extremely wet; 60 very wet, 13 wet, 17 average, 5 to the supply of moisture; 19 dry, 8 very dry and 6 extremely dry. But when the records of rainfall running back as far as 1840 were consulted it was found that they did not entirely agree with the record of the trees.

The conclusion was therefore reached that the record of the rings contained more than a mere index of the annual rainfall; that it showed what the character of the seasons had been as to sunshine, temperature, evaporation, regularity or irregularity of the supply of moisture, and the like.

Not Necessary.

"My dear sir," asked an English lady of the member from Slabtown, at Albany, "why do you not have screen gratings in front of the ladies' gallery, as we do in parliament at home?"

"Oh, I don't think it necessary, madam," he replied.

"Necessary? Whatever do you mean?"

"Why, I think we have quite fine-looking women here," and then he hurried into his committee-room.

Between the year 1849, the date of the discovery of gold in California, and the year 1894, this country produced \$1,989,300,000 of gold.

DR. E. S. BLAIR, A. M.; M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

Kass Block Wayne, Neb.

T. B. HECKERT, DENTIST.

H. G. LEISENRING, M. D. Physician and Surgeon, WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

Office over Hughes & Locke's store. Local surgeon for the C. St. P. M. & O. and Union Pacific Railways.

ANSON A. WELCH, Attorney at Law, WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

Will practice in all courts. Office over Otis's Bank.

A. B. HARDE

Real Estate Agent. WAYNE NEB

All Business Care Fully Attended To

AUG. SCHWAERZEL.

Shoemaker.

Does repairing of Boots and Shoes with neatness and dispatch, at reasonable prices. FINE WORK A SPECIALTY.

Shop on west side lower Main Street opposite Phillips & Son's Lumber Yard.

A. L. TUCKER, President. E. D. MITCHELL, Vice Pres. D. C. MAIN, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK, WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

Capital Stock \$75,000 SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$25,000

Drafts on all Foreign Countries. Agents for United States Steamship tickets.

Teeth filled without pain by a new method of applying electricity.

Office over Miller's Grocery

HUGH O'CONNELL'S Pool and Billiard Hall, In Boyd Annex.

Commercial Club

A hand made cigar, of the very best stock, and a good free smoke with a fine flavor is the cigar to buy; or if you prefer a better grade try the

Perfecto.

The best 10 cent cigar in the market. ALL DEALERS KEEP THEM. E. R. PANKRATZ, Mfg. WAYNE, NEB.

You know it all

If you read the Sioux City.

TRIBUNE.

Complete Telegraph Service. Best Market Reports. A Clean Editorial Page.

For terms and clubbing rates

Address

THE DEMOCRAT, WAYNE, NEB

President McKinley, good morning; have you used any of Hanna's soap?

World-Herald; Since entering the cabinet J. Sterling Morton has not been able to say things mean enough about populism. But it is a fact that a few short months before he entered the cabinet Mr. Morton was advocating a union of populist and democratic forces.

The greatest living authority on Indian statistics calculates that from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 people scarcely ever lose the sensation of hunger—in fact, do not know the feeling of a full stomach except in the mango season. The natives of India must be in the luxury of an

The Inaugural Ball.

(Concluded from Jan. 29th.)

It is with a deep feeling of remorse that I finish this crude sketch of the greatest performance of these unperforming times. Such extravagant dissipation is entirely too much for a poor cuss that's been raised on Nebraska corn and confidence. It!



With my hand on my poor pate I'll endeavor to recall a few of those liquidodortorous events which robbed me of all personality. It was a gay crowd and there were



All kinds of Eudens in the crowd from Benjamins to has-beens. One of the first businesses on the program was a ten round between Corbit and Fitz in which



Fitz lost his all, and I want to tell you Fitz will get the same cold deal in Idaho. The Cuban killer,



General Weyler, ate dinner with me and he was a savage looking brute. He said he was there to



ettle up with some parties for value received, and that when



Mrs. Grover bid good y to the White House

he would then



Do business with Hanna whom he said was just like an old



Cuban Jackass, the only difference being that Hanna sat down on his country while the Cuban jackasses



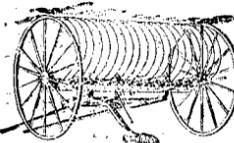
And blacks stood up for their's. After I had had



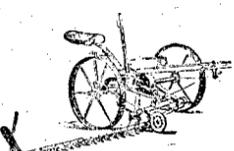
Another waltz with my girl I went out for a stroll



And had all kinds of grief.



I met an old rake of a republican who asked me if I thought there would



Be mow to follow in Nebraska, and I told him they were



Going to Hell awfully fast and that

A North Dakota farmer claims that strips of newspapers soaked in sour milk and fed to hens greatly increases their laying qualities. The Democrat will make your hens lay double-yolked eggs. Now is the time to subscribe.



All the whitewashing in the world wouldn't save 'em, as eyes



The Mothers had their clubs up and Hanna would never wear Uncle Sam's panties in fair Nebraska.

Ponca Gazette; The Wayne Democrat writes up the inaugural ball in a three column article which is fully illustrated with old cuts, which were found kicking around the office. The work shows the Democrat man must be a genius and artist.

Denver Times: A baby that weighs but eight pounds at the age of 18 months, which is a pound and a half less than it weighed when born, is the centre of gossip in a little town in New Hampshire. This must be the infant that was born November 3 last.

World Herald; The two young men who robbed the Davenport state bank of \$2,800 have been sentenced to six years each in the penitentiary. It is easy to figure that at this rate equal justice would have made the date of Charley Mosher's release about March 14, 4897.

Denver Times; When men learn to walk on one leg, to ride comfortably on one wheel, to see clearly with one eye, to hear with one ear, to breath with one lung, and to live without a wife, or more than one wife, to eat without a knife and eschew the fork, to have an upper side and no under side to the bed, to build a house that has an inside and no outside, and to prove that nature is not made up of two elements, the positive and the negative, then the single gold standard will conduce to prosperity.



"O woman! lovely woman! nature made thee to temper man; we had been brutes without you." Woman more than merits all the good things that have been said of her by the wits and poets of all times. When man lauds woman and her charms and virtues, he has in his mind's eye an ideal. That ideal is always a healthy woman. No man makes pretty speeches and witty toasts about woman, with the picture in his mind of a weak, sickly, nervous woman, tortured by pain, and suffering from depression and despondency. It is in the power of every woman to be some man's ideal if she will but build up and guard her womanly health.

The best of known remedies for all forms of disease peculiar to women is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It works directly on but one set of organs in a woman's body. It always and eradicates pain. It soothes inflammation. It invigorates and purifies. It restores complete health to the organs distinctly feminine and banishes weakness, depression and despondency. It is the discovery of Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalid's Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. If you wish to know more about it write to him. "This is to tell you," writes Sister Eliza L. de Falcon, of Corpus Christi, Nueces Co., Texas, "that I had been ill for twenty-one years and was finally cured by your medicines, the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Favorite Prescription.'" It is as easy to be well as ill—and much more comfortable. Constipation is the cause of many forms of illness. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, two a mild cathartic. All dealers in medicines

Advertisement for Castoria. SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF CHAS. H. HITCHCOCK IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA. 900 DROPS. Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Bowels. INFANTS CHILDREN. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL LITCHER. Pumpkin Seed - 1/2 lb. Sassa - 1/2 lb. Rochelle Salt - 1/2 lb. Glycerine - 1/2 lb. Licorice - 1/2 lb. Syrup - 1/2 lb. Castor Oil - 1/2 lb. The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Hitchcock is on every wrapper. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

R. P. WILLIAMS, CONFECTIONERY RESTAURANT, CIGARS.

PABST SALOON. KRUGER & MILDNER, Proprs. Cigars, Fine Wines and Liquors

FIRST NATIONAL BANK. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$90,000. DIRECTORS: M. Strahan, George Bourt, Frank M. Northrop, Frank Full, John T. Bressler, Frank E. Strahan, H. F. Wilson.

Palace Livery & Feed Stable. ELI JONES, PROPRIETOR. Good Single and Double Rigs at Reasonable Rates. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COMMERCIAL MEN. Agent for Hazlman & Co's U. S. Standard Scales

The Chicago Chronicle. IS FIRST OF ALL A GREAT NEWSPAPER. INCIDENTALLY it is an advocate of democracy, with no leaning toward populism or state socialism. The triumph of the republican party in the recent presidential election is a result of the disunity of the democrats, devolves upon the latter the duty of reconciliation and reorganization on the lines of their own, and not some other party's faith. To promote genuine democracy, to incense populism, and to resist the monopolistic tendencies of republicanism will be the political mission of THE CHRONICLE in the future as it has been in the past. sparing neither labor nor expense to make its reports of all noteworthy events of superior interest, and covering exhaustively the entire field of news, discovery, invention, industry and progress. For one cent a day every family within five hundred miles of Chicago may have on the day of its publication a copy of a great daily newspaper, costing thousands of dollars to produce a miracle of cheapness and value combined. \$3 PER YEAR FOR THE DAILY. POST-TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS: Daily only, One Year, \$3.00; Sunday only, One Year, \$2.00; Six Months, 1.50; Three Months, .75; One Month, .25. Daily and Sunday, \$5.00 per year. Parts of a year, 50c per month. All subscriptions must be accompanied by the cash. Remit by postal or express money order, draft on Chicago or New York, or registered letter. Currency in letters will be returned. Single copies 1 cent. Sample copies free. 164-166 Washington St., Chicago.