Wayne Co

The Wayne Herald.

VOL. XIII. NO. 8. WAYNE, WAYNE COUNTY, NEBRASKA, MARCH 1, 1888. WHOLE NO. 6402.

First National BANK.

WAYNE, NEBRASKA,

CAPITAL, - - - $50,000

SURPLUS $13,000

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HENRY LEY, Vice Pres.
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All work done Promptly

And in the best manner

Shop by Rayburn's blacksmith shop.

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The Boss, The Best, The Busiest Drayman.

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County Directory.

John Conone,	County Treasurer,	Wayne.
Wm. Miller,	County Clerk,	"
E Martin	County Judge,	"
A S. Minor	Sheriff,	"
W. E. Howard,	County Supt.,	"
J. D. Kino,	County Attorney	"
Geo. Shaw,	Coroner,	"
Wm. Prescher	County Com'r	"
A. T. Chapin,	" "	"
J. T. Mettlen,	" "	"Wakefield.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Presbyterian Church.

Services every Sabbath morning and evening. Sabbath school at 11:45. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.
J. A. Lindly, Supt. S. S.

Methodist Episcopal Church,

Services every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M., and 8:00 P. M. Sabbath school at 11:45 A. M. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.
Rev. Wm. Gomer, Pastor.
Wm. Miller, Supt. S. S.

Evangelical Lutheran Church,

Services every Sabbath at 11:00 o'clock A. M. Sabbath School at 10 A. M. Evening services at 7:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.
Rev. M. L. Melick, Pastor.

Baptist Church

Services every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M., and 8:00 P. M. Sabbath school at 12:30 P. M. every Sabbath. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

St. Mary's Church,

Services every alternate Sabbath.
Rev. D. W. Moriarty, Pastor.

SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F., Wayne Lodge, No. 116, meets Monday evening in Masonic Hall.
Jno. T. Bressler, N. G.
S. J. Morgan, Secretary.

A. F. & A. M., Wayne Lodge, No. 190, meets in Masonic Hall the second and fourth Fridays in each month.
J. T. Bressler, W. M.
B. F. Feather, Secretary.

K. of P., Lotus Lodge, No. 65, meets the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month in the Masonic Hall.
Jas. Britton, C. C.
D. L. Strickland, K. of R. and S.

A. O. U. W., Wayne Lodge, No. 192, meets 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month in Masonic Hall.
Geo. W. Kortright, M. W.
G. W. Riley, Rec.

W. C. T. U. meets the 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month.
Mrs. J. D. Kino, Pres.
Mrs. N. F. Barnett, Sec'y.

G. A. R. Casey Post No. —, meets the First and Third Mondays of each month.
B. Cunningham, Com.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

FRANK FULLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Wayne, - - - - - Neb.

JAS. BRITTON
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WAYNE, - - NEBRASKA.

F. M. SKEEN,
ATT'Y and COUNSELOR AT LAW.
WAYNE, - - NEBRASKA.

J. D. KING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WAYNE - - - NEBRASKA.
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Physician and Surgeon,
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Office over Kase's drug store. Residence 2nd door west of Presbyterian church. All calls attended to promptly day or night.

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Physician and Surgeon.
WAYNE, - - - NEB'R.
Gives his entire attention to the practice of medicine, and will attend promptly to all calls.
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Physician and Surgeon,
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Veterinary Surgeon,
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W. A. IVORY,
DENTIST,
WAYNE, NEB.
Italian Air for Painless Extracting
Work Guaranteed First-class.

OUR NEIGHBORS

PONCA JOURNAL.

As to the coal mining business, it still continues and will eventually be developed into the greatest enterprise in this part of the country. The shaft now down about 60 feet, has been abandoned until warmer weather, and work is being done by the miners in the upper vein. The coal in this vein continues as it has done for the first, growing thicker and better as the miners proceed, and that which is now taken out is a very superior quality.

WAKEFIELD REPUBLICAN.

Mr. Focht, aged about 90 years, stepfather of Mrs. J. H. Whipperman, died last week.

Elder Carmen, of Concord, left for Washington Territory on Tuesday to look up a location. His family will follow in the future.

An invoice of books amounting to about $60 was received by the Rose Hill and South Creek Sunday schools, the present of the American Sunday School Union.

Sam'l Allen, formerly of Spring Bank, met with a severe accident last Sunday at his farm near St. James, Cedar county. He was talking with a man while sitting on a fence when by some mishap he fell backward on his head and so severe was the shock that his whole body has since been paralyzed. Johnny Allen, his brother, left on Monday to watch the outcome of the case, which it is feared may prove fatal.

NORFOLK NEWS.

There have never been in Norfolk so many buildings contracted and in contemplation so early in the building season as there are this year. Evidences multiply that Norfolk's building record in 1888 will eclipse that of last year.

Elmmet McFadden, after one nights experience as an attendant at the asylum, has concluded that he isn't built for kind of work and resigned. He says that the job is soft enough; but he would prefer being chambermaid in a livery stable to doing the chores he did in the one night.

A number of Norfolk people are receiving employment at the asylum since it opened. Frank Gillett has charge of one of the wards. Will Martin and Mr. Edson are attendants in one of the male wards. Miss Ella Davenport is an attendant is one of the female wards and Miss Ida Small is employed as seamstress.

BLAIR REPUBLICAN;

The Canning Factory is taking contracts for growing vegetables at a lively rate, so Mr. T. C. Ritter states. They will require the crop of 1200 acres to run the factory.

Farms to rent were never so scarce in this country and there is a constant demand for houses to rent in Blair. This indicates a large increase in population this current year.

Yesterday the Canning Factory received three carloads of plate tin. They propose to make 500,000 two pound cans here in addition to a large quantity purchased in Chicago ready made. The force in the tin shop will soon be doubled. Mr. Archer was here Tuesday looking after business matters. The capacity of the large storehouse will be enlarged by building on another story. The plants for this season will be raised by Mr. Hartsell, reliable and experienced gardener.

STANTON REGISTER.

Yesterday afternoon Jack Hayden lodged a complaint in the county court against Duncan Campbell, charging him with assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill. Sheriff Peters left to-day to arrest the defendant. Both young men were employed on H. D. James' ranche. On last Thursday, while one of the boys was cutting Duncan's hair Hayden came to the window and threw water on them from a large syringe. Duncan sprange to his feet and seized a shot gun, and discharged one barrel at Hayden. Fortunately the aim was so hurried that no injury was done. The matter will be prosecuted by County Attorney Young.

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Sold by Kase.

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Sold by B. J. Kase

THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon, Indiana, says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE. Sold by Kase

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow Skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. Sold by B. J. Kase.

W. C. T. U.

This column is conducted by the W. C. T. U.

The report of R. W. McAfee, General agent of the Western Society for Suppression of vice for six months, shows the arrest of eighteen criminals for using the mails for the dissemination of obscene literature; twelve were convicted, the aggregate time of their imprisonment is eight years five and half months; the fines are $1,500, the seizures aggregated; of obscene pamphlets, 950; photographs, 1997; ballads, 15,000; besides a large number or circulars, negatives, and articles for immoral and criminal use. Every parent and every teacher should sustain this society in its efforts to purify the moral atmosphere. Its headquarters are in St. Louis; its Chicago office at 6 Arcade Court.

A Saloon in Dutchtown, a suburb of Cincinnati, has upon its sign board the name "The Die Easy Saloon."

There appears to be a good deal of backwardness on the part of brewers to invest their funds in breweries in Nebraska. No prudent man would to day invest very largely or risk his property interests on the hazard of the adoption of prohibition in Nebraska within five years.—Sioux City Journal.

The liquor question is agitating the Free Masons, particularly in the west. The grand lodges of Kansas and Mo, have passed resolutions calling for the expulsion of all liquor dealers from the craft. The grand lodge of Dakota has resolved that no person engaged in the business of keeping a saloon shall be admitted to any lodge within its jurisdiction.

A $1,000 license went into effect in Minneapolis, July 1st 1887; we have had a $500 for some time, there were for the first six months of 1887 under $500 license, 1133 arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. During the six months under $1,000 license there were 2233 arrests for the same offence, nearly double the drunkenness with double the license.—Chicago Standard.

Notwithstanding the fact that Milwaukee brewers recommend their beer as "non-intoxicating, healthful, refreshing, and invigorating, conducive to health, prosperity, and happiness, and benificial alike for old and young, male and female," the Northwestern life Insurance Company, whose headquarters are in that city, will not issue a policy to any member or employe of these brewing companies. This position was not taken from a moral standpoint, but because the statistics show that these men die, as a rule before their time.

Prohibition is a certainty in this country, and that within a few years. Every civilized nation on earth is looking for some cure for the greatest evil that afflicts the earth. The fact that all countries are trying to regulate it (the whiskey traffic) is an admission that it is an evil, and the centuries have demonstrated that there is no sense whatever in trying to regulate an evil. Evils are to be killed, not regulated. The question of to-day is whether the individual man shall have the right, by means of poison, to demoralize mankind for profit. It is a question to which every workingman every employer, every father and every mother in the country has a direct answer. —North American Review.

The European countries spend their millions on armies, navies, but spend more on intoxicating drink. A German statistician, in speaking of the liquor traffic, says: Germany spends between 500,000,000 and 600,000,000 francs for her armies but 2,200,000,000 for drink—i. e., more than four times as much. The French spend three times as much for liquor as for their soldiers and the English four times as much, and the Belgians over ten times as much. Truly such figures furnish a good temperance argument.

The most prosperous state in the world during 1887 was Kansas. But Kansas is the head-center of opposition to the liquor traffic. Therefore prohibition does not hurt a state. No city in the west had greater prosperity last year than Sioux City. But Sioux City made the most radical and successful fight against the saloon last year ever known in a place of its size in the same time. Therefore prohibition does not hurt a city. Appearances prove that it enriches a city. Let liquor men gnaw on those files a few days.—Lincoln News.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker-Mouth. Sold by B. J. Kase.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need for Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness, and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents a bottle. B J Kase.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion without injurious medication.

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Clothing of Kinds at Extremely low Prices

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes

Hats, Caps, Gloves and Mittens.

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Lime, Hair, Cement, Lath, Shingles, and Everything you want at Living Prices.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Hard and Soft Coal.

Moline Wagons, Deer Plows, Columbus Buggies.

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Wayne -:- Meat -:- Market,

ROE BROTHERS,

Will Keep First Class Meats always on Hand.

Bacons, Hams, and Sausage of all kinds. Call and Give us a trial

Market west of Harrington Bros Grocery Store.

CONSIDER WELL.

Improve the Opportunity,

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GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Where your Money Does you the Most Good

We are ready to offer you Prices never before known since we have been in the Business.

We can Save you Money. You will say so yourself.

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Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots Shoes, Hats and Caps,

MILLINERY AND GROCERIES.

Positively the Largest Stock. Undeniably the Lowest Prices.

HENRY LEY Wayne, Nebraska.

Paying Their Debts.

John Ramsay was working on his farm, his sunburnt, loose dress display big to advantage his tall, muscular figure, and a broad straw hat shaded a handsome face, with large dark eyes set beneath a forehead whose breadth and height indicated a powerful brain. The hands that guided the plough were strong hands, but whiter and more delicate than such pursuits usually allow.

Daisy Row sat watching him. Her dress was prim, but made with flounces on the skirt, and ruffles on the waist. Her short golden hair was curled into a fringe carefully over her forehead, and gathered in longer curls into a comb behind, above which was a very jaunty hat, covered with puffs of white muslin and bows of blue ribbon to match the spots on her dress.

Too long under Daisy's hat was gloomy, and to say cross. A very pretty face, but not pleasant, having a petted, spoiled-child frown, and a brooding discontent in the large blue eyes.

Presently the farmer drew near her, and taking off his hat, fanned himself with it, stopping his horses while he leaned indolently against the plow.

"You look deliciously cool under this green tree," he said. "And—hem! —very much dressed for nine o'clock in the morning!"

"In a frequency rel ed!" she said, contemptuously. "When are you coming in?"

"At noon, to dinner."

"It is too absurd," she broke out, angry tears in her eyes, "for you to be ploughing, and hoeing, and milking cows, and doing the work of a laboring man! I thought when you came home from college you would do something besides work on a farm."

"And let the farm go to ruin. That would be a poor way to pay my debts."

"Your debts!" she said, looking astonished. "Do you owe debts?"

"Certainly! You and I are both very heavily in debt, Daisy. I think when Aunt Mary took in a poor little orphans, I her nephew, you her second cousin—"

"Third cousin," she interpted, "since you are so particular! I know what you mean, but I am very sure that Aunt Mary never intended us to drudge on the horrid old farm!"

"Do you know that all the money she saved in a life of hard work was spent upon our education? Do you know that she has nothing new but the farm, and that to take her away from it would probably shorten her life?"

"She always has taken care of it herself."

"Are you blind that you cannot see how the four years she has been alone have aged her, how feeble she is? While we were living at ease at college and school, she has toiled for us until she is wear ed out."

"But you could send her money, if you were in the city in some gentlemanly occupation."

"Perhaps so, ten or twelve years from now. To-day, I propose to work this farm, and see how many bushels of corn I can raise on it!"

He took hold of the plough handles as he spoke, started the horses, and left her, her eyes full of tears.

"He might as well have said what he meant," she thought, springing down and starting to the house. "He thinks I ought to cook, and wash, and make butter, and work like a servant-girl, when I have studied so hard and tried to make myself a lady, that he might not be ashamed of me."

And yet in her heart, she knew that he was ashamed of her, and that she could sit in her room, selfishly engrossed in making pretty articles of dress, or reading, while her cousin, or, as she, too, called her, Aunt Mary, worked in the kitchen, the dairy, the poultry yard, from day's dawn till night.

She was not all selfishness and heartlessness, though there had grown a thick crust of both over her better nature. Her ideas of ladies and gentlemen depended largely upon clothing and idleness, and she had not yet quite realized how much more nearly John's standard reached the desired point than her own.

As she drew near the house the sting of John's words penetrated more and more through the crust she had drawn over her heart, until a fresh stab met her at the door, she saw a white head bowed in weeping, a slight figure shaken by sobs.

Quickly through all the selfishness, and resentment, struck at the girl's heart, and in a moment she was on her knees, beside the low chair, her arms around the weeping woman.

"Oh, Aunt Mary, what is it? Oh, please don't cry so! Oh, what has happened?"

"Why, Daisy dear"—through sobs that would not be checked at a moment's notice—"don't mind me. I'm only tired, dearie—only tired."

Could she have struck deeper? Tired! A servant, housework, does become a weariness! At servants, it may seem as if one ought to rest while young hands and active feet take up the burden. She was very tired, this patient old woman, who had given her life's work for others; first, for her parents; then for an invalid brother; lastly, for the orphan children, with such innumerable acts of neighborly kindness as only the recording angel of good deeds knows.

Well might she be tired! It was new to her to be caressed, to have tender hands lead her to her room and loosen her dress, a tender voice coax her to lie down.

"Now I will darken the window," Daisy said "and on with rest. Sleep, if you can, until dinner time."

"But, Daisy, you cannot make the dinner."

"I will try, was the quick reply; and Aunt Mary submitted.

Washing the potatoes shelling peas, frying ham, making coffee, all allowed thought to be busy, and Daisy sighingly put away some of her day-dreams over her homely tasks.

"I cannot be a lady," she thought, "and John won't be a gentleman, but I will try to pay my share of the debts."

She had taken off her flounces and hat, and put on a plain dress and large check apron before she began to work; and she was rather astonished, as her kitchen duties progressed, to find herself happier than she had been since she returned home.

When John came to dinner he was astonished to find Aunt Mary "quite dressed up," as she blushingly said, in a clean print dress and white apron, her dear old face showing no sign of heat or weariness, while Daisy, with added bloom and busy web in arms, was carrying in the dinner.

"The new girl, at your service," she said, easily, as she pulled down her sleeves. "Dinner is ready, sir."

But her lips quivered as he bent over her and whispered, "God bless you, dear! Forgive me if I was too hasty this morning."

It was a merry meal, they made a play that was more than half earnest of Aunt Mary's being a great lady, who was to be waited upon, and not allowed to rise from the table upon any consideration. Dinner over, John returned to his ploughing, and Aunt Mary, firmly refusing to sit in idleness, was allowed to wash cups and saucers, while Daisy made short work of pots and pans.

John said but little as the days were on and still found Daisy at her post. It was not in the nature of things for Aunt Mary to sit with folded hands, but it became Daisy's task to inaugurate dull days, to see that only the light work came to the older hands, to make daily work less of a toil and more of a pleasure.

And the young girl herself was surprised to find how much she enjoyed the life that had seemed to her a mere drudgery.

With younger hands to carry on the domestic affairs, they ceased to engross every hour of the day, and Joan encouraged Daisy in making use of the still, sun-up parlor as a daily sitting room. A pair of muslin curtains at each window were skillfully draped to keep out the flies, the centre table resigned its gay vase of stiff artificial flowers and stand of wax fruit, to make room for two dainty work baskets for "afternoon work" and the periodicals John took in.

Over the shiny horse hair sofa and chairs pretty bits of embroidery were draped, and fresh flowers were supplied each day. Aunt Mary's caps, her collars, and aprons were adjusted to suit the new order of things, and the easiest of chairs stood ever ready for her resting times.

And John, bringing to his task the same will and brains that had carried him through college, was inaugurating a new order of affairs on the farm, and made the work pay well.

Once more came a June day, when Daisy sat in the fields, and John stood leaning against the fence beside her.

Four years of earnest, loving work had left traces upon both young faces, ennobling them, and yet leaving to them the sweetness of a life content that rewards well-doing.

Many hours of self denial both had met bravely; many deprivations both had borne well. Daisy wore a black dress, and upon the hat in John's hand was a band of crape, but through sadness in their voices there yet rang a tone of happiness.

"You love me, Daisy?" John had said to her.

"When have I not loved you?" she answered.

"And you will be my wife? Darling, I have long loved you, but after Aunt Mary was struck down with paralysis I would not ask you to take up new duties. Now she needs you no longer, and you shall leave the farm whenever you wish."

"Leave the farm! Oh, John, must we leave it? I thought it was yours now."

"So it is."

"And you have made it so beautiful, as well as profitable! Oh, John, why must we leave it?"

"Only because I thought it was your wish."

"It would break my heart to go away. I love my home."

And John, taking the little figure into a close embrace, wondered if any city could produce a sweeter, daintier little lady than the one he held in his arms.

Wagner's "Failure" is well named for an unsuccessful provincial tour.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

The man who knows a great deal is the man who gives himself four sons.—*Boston Bulletin.*

Recollections of Jenny Lind.

It is half a life span since I first saw and heard of Jenny Lind, yet I have never forgotten. I shall not live long enough to forget the excitement, the enthusiasm and wonder of that night. It was a night in concert that I heard her, or thought my of the glamor of the scene, with no luxurious stage accessories, nothing more poetic than old Tremont Temple, where I had attended forty political meetings and stormy anti-slavery conventions. For many minutes I waited, for I was among the rear set comers, gazing fondly on that unadorned platform, my heart beating faster and faster, and yet she seemed suddenly and magically to appear, and stood before us smiling gravely, with eyes which seemed more used to tears than the laughing lights of happy fortune and splendid triumphs. As I said, all was bare and prosaic enough about her, but when she sang songs of love and romance, I seemed to be in an enchanted garden among roses and nightingales and moonlight, and when she uplifted her irradiated face, and sang, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," I seemed standing on a heavenly height, very near the throne. The great organ was simply dressed. There were no gorgeous, elaborate Worth gowns on the concert stage in those days, primitive days, artists then trusted more to their own worth. She wore no diamonds, no ornaments, except a few simple rings, but her soft white dress seemed the emblem of purity and refinement, and she was crowned with a sweet winning womanliness utterly indescribable. Since her time I have heard all the great lyric queens who have sat on the throne she abdicated, but the fine soul-intoxication which the singing of Jenny Lind caused me, I never after experienced. I cared not who refreshed the "room," I recognized her as a divinely gifted creature, in whose lips love was omnipotent and passion purified, and when the theme was sacred, a being truly innocent for her, beautiful work—a prominent, prophesying in song, a minister, ministering at the grandest altar of God, human ty.—*Grace Greenwood, in Independent.*

The Dawn of Spring.

When, slumbering, has violent foam,
Swift now by rivulets rush headlong,
For days has come. A sun the green
Aglint upon the few soft blooms,
The dimpling, smiling waters,
But the sweet breath dreaming breaths
To pastime with dew-gemmed kiss,
Forth doth the heedless lad go
And seeks to talk the hot sunshine—
With self-reflection's mad flow—
By stalking his own shadow.
—*Martha Eliot Sickles.*

When to Expect a Thaw.

Always expect a thaw in January.

A January thaw is a sign for a July freshet.

If clouds drive up high from the south expect a thaw.

If shooting stars fall in the South in winter expect a thaw.

In winter, if the fences and trees are covered with white frost, expect a thaw.

A very heavy white frost in winter is followed by a thaw.

White frost on three successive nights indicates a thaw.

Hogs rubbing themselves in winter indicates an approaching thaw.

When in winter pigs run against the side of their pen, it is a sure sign of a thaw.

When little black insects appear on the snow, expect a thaw.

If the trees are frosty and the sun takes it away before noon, it is a sign of rain.

If there be an abundance of hoar frost, expect rain.—*Boston Journal.*

Those Funny Collegians.

The idea of "a joke" entertained by the college youth of the period affords a cur-ous commentary upon the sense of humor and the estimate of sport among these callow culture-seekers.

The old-style hazing and class rushes at Cornell appear to have given place to attempts on the part of the two lowest classes to steal each other's dinners, kidnap their respective Presidents, abduct the toast-master chosen for the class festivities, and otherwise to mar or destroy each other's enjoyment of the harmless diversions of college life.

The originality of these "practical jokes" is only equalled by their exquisite humor and refinement. They are quite up to the hilarious sport of pulling one's chair away as he is about to sit down or putting peppes on the stove as the school bumpkins at Wayback used to do forty years ago when they dared to be as funny as they could.

Spoiling or stealing a dinner or locking up a class officer or speaker is way ahead of putting bent pins on the benches or "smoking out" a "Freshy." Cornell must be a nest of mad young wags, if they do not laugh at each other, outsiders certainly smile at them—with a difference.—*New York World.*

An Arizona Seance.

Omaha Man—Went to a spiritual seance down in Arizona, eh? Anything happen?

Arizona Man—Well, yes. The medium went into a trance and then announced that he was a spirit of a man who had been murdered, and that the murderer sat in the audience.

"Well, well! Did anybody run?"

"We all ran."—*Omaha World.*

"O, That I Could See My Death."

A recent Indianapolis evening paper tells the story of the first execution for desertion from the union army during the war which took place in that city. The place of execution was Camp Burnside, just south of Camp Morton, now and prior only the state fair grounds, but at that time one of the chief prison camps of the north. Camp Burnside was one of the best arranged and built camps in the state. It was a neat little town of white shanties, kept sedulously clean by the Seventy-first regiment (Sixth cavalry), Colonel James Robbie commander, who built it, and made it quite a favorite resort of citizens who liked to see dress parade and military display. Subsequently it was occupied by the veteran reserve corps, and was under charge of General Hovey at the time the Sons of Liberty were held as part of the crowds. The site was as level as a floor. Here the military executions of this state during the war occurred—the first of a deserter and one in 1863, the second of three "bounty jumpers" in 1864.

The first was the only one that elicited much sympathy, and that was partly the effect of the offender's intelligence, of his persistent denial of a guilty purpose, and of the general lack of appreciation of the heinousness of the offense. Encouragement of desertion and protection of deserters were openly predicted by a large portion of the copperheads, and was so effective in reducing Indiana's contingent in the army that more than 2,000 desertions occurred in the single month of December, 1863. Detachments of troops sent to arrest deserters were repeatedly fired upon and foiled by companies of democratic neighbors. It took a long time to efface the notion that a soldier's engagement with the government was grossly indifferent from his contract with an ordinary employer, and that he could break it when he pleased by giving up his claim to wages.

The offender in this case was Robert Gay, enlisted from the southwestern part of the state. He had been a school teacher, and was certainly a man of good intelligence and more than average acquirements. He was arrested at his home in Providence, and tried by a court-martial as here to a deserter and spy. Incriminating papers, it was said, were sewed in his trousers. He denied all guilty intent, but the evidence was strong, and the troops were getting thoroughly imbued with the feeling of true soldiers against desertion, and he was found guilty and sentenced to be shot. The execution took place early in the afternoon, and was attended by a large crowd of people. The Seventy-first regiment, to which the unpleasant duty was intrusted, formed a square, with the side to the rear open. The spectators were gathered all about the troops, two or three deep. Reporters, with a few friends of the commandment, were admitted inside the square.

The lines had been formed but a few minutes when a close carriage drove into the open end of the square and two or three men—one or two ministers of the city churches—and the deserter got out and walked slowly to near the center of the open space. The coffin, a rough black box, was brought in at the same time and put down a little in the rear of the central group. Here the attendants drew off to one side and left Gay while his arms were being bound. There was no trepidation in his look or tone. He was dressed in the blue blouse and trousers of the army, and but for the coffin and tied hands might have been taken for a military preacher addressing his comrades. The commandant asked him if he had anything to say. He spoke for three minutes, clearly, coherently and in good language.

Two of his remarks must have impressed all who heard him. "I say in the presence of that God before whom I am so soon to appear that I never intended the offense for which I am so soon to suffer." His last words were addressed to the firing party, which had moved out in front of him, some twenty or thirty feet away, when his arms were tied. "I have only one favor to ask of you, my comrades; fire straight. Don't let me suffer. Hold here!" laying his right hand on his heart. He moved back a step, his eyes were blindfolded and he sat down on his coffin. At a motion of the officer the firing party cocked their rifles, and Gay heard the sound, "O, that I could see my death!" came low but audibly to all near him.

The sound had hardly died on his lips when the fall of the officer's white handkerchief was followed instantly by the roar of the guns as one report. Gay for a moment seemed to straighten up a little, and then fell over on his back. Surgeon Spotswood and the sergeant of the firing party, with the reporters, went up to the corpse, the sergeant carrying a carbine to give a final shot if it should be needed to end the man's suffering. But he was dead. Two or three motions of the breast was all that was seen. Not a drop of blood was visible, but the cloth of the blouse showed that all the bullets had struck the breast over the heart in a space hardly larger than a man's hand, except one in the collar bone. There were ten in the firing party, and one of the rifles had no ball. The party took them as chance offered, and no one ever knew whether he had the innocent gun or not. When the corpse was lifted up it uncovered a great pool of blood that had poured through the gaping shots in the back.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE CASPIAN SEA.

Some Facts About the Greatest Salt Lake in the World.

In the southeast of Russia is the greatest salt lake in the world, the Caspian sea, which has an area of 120,000 square miles—that is, an area greater than all the British islands put together, with an additional island larger than England thrown in extra—is intimately connected with the fresh water fisheries of the Volga and Ural, for the fish migrate from fresh water to salt and from salt water to fresh there as elsewhere. The great fishery of this region is that for the sturgeon (Acciguesser sturion), and its kindred, the great sturgeon or beluga (A. huso) the sewruga (A. stellatus), the osseter (A. Guldenstadtii) and the small sturgeon, or sterlet (A. ruthenus); also for the salmon, white salmon and knife fish. The sturgeon family attain to an enormous size, especially the beluga, which sometimes measures twenty feet in length and weighs 2,500 pounds, though specimens of over 1,000 pounds are rare. The sewruga is also a giant, but the other sturgeons are seldom taken above six feet in length. The number of these giants disposed of annually at Astrakhan has in some years been enormous—300,000 sturgeon, 107,000 belugas and millions of the others. No wonder that there are complaints of the failure of the supplies, and, as is usual where ignorance prevails, the mischief is attributed to every cause but the right. "It is because of the steamboats," says the moujic, and forthwith the moujic hates the sight of a steamboat. But steam or no steam, the sturgeon of the Caspian may soon become as rare a curiosity as Thames' salmon. Astrakhan, the principal Caspian port, is one of the most important fishing stations in the world. From this region alone the Russian revenue nets about £1,000,000 for fishery licenses, and during the fishing season 20,000 strangers, ranging in degree from simple laborers to gigantic capitalists, come in to compete with the regular inhabitants for the profits from the fish industries.—*Chambers' Journal.*

He Died Game.

Driscoll, the Whyo chief, "died game," so the papers say. That is to say he accepted the inevitable and didn't make any fight with the deputy sheriffs or the hangman. A ruffian gets a little tired of fighting by the time he finds himself standing under the noose, and he often makes a virtue of necessity by going off in a quiet, seemly manner, which is about the only virtue he has ever displayed in his life. It is better, of course, for a condemned man to die game than to prove himself a cringing coward at the last, but we question whether it is a beneficial thing to parade the fact on bulletin boards and in newspaper headlines. Who knows how many young candidates for the scaffold read that line with the fire of emulation in their eye, mentally resolving that if they should follow Driscoll on the same road they would die game, too. When electricity takes the place of the gallows for killing off murderers, community will be relieved of a good many of the repulsive details of an execution in the public prints. You will read no more that the rope broke, or that the culprit died a slow and agonizing death from strangulation, owing to a bungling sheriff; or that his head was torn from his body, as happened at an execution not long ago. It will require less courage to sit down in an operator's chair in a cell, awaiting current news from the dynamo, than making that awful march to the scaffold and the dangling rope. The game will be up with him too quickly to display much game.—*Texas Siftings.*

No Way to Act.

Black Joe, while sitting at a table in Knock-Kneed Ben's catfish-restaurant, took up a glass of water and exclaimed:

"Look vere, Ben, ain't you got no better water den dis?"

"What's de matter wid dat water?"

"Wy, it's all full o' little white specks."

"Co'se it is w'en you hol' it up twix you an' de light."

"I ain't gwine drink no sich water as dis."

"Des git outen yere. Come roun' yere holdin' up er man's water twix you an' de light. Dat ain't no way for sek in er place like dis."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

A Powerful Argument.

"So you believe in cheaper whisky, do you?"

"Certainly I do. Get the price of whisky down to a reasonable basis and a poor man like myself, with a family to support, would have more money left to buy bread with."—*New York Sun.*

Every Man's Hand Against It.

The organization of a castor-oil trust in Southern Illinois will be looked upon with just suspicion. No castor-oil combination of any kind is a pleasing thing to contemplate, and the projectors may as well understand at once that this sort of a thing won't go down.—*Chicago Tribune.*

PITH AND POINT.

We can never get the saloon out of politics so long as we get our politics out of the saloon.—*Washington Critic.*

Two months hence the signal service will predict "Spring followed by summer," and the prediction will probably be verified.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Association with a monopoly always exerts a pernicious influence. This is illustrated by the son of a Standard Oil company official marrying six wives. He evidently wanted to get up a woman trust.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

It may be accident, or perhaps design, but it is a noticeable fact that the blizzards give Boston a wide berth. Perhaps they are afraid of the cold feet of the cultured ladies of the modern Athens.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

Infuriated Citizen (to organ grinder)—I say, Garibaldi, move on with that measly music. My wife is sick. Organ Grinder (grinding away)—Si signor, droppa nickel one melota and best it stoppa playing.—*New York Sun.*

It was between the acts, and he had just come in from the outside. "I've been out to get some fresh air," he said. "Indeed," she queried, "why didn't you bring some in to use for breath?" He sat down disconcerted and chewed his cloves in stern silence.—*Omaha Republican.*

One of our esteemed contemporaries confesses to some difficulty in describing an anarchist—thus betraying a lack of intelligence which is really deplorable. An anarchist is a person who thinks it is folly for a man to work or wash, and who proves his faith by his example.—*Philadelphia Press.*

That great grand and progressive animal, the American hog, defies the autocrats of the old world, holds unfettered sway in the new, daily gladdens the hearts of the toiling millions, and asks no protection from God, man, congress, or the devil. There's an infant industry" for yes.—*Quincy Solid Muldoon.*

Dennis Kearney is in Washington, telling congress how to run this country. Meanwhile the sugar refineries of California are having a dreadful war with each other. We advise Dennis, for more reasons than one, to hurry back to California and watch his sandlots until those sugar companies are done with cutting prices.—*Chicago Times.*

"Young gentlemen," said her papa, stepping to the front door and addressing a party of four intruders, "I am passionately fond of music, but my passion sometimes crystallizes in the form of a shotgun, especially after midnight. So if you will just move around the corner, where you will find a vacant lot and no echo, you will greatly oblige all the members of the family, and possible escape an epidemic of lead poisoning."—*Burlington Free Press.*

Things have come to a pretty pass when a Cincinnati court reads right out in open session the love letters of a banker who has taken the pains to write "Strictly confidential" in big letters clear across the tops of them. When a banker loves a lady so deeply and so devotedly that he tells her his love letters to her are not for publication, but merely as a guaranty of good faith, it is questionable etiquette, at least, for a court to read them right out loud.—*Chicago Times.*

Simply Haughty Innocence.

Jenny Lind was marked—as an English writer tells us—by "simple and haughty innocence," and by a peremptory scorn for anything that she felt to be beneath her. She could not endure impertinent curiosity, and persons who forced themselves upon her were treated with freezing coldness.

Some Americans prompted by that vulgar curiosity which suffers no great man or noted woman to live quietly and retired, forced themselves in Jenny Lind's home though they were strangers to her.

"What is it you wish?" she said standing very erect.

"O, Madame Goldschmidt, we hoped to have the pleasure of seeing you and making your acquaintance!"

"Well, here is my front! There" [with a whisk around] "is my back! Now!" [with a few curtsy] "you go home and say that you have seen me!"

After her visitors had crept out abashed, she was very pettish for having been rude. She could not endure the impertinent curiosity which insists upon treating noted persons as if they were on exhibition. When it asserted itself in her presence, she rebuked it as something small, mean and selfish.

Jenny Lind had a high standard for her friends and for herself. Over her house-door was carved the figure of a lark, that, "singing ever, soars," and "soaring ever sings."!

Such was her purity of tone that her "haughty innocence" at once displayed itself when, in her presence, a friend ventured on a doubtful allusion or a hazardous innuendo.

A friend made some such reference one day, while calling on her. She parted from him instantly, and the parting was final. For it was difficult for one who had lapsed in purity of word to receive her esteem.

Her recoil from all that was evil, impure and vulgar resembled the impulse with which the bent bow recoils from the curve to which the archer's strength has forced it."—*Fouché's Companion.*

THOSE ACHES down your Back and through your Limbs MEAN RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA OR KINDRED ILLS. BETTER HAVE St. Jacobs Oil HANDY

ANY MAN

Who is WEAK, NERVOUS, DEBILITATED, who in his FOLLY and IGNORANCE has TRIFLED away his VIGOR of BODY, MIND and MANHOOD, causing exhausting drains upon the FOUNTAINS of LIFE, HEADACHE, BACKACHE, Dreadful Dreams, WEAKNESS of Memory, BASHFULNESS in SOCIETY, PIMPLES upon the FACE, and all the EFFECTS leading to EARLY DECAY and perhaps CONSUMPTION or INSANITY, should consult at once the CELEBRATED Dr. Clarke, Established 1851. Dr. Clarke has made NERVOUS DEBILITY, CHRONIC and all Diseases of the GENITO URINARY Organs a Life Study. It makes NO difference WHAT you have taken or WHO has failed to cure you. FEMALES suffering from diseases peculiar to their sex can consult with the assurance of speedy relief and cure. Send 2 cents postage for works on your diseases. Send 4 cents postage for Celebrated Works on Chronic, Nervous and Delicate Diseases. Consultation personally or by letter, free. Consult the old Doctor. Thousands cured. Offices and parlors private. Those contemplating Marriage send for Dr. Clarke's celebrated guide Male and Female, each 15c., both 25c. (stamps). Before confiding your case, consult Dr. CLARKE. A friendly letter or call may save future suffering and shame, and add golden years to life. Book "Life's (Secret) Errors," 50c. (stamps). Medicine and writings sent everywhere, secure from exposure. Hours, 8 to 8; Sundays, 9 to 12. Address,

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186 So. Clark St., CHICAGO, ILL.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs. AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANAEMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, and all WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results. Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in the countries of the world. For Sale by all Druggists. Send for Pamphlet on Wasting Diseases. Address, SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

UNDER OATH!

Carbolic Smoke Ball will cure CATARRH, ASTHMA, DEAFNESS, CONSUMPTION, DEAFNESS, CROUP, LUNG TROUBLES, COLDS, ETC. Thousands of Smoke Testimonials prove our assertions.

Catarrh of 6 Years Standing.

Carbolic Smoke Ball Co. Gentlemen,—I have been troubled with catarrh for the last five years, and so bad at times that it was impossible to breath through my nostrils. Your Smoke Ball cured me completely in less than three months. NEWTON HALL. With Omaha Daily Republican. Sworn to before W. W. Earl, Notary Public.

Consumption Conquered.

Carbolic Smoke Ball Co. Gents: I suffered with consumption and hemorrhages—went to Iowa for my health. I now believe there is a cure for consumption, and that is the Carbolic Smoke Ball. GEO. E. CARPENTER. Sworn to before R. J. Dolson, Notary Public.

MAIL ORDERS. Carbolic Smoke Ball sent by mail on receipt of price, $2 and 4c. postage. ONE BALL IS SUFFICIENT FOR A CURE. Circulars free.

CARBOLIC SMOKE BALL CO., Creighton Block. Omaha, Neb.

Ely's Cream Balm Price 50 cents. Will do more in Curing CATARRH. Than $500 in any other way. Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 235 Greenwich St., N. Y.

DIEBOLD SAFE AND LOCK CO.'S —FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF—

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TIME LOCKS, VAULTS, AND JAIL WORK. MEAGHER & LEACH, General Agents, 1415 Farnam St. - Omaha, Neb.

A NEW INVENTION NO BACKACHE. RUNS EASY

307 S Canal Street, Chicago, Ill.

Sounds Like a Fairy Tale.

A night or two ago several prison officials were congregated about a warm stove in one of the up-town stations discussing the question of prison discipline, and the tough criminals with whom they had to deal. One of them, a rough looking man who had recently arrived from the west, after listening for a time, said:

"You have told some interesting yarns, but I have known cases in which prison officials were guilty of worse inhumanity than the most hardened wretches under their charge. There are two scenes which I witnessed in the west that always made me shudder."

"What were they?" inquired several.

"There was a time, and it was not very long ago either, when the Missouri penitentiary was in charge of a worse gang of men than the convicts over whom they ruled. I refer to the years in which the prison was run under the contract system, almost outside of the jurisdiction of the state. These men not only treated the prisoners most inhumanely by starving, overworking and whipping them, but they deprived them of the clothing and blankets necessary to keep them warm during the winter months. In fact when the state resumed possession the penitentiary was a wreck. It had neither provisions, clothing nor machinery. Even the guards had not been paid for months, and, to the disgrace of the state be it said, they have never been paid to this day. But these are not the things I want to talk about. They only lead up to the subject, a sort of an introduction, as it were, to show the conditions under which it was possible for the scenes I am about to speak of to occur.

"The convicts at this time were not worked inside the prison walls, but were farmed out over the state to contractors. At Montserrat, about sixty miles west of Jefferson City, there were extensive coal mines, and the miners having gone on a strike, the owners made a contract for a gang of convicts to supply their places. A stockade was built in the open fields and a gang of prisoners, among whom were large numbers of negroes, were set up to work the mines. As bad as they had been treated inside the prison walls, it was paradise compared to the new hell into which they were brought. The negroes were almost daily tied up and whipped for the amusement of the proprietors and overseers and then sent bleeding and supperless to pass the night in the depths of the mine."

"That was terrible," broke in one of the listeners.

"Yes, but we got used to that sort of thing—kind of hardened, as it were, and didn't mind it much, but it was nothing to what came afterward."

"What was that?" inquired the other.

"The winters in that part of Missouri are something terrible, with the mercury frequently down in the twenties. Montserrat is located on one of the bleakest plains in the state. One cold December night the prison stars, contractors and overseers were making a night of it, drinking and carousing, when they decided to warm the niggers up by whipping them, and an order was issued to bring two or three of them out and sling them on the post. The men refused to obey the order to come out of the stockade, and a mutiny among the convicts occurred. The officials and the guards began firing upon the poor, helpless devils, and they sought shelter in the shanties and defended themselves as best they could. In their drunken fury the officials ordered the buildings to be fired, and as the men ran out several of them were shot down, the others being driven under ground. By this time the officers began to realize what had occurred, and sought to escape responsibility by additional cruelty. The dead, the dying and the helplessly wounded were thrown into the flames, while some of them yelled and shrieked for mercy. The next morning it was wired over the country that the quarters had caught fire and several of the convicts had perished in the flames. It ended the convict camp at Montserrat and the convicts were soon after returned to the penitentiary."

"And the other case?"

"It was, if possible, more terrible still. A German convict employed in the shoe shop, to whom one of the overseers had taken a dislike, was reported for punishment. When he was ordered out, instead of obeying the command he seized a large, keen-bladed knife and ran into his cell, which he refused to leave, and into which, as he was armed with a knife, none dared to enter. For three days he was starved, and besieged but refused to yield to either threats or promises. At last a great hook was turned at the end of a long iron bar, brought into the corridor of the prison where the hook was inserted into the blazing iron furnace in front of the convict's cell and heated red hot. He still refused to come to the door when the hot iron was run into the cell to clutch him around the waist and bring him out.

"I shall never forget the terrible look in the man's eyes as he watched the proceedings, nor how he glared as the iron was inserted into his cell. For an instant he hesitated, and then as the red hot instrument of torture came near him he raised the knife and with a quick motion drew the glittering blade across his throat, nearly severing the head from the body."

"Why, that is worse than the stories told of the Inquisition," gasped rather than spoke one of those present.

"The devil in man is the same, I suppose through all ages. These and crimes like them ended the contract system in Missouri, and that institution is now one of the best conducted and most humane in the union. But there are abuses outside of the prison that should be suppressed."

"What are they?"

"Long sentences for trifling offenses. The law intends that punishment shall be in proportion to the crime. But a short time man is no good to the industrial department of the prisons. There time expires before they become remunerative to the contractors. I have known judges in large cities to receive a regular rate per year for long time convicts sent up by them, and others are indirectly interested in prison contracts. This may appear a libel on the courts, but I know it to be a fact. The criminal judge on his bench in many cases is only a slave disguised in ermine."—*New York Press.*

Kept His Promise.

The room was lighted by moonbeams. A woman lay on the bed. A man knelt upon the floor.

"Let me light the lamp," he said.

"No," she replied, "let there be no light but that which comes from heaven, for in that light, you must make me a promise. You know that I am dying."

"No, Grace, for God's sake don't say that. You know that you are not dying. Let me light the lamp."

"Please don't," she said, touching him with her hand. "I don't want the glare of a lamp, for it would seem to drive away the holy light that is now falling upon us. Maurice, you must make me a promise. You know that I have been a faithful uncomplaining wife."

"Yes, I know."

"Then, will you not make me a promise?"

"I can make you any promise but one, and that one I know you would ask."

"Yes, and it is that you will never drink again."

"I cannot make it, Grace. I could not keep it. I am weak—ruined and cannot control myself. I will make any other promise and swear to keep it."

She placed her hand on his head. "Promise me then that you will never take another drink except while sitting by my grave."

"Oh, Grace, what a horrible request."

"You said that you would promise anything else."

"Yes, but this is so unreasonable, so awful."

She put her arms around his neck. "Make me the promise," she pleaded.

"I will," he said.

* * * * *

A nervous man walked about the streets. The cold wind howled and a snowstorm was raging, but he heeded not the cold. He went into a saloon, stood a moment and then went again into the street. He walked for hours. The storm ceased, the clouds passed away. He saw the moonbeams falling on a snowdrift, and shuddering he went into a saloon.

"Give me a quart of whisky," he said. He went to the cemetery, and finding a grave apart from the others, sat down beside it. Then he took the bottle from his pocket.

"Strange place for a man to come and freeze to death," said an old sexton when morning had come.

The sunlight fell upon the grave.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Monopolies and Trusts.

Business divided among the many, ensuring a degree of brisk, sharp competition, remarks *The New York Herald*, results in popular contentment and prosperity. The larger the number who do business on their own lines, the better the interests of the community are served.

On the other hand the more business is concentrated in the hands of the few, the worse off we all are. That is plain to every one, and needs no argument.

When small dealers in beef, mutton, nails, lead, copper, paper bags or what not are driven to the wall, that is, into bankruptcy, by pooled capital, which aims to control the market and pocket all the profits itself that moment the character of our society begins to decline. A democracy which means all are free [of] trade wide open, gives way to an aristocracy, which means enormous fortunes for a score and no chance whatever for the tens of thousands. That gives us a monarchical twist at once, and it is mighty poor satisfaction to be told: "It's English, you know."

It is the very condition of affairs which has given birth to socialism and nihilism in Europe, and if we wish to choke off the result, we must begin by taking the cause by the throat. We want no high-handed monopolies in this country for they are a menace to the democratic quality of our institutions, and it is, therefore, full time for the people to grapple with this problem and devise means of relief.

Great things have ever hinged on trifles. The first family difficulty on record was caused by an apple core; the last we heard of was the negligence of a father to keep up the supply of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup when all hands had a cold.

Salvation Oil kills pain every time. For cuts, bruises, sprains, strains, burns, scalds, and frostbites it is an infallible cure. Price only 25 cents.

A South Sioux City boomer advertises "200 lots just platted."

Hard times do not trouble farmers who are out of debt.

Russia is said to be about to succeed in securing a loan of 23,000,000 rubles.

The quickest way to "reduce rents" is to sew them up as soon as they occur.

Prof. Wiggins says the next earthquake in this country will begin in 1904.

A Trial by Jury.

That great American jury, the people, have rendered a unanimous verdict in favor of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, the standard remedy for bowel and stomach disorders, biliousness, sick headache, dizziness, constipation and sluggish liver.

Laying for the whisky trust: A 10,000 bushel distillery to be started in Peoria.

Walking advertisements for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are the thousands it has cured.

The potato crop of 1887: Its failure the worst that has happened since 1881.

Come to the bridal chamber death!
Come to the mother when she feels
For the first time, her first-born's breath,
And thou art terrible!

The untimely death which annually carries off thousands of human beings in the prime of youth is indeed terrible. The first approach of consumption is insidious, and the sufferer himself is the most unconscious of its approach. One of the most alarming symptoms of this dread disease is, in fact, the ineradicable hope, which lurks in the heart of the victim, preventing him from taking timely steps to arrest the malady. That it can be arrested in its earlier stages is beyond question, as there are hundreds of well-authenticated cases where Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has effected a complete cure.

Lake fishing interests: Michigan and Superior catch in 1887 valued at $2,270.

MANGE, Galls, Scratches, Cracked Heel, Thrush, and all diseases of the feet and irritations of the skin of horses and cattle quickly and permanently cured by the use of Veterinary Carbolisalve. 50c. and $1 at Druggists.

To see stars in the day time, let your feet slip away from your body.

A simple cough if neglected, often attacks the lungs. Brown's Bronchial Troches give a sure and immediate relief. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

Winter wheat in Wisconsin: Healthy and well protected growth.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

No one can blame the German for wanting one or Teutonics.

Physicians' Test.

The physicians in Lowell, who are testing the Moxie Nerve Food plant on paralysis and nervous exhaustion, in addition to the number already reported, have recovered a Mrs. Brock, of Barnet, Vt., a long time helpless. A Mrs. Cheney, 18 Bleachery Street, Lowell, who was not expected to live. Its greatest popularity springs from the fact that it substitutes stimulants and tonics without harm, and imparts great powers of endurance. The apothecaries are beged for it everywhere. Large companies are forming for its manufacture all over the world.

A cowardly varmint—the ground hog; he's afraid of his own shadow.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—

Please inform you readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address.

Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C.,
181 Pearl St., New York.

A preferred creditor is one who never asks for his money.

Offer No. 176.

FREE—To MERCHANTS ONLY. Odd Williams' "Perfection" Electro Magnetic Battery. Address at once, R. W. TANSILL & Co., Chicago.

To double your income cut down your expenses one-half.

We would be pleased to know of a man or woman who has never had headache or been subject to constipation. As these seem to be universal troubles a little advice may be in order. Why should persons cram their stomachs with nauseating purgative pills etc. which sicken and debilitate when such a pleasant and sterling remedy as Prickly Ash Bitters will act mildly and effectively on the liver, kidney, stomach and bowels, and at the same time tone up and strengthen the whole system, causing headache, constipation and all such distressing evils to quickly disappear.

To keep rats from eating the malt—Get a malt-ese cat.

Deafness Can't Be Cured

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

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that we can not cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circular, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75 cents.

The Sultan of Turkey has decreed prohibition for Constantinople.

PATENTS R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. ASTHMA.

CANCER

$230 A MONTH. Agents Wanted.

GOLD

$5

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Juniper Berries, and other well known vegetable remedies, in such a peculiar manner as to derive the full medicinal value of each. It will cure, when in the power of medicine, scrofula, salt rheum, sores, boils, pimples, all humors, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, indigestion, general debility, catarrh, rheumatism, malaria, kidney and liver complaints. It overcomes that extreme tired feeling caused by change of climate, season, or life.

"100 Doses One Dollar," is not a catch line only, but is absolutely true of and original with Hood's Sarsaparilla; and it is an absolutely true that it can honestly be applied only to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is the very best spring medicine and blood Purifier. Now, reader, prove it. Take a bottle home and measure its contents. You will find it to hold 100 teaspoonfuls. Now read the directions, and you will find that the average dose is less than a teaspoonful. Thus economy and strength are peculiar to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Scrofula Humors

"We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for several years, and feel proud to recommend it as an excellent spring medicine or to be used at all times as a blood purifier. For children as well as grown people we consider it the best. We set aside one bottle for our boy to take in the spring. He is nine years old and has enjoyed good health ever since we began giving it to him. We are seldom without it." B. F. GROVER, Rochester, N. H.

"I have been using Hood's Sarsaparilla and find it an excellent blood purifier. It also relieved me of burning sensation in the stomach." MRS. C. T. TAFT, Waco, Texas.

Fagged Out

"Last spring I was completely fagged out. My strength left me and I felt sick and miserable all the time, so that I could hardly attend to my business. I took one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it cured me. There is nothing like it." R. C. BEGOLE, Editor Enterprise, Belleville, Mich.

"With the first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, my headache entirely disappeared, and where before I could not muster up an appetite for my meals, I can hardly now get enough. I am at present taking my second bottle and feel like a different person." WILLIAM LANGE, Post 83 G. A. R., Neenah, Wis.

Purifies the Blood

Good health depends upon pure blood; therefore, to keep well, purify the blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine is peculiarly designed to act upon the blood, and through that upon all the organs and tissues of the body. It has a specific action, also, upon the secretions and excretions, and assists nature to expel from the system all humors, impure particles, and effete matter through the lungs, liver, bowels, kidneys, and skin. It effectually aids weak, impaired, and debilitated organs, invigorates the nervous system, tones the digestion, and imparts new life to all the functions of the body.

"I must say Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine I ever used. Last spring I had no appetite, and the least work I did fatigued me ever so much. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and soon I felt as if I could do as much in a day as I had formerly done in a week. My appetite is voracious." MRS. M. V. BAYARD, Atlantic City, N. J.

"I wish to say that I had salt rheum on my left arm three years, suffering terribly; it almost disabled me from work. I took three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the salt rheum has entirely disappeared." H. M. MILLS, 71 French Street, Lowell, Mass.

Dyspepsia

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and in an hour after eating I would experience a faintness or tired, all-gone feeling, as if I had not eaten anything. Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced. It relieved me of that faint, all-gone feeling." G. A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass.

General Debility

"Hood's Sarsaparilla helps me more than any other medicine I have ever taken for general debility, and I have tried almost everything. Our whole family use it, and I consider it ahead of all other medicines for giving strength. I am pleased to give this testimonial in regard to so good a medicine as Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. E. BENNERS, Mauch Chunk, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

Everybody wants the earliest Vegetables and largest farm crops and the way to get them is to plant Salzer's Seeds. BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS. JOHN A. SALZER, La Crosse, Wis.

The best and surest Remedy for Cure of all diseases caused by any derangement of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels. Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Bilious Complaints and Malaria of all kinds yield readily to the beneficent influence of

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

It is pleasant to the taste, tones up the system, restores and preserves health.

It is purely Vegetable, and cannot fail to prove beneficial, both to old and young.

As a Blood Purifier it is superior to all others. Sold everywhere at $1.00 a bottle.

FOR ALL DISORDERS OF THE Stomach, Liver and Bowels TAKE PACIFIC LIVER PILLS

STRICTLY VEGETABLE.

CURE CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, PILES, SICK HEADACHE, LIVER COMPLAINTS, LOSS OF APPETITE, BILIOUSNESS, NERVOUSNESS, JAUNDICE, ETC. PRICE, 25 cts.

PACIFIC MANUFACTURING CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. DOWELL, Editor Enquirer, Edenton, N. C., April 23, 1887.

PISO

The BEST Cough Medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 25c.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

GOLD WATCHES FREE!

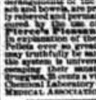
Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. The Original LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Being entirely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As a laxative, alterative, or purgative, these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.

SICK HEADACHE,

Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. In explanation of the remedial power of these Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence. Sold by druggists, 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.



$500 REWARD

is offered by the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for a case of Chronic Nasal Catarrh which they cannot cure.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians.

By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza, and Catarrhal Headache. Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents.

"Untold Agony from Catarrh."

Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous mesmerist, of Ithaca, N. Y., writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting."

THOMAS J. RUSHING, Esq., 2902 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., writes: ...

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.

...

I CURE FITS!

...

IT WILL PLEASE.

THE YOUNG IDEA.

...

The Wayne Herald.

GOSHORN, & McNEAL Editors.

Largest Circulation of any Paper in Wayne County

Official Paper of Town and County.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1888.

Allison stock seems to be steadily going up.

The democratic national pow-wow to renominate Cleveland, will be held at St Louis, June 5th.

W. W. Corcoran, the noted Washington philanthropist, died last Friday at the age of ninety.

It is reported that there are a good many aspirants for the honor of representing Nebraska in the republican national convention.

The Union Pacific "Overland Flyer" flew into a freight at Colton last Friday and smashed it into kindling wood. A large part of both trains burned up.

Bland of Missouri filibustered in congress last week to prevent the consideration of the bill for the Omaha government building, and the Omaha people speak of him in anything but a bland manner.

It was Bill Nye, we believe, who remarked that the less a man knows about the tariff the more he talks about it. William could score a point by sending a note embodying this sentiment to the Harrington Nonpareil man.

The latest railroad scheme is to connect St Paul and Minneapolis with Pekin, China, with a railroad by way of Behring Strait. It is a great scheme—on paper—and will be built the same year that an engine goes over the Omaha & Yankton.

An eastern paper has been explaining in a highly scientific and satisfactory manner why the blizzard is a frequent thing in the West and is never seen in the East. The explanation was probably made before the big blizzard that buried the entire northern Atlantic coast states under several feet of snow.

Blaine reiterates his statement that he will not be a candidate and will not permit his name to go before the convention. His reasons are that he believes that a candidate who has once been defeated should not be renominated, that he does not wish to again undergo the fatigues of a campaign, and that his entire family is opposed to his being a candidate again.

There are a good many anxious souls in the third congressional district in this good state of Nebraska who would be greatly relieved if Hon G. W. E. Dorsey would write a letter declining to have his name presented to the congressional convention this year. With Dorsey out of the race it is probable that there would be a candidate from nearly every one of the forty or more counties in the district.

The Schuyler *Sun* and the North Bend *Flail* are just now engaged in deciding who shall succeed Geo. W. E. Dorsey in congress. The *Sun* shines on Mr. Russell, of G. A. R. fame, and the *Flail* of course is putting in some heavy licks for Dorsey. When those papers get this question settled we trust that due notice will be given so that the rest of the press of the district will not have to bother their heads about it.—Ord Quiz.

How many pupils of our schools learn that one of the first acts of congress approved by George Wasington that defining a tariff for the protection of American industries? How many have even a vague idea of the unanimity with which the early statesmen of the country, Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, Clay, and Jackson, too, embraced the idea of a protective policy? How many know that it was not until wealth created greed among the ship owners or cotton growers that the idea of low tariffs could find an audience.—Inter Ocean.

Sixteen hundred engineers and firemen on the C. B. & Q. system struck at four o'clock Monday morning. The cause of the trouble is that the company has been paying the engineers who have been longest in the service more than those more recently employed, and the engineers claim, have been discharging old employees and putting in new ones to save the difference in wages. The striking employees demand that all engineers be put on an equality as to wages without regard to length of service.

T. M. Blakely, who has presided over the Madison Chronicle so well has disposed of his interest in it to F. E. Cole.

Another cyclone, fortunately not striking any towns nor causing any loss of life, passed through a portion of Tennessee Friday, and one paid its respects to southern Indiana the same day.

Shall harmony and progress prevail in the affairs of our agricultural society, is a very important question to every household in Wayne county. There are desires expressed on every hand that concerted and united action, freed from prejudice or any hidden views as to the shortcomings of the past, may be buried, bickerings and jealousy laid aside, and one united effort from this on. That each and every citizen may be made to feel the importance of this year's fair is the excuse for this article. At the last meeting of the society a working committee was appointed for each precinct within the county. Work was laid out and it is hoped will bear fruit. Let there be no pulling back on this, one of the most eventful years of our existence as a county. Bountiful harvests have given us a glorious reputation abroad. The ball must be kept rolling, and in no way can it be done better than by a grand effort—commencing now—for a wonderful display that will astonish ourselves. Wayne county must take the ribbon at Omaha—and not stop until the Corn Palace shall have transferred the honor conferred on Cuming county to ourselves. Let every one prepare individually, collectively, but not politically, and the reward is ours.

A. B. S.

Chattel Mortgage Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a chattel mortgage, dated on the 1st day of November, 1887, and duly filed in the office of the county clerk of Wayne county, Nebraska, and executed by James Hamilton to A. L. Howser to secure the payment of a certain promissory note for the sum of $185, dated November 1st 1887 and due August 1st 1888 default having been made in the conditions of said mortgage, I will, as provided in said mortgage, sell at Simmons livery barn in Wayne, Wayne county Nebraska, on the 22nd day of March, 1888, at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following personal property, to wit:

One black horse mule about nine years old, and one gray roan horse about six years old.

A. L. HOWSER, Mortgagee.
Dated, Wayne Nebraska, Mch. 1, 1888.

(Feb. 29. March 15.)

Chattel Mortgage.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of two chattel mortgages, one dated on the 25th day of July 1887, and one dated on the 17th day of October 1887, and duly filed in the office of the county clerk of Wayne county, Nebraska, and executed by Pittinger Bros to H. N. Moore to secure the payment of the following promissory notes, to-wit.

One for the sum of $2334 dated July 1, 1887, and due April 1, 1888, and one for the sum of $618 dated November 15, 1887, and due January 1st, 1888, and one for the sum of $120 dated July 15th, 1887 due November 1, 1887, on which above notes there is now due and payable to the plaintiff the sum of $687.50, and that there will be due and payable to the plaintiff on the 1st day of April, 1888, the additional sum of $1200. Default having been made in the payment of the notes now due therefore I will as provided in said mortgages, sell in Wayne, Nebraska, on the 16th day of March, 1888, at one o'clock p. m., the following described property to wit.

Ten yearling steers, five yearling heifers, thirteen two year old steers, seven two year old heifers, sixteen cows, five head of horses, eight head of horses, five setts of harness, two lumber wagons, one binder and 3 harrows, and sell the same at public auction or as much thereof as may be sufficient to pay the amount now due, and to become due, by the terms of the above notes.

Said sale to take place at Simmons livery stable, in Wayne.

H. N. MOORE, Mortgagee.
By James Britton, his attorney.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 per box. For sale by Wightman & McFarland

RICHLY Rewarded are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make $5 and upwards per day who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability needed. You can devote your time, or do it as well as anyone. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we send free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

DEEP Sea Wonders exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $20 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $20 in a single day at this work. All succeed.

INVENTION is a wonderful word. Not long ago the workers of inventions proposed a method and system of work that can be purchased all over the country, enabling the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special ability needed. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something valuable and profitable to you, that will start you in business, which will bring in money every where right at your side; also in the world. Grand result free. Address Tuey & Co., Augusta, Maine.

NATURAL GAS.

Account of a Correspondent's Visit to a Village Lighted by Natural Gas.

It has long been known that natural gas was put into use at Fredonia, N. Y., more than half a century ago, but no detailed description of the manner of its use or the quantity or quality of the gas has been known to be in existence. A gentleman of Indianapolis has found in *Brewster's Journal* of 1830 the following full account of a correspondent's visit to a "village lighted by natural gas:"

The village of Fredonia, in the western part of the state of New York, presents this singular phenomena.

I was detained there a day in October of last year, and had an opportunity of examining it at leisure.

The village is about forty miles from Buffalo, and about two from Lake Erie; a smaller but rapid stream, called the Canadoway, passes through it, and, after turning several miles, discharges itself into the lake below; near the mouth is a small harbor with a lighthouse.

While removing an old mill which stood partly over this stream, in Fredonia, three years since, some bubbles were observed to break frequently from the water, and on trial, were found to be inflammable. A company was formed, and a hole an inch and a half in diameter being bored through the rock, a soft fetted limestone, the gas left its natural channel and ascended through this.

A gas meter was erected (or constructed) with a small house for its protection, and pipes being laid, the gas is conveyed through the whole village. One hundred lights are fed from it—more or less—at an expense of $1.50 yearly for each.

The flame is large, but not so strong or brilliant as that from the gas in our cities, it is, however, in high favor with the inhabitants. The gasometer, I found on measurement, collected eighty-eight cubic feet in twelve hours during the day, but the man who has charge of it told me that more might be procured with a larger apparatus.

About a mile from the village, and in the same stream, it comes up in quantities four or five times as great.

The contractor of the light-house purchased the right to it, and laid pipes to the lakes, but found it impossible to make it descend, the difference in elevation being very great.

It preferred its own channel, and bubbled up beyond the reach of his gasometer. The gas is carburretted hydrogen, and is supposed to come from beds of bituminous coal, the only rock visible, however, here, and to a great extent on both sides along the southern shore of the lake is fetid limestone.

"Hobson's Choice."

Did you know that this familiar phrase, "Hobson's Choice," preserves the memory of a very good and useful man? Thomas Hobson was born in 1544, he was for sixty years a carrier between London and Cambridge, conveying to and from the University letters and packages, also passengers. In addition to his express business he had a livery stable and let horses to the University students. He made it a rule that all the horses should have, according to their ability, a proper division of work and rest. They were taken out in regular order, as they stood, beginning with the one nearest the door. No choice was allowed, and if any man refused to take the animal assigned to him he might go without any. That or none. Hence the phrase, "Hobson's Choice."

In the Spring of 1630, the plague broke out in England. The colleges of Cambridge were closed, and among the precautions taken by the authorities to avoid infection, Hobson was forbidden to go to London. He died in January, 1631, partly, it is said, from anxiety and fretting at his enforced leisure. Hobson was one of the wealthiest citizens of Cambridge, and left much for the benefit of the city, to which he left several legacies. His death called forth many poems from members of the University, officers and students, among them two by the poet Milton, then a student at Christ's College.—*Wide Awake.*

A Terrible Responsibility.

Bogg—"Do you think, Snagg, the Rev. Mr. Soporific is called to preach?"

Snagg—"No, I believe he is a volunteer."

Bogg—"Well, I shouldn't suppose a God of divine goodness would allow such a preacher to torture the public."

Snagg—"Well, you see he was sorter driven to it."

Bogg—"I'm surprised that you should use such irreverent language. Please explain yourself."

Snagg—"Well, you see Mr Soporific was on board a ship in the midst of the Atlantic in a most terrible storm. The sea swept over the deck; the timbers of the vessel were wrenched and torn asunder, and the cry went up that the ship was sinking. Just then Mr. Soporific kneeled upon the deck and promised the Lord that if he would spare the ship he would devote himself to the ministry. So you see he thrust a terrible responsibility upon the Lord who had to take him or else drown the whole ship."—*Yankee Blade.*

The Remedy for Anarchism

It is pleasant to know that, even on the authority of the "European Anarchist of considerable reputation," there are only 60,000 Anarchists among the 60,000,000 of American people; it is not likely that his anticipation of their increase will be realized. Of even the 60,000 five-sixths are foreigners, and a part of these are susceptible to the educating influence of schools and newspapers, while another part has proven itself susceptible to the lesson of the jail. The reforming agency of education and the suppressive agency of the jail and the gallows may be entrusted with the care of the alien wretches whose "aim is to spread discontent among the masses, and to prepare the way for armed revolution."—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

BOOTS AND SHOES

There is much talk about

Large Stocks and Shoe Departments!

We will say to everybody in Wayne and surrounding counties, and all the peoplee of the State of Nebraska, that you can not be better fitted or get more foot wear for your money than at

The Old Boot and Shoe House of Fred. Lilljeberg's

WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

MONEY!

Will pay 9 per cent when I will furnish Money on

Real Estate at 8 1-2 Per Cent

No charges made for perfecting title.

No Commission Charged.

GEO. W. RILEY
Atty at Law Wayne, Neb

Rickabaugh & Workman's
Barber Shop.
West side Main street.
Hair-cutting, Shaving, Etc.
Prompt attention and accurate work.

Wm. PIEPENSTOCK,
Harness Maker
And Upholsterer.
Repairing of Buggy Tops and Upholstering a Specialty.
Shop on last street east of Jno. T. McFarland's

HAYES & KING
Jewelers,
Have a fine selection for the
Trade.
Don't forget to call on them. New goods arriving almost every day. We have a choice line of
Silverware
& few genuine
Diamond Rings
At Panic Prices. Select your goods while you have the choice. Any goods wanted in our line not in stock will be ordered at low rates. All goods as represented. All kinds of repairing in our line neatly done.
Call and see us, on east side of Main street with M. S. Davies. WAYNE, NEBRASKA.
HAYES & KING.

J. E. McFarland,
Druggist,
Dealers in Wall Paper.
East Side Main Street. Corner 3rd.
WAYNE NEBRASKA.

J. H. ROMAN & CO
GRAIN
Highest Market Price Paid
For all kinds of
GRAIN.
Live and let Live
Is our Motto
J. H. ROMAN & Co

L. F. RAYBURN,
Blacksmith,
WAYNE, NEBRASKA
Plow and Carriage Work
A Specialty

M. S. DAVIES'
Dealer in
Books, Station'y,
Wall Paper,
Musical Instruments, etc.
East side Main street, Wayne, Neb.

Mid-winter Prices

At the

THE OLD CORNER STORE

We still have left after our large fall stock a few

Mens' and Boys' Overcoats, Ladies' and Childrens' Cloaks
Mens and Boys' Suits.

And in fact all kinds of WINTER GOODS will be at greatly reduced prices.

Call and see us. HARRINGTON BROS.

Our New Spring Stock!

Is now in and we the finest line of

DRY GOODS,

Ever brought to Wayne

MOIRE SILKS

In all the new shades. The latest Novelties in

SPRING SUITINGS.

Dress goods are complete in

Wash Fabrics,

In all the new, Plain and Fancy Checks and Stripes, Seersuckers and and Ginghams, India Linens, Lawns and Nainsooks.

New Sateens, Parasols, Organdies.

Swiss and Cambric Robes and Flouncings,

A full line of Ladies

Muslin, and Ganze Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Etc.

An immense assortment of

HAMBURGS AND LACES.

We will especial attention to our

Spring Jackets and Wraps.

On which we are making very low prices. We don't claim to have more

MILLINERY GOODS

Than all the stores in Wayne. We have a nice line of new and

FASHIONABLE SPRING MILLINERY.

Which we offer at very low prices. Call and see our stock of goods. You are cordially invited to call and examine our goods and prices whether you buy or not. We will be pleased to show goods.

Respectfully,

M. P. AHERN.

E. L. JONES & CO.,

Successor to Whitton & Woolston.

Are Selling Goods

WAY DOWN FOR CASH

Come in and we will

MAKE PRICES

On all

Winter Goods & Groceries

That will pay you well for coming.

HINRICHS & SHIRTS,
Blacksmiths.
Wayne, Nebraska.
HORSE-SHOEING A SPECIALTY
Shop 1st south of the Baptist church.

P. W. OMAN,
Auctioneer!
My services can always be obtained by calling at the HERALD office
WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

Rail Road Time Table

GOING EAST

No. 32, Randolph Freight, arr. 4 35, dep. 7 22 a. m.
" 30, Norfolk Freight, " " 6 30, " 8 30 " "
" 12, Passenger " " 8 40, " 4 40 " "

GOING WEST

No. 33, Randolph Freight, arr. 4 45, dep. 3 50 p. m.
" 31, Norfolk Freight, " " 12 30, " 12 35 " "
" 11, Passenger " " 3 30, " 3 35 " "

Teachers' Examination.

I will examine all persons who offer themselves as candidates for teachers of the common schools in this county at my office at the court house, on the third Friday and Saturday of each month.

W. E. HOWARD,
Co. Supt. of Public Instruction.

Oats 20 c.

Wheat 55 c.

Corn 30 to 35.

Eight below Monday morning.

See commissioners proceedings in this issue.

Yesterday was a cold drizzly rainy day.

Isabel Heath at the opera house tomorrow night.

T. J. Steele has bought the residence where A. L. Tucker now lives.

The high wind of Sunday made it one of the most unpleasant days of the winter.

Bring your job work to the HERALD office. New material being received daily.

Saturday was a day of alternate sunshine and squall, with the squall an easy winner.

There is a rumor in the air that lumber is going to be very cheap in Wayne this summer.

We mean no disrespect to the young lady, very young, who recently came to Wm. Weber's. She isn't a boy however.

There will be a meeting of the Deer Creek Vigilance Committee at the Strahan school house March 3rd, at 10A M sharp.

This ladies and gentlemen is Gentle Spring. The almanac says so, and what the almanac don't know about such matters is very little.

A young gentleman of the town has apparently lost a part of his anatomy as he was seeking a boy around town to borrow for him Saturday.

J. H. Doll had the widest smile and the most fine cigars of any one in town last Friday and all caused by a bouncing but the first one in his family.

There are a number of excellent books for boys and girls in the Monday Club library and the boys and girls should make more use of them than they do.

A mother of Dr. and Mrs. Leary's friends visited them in a horrible railway wreck last Thursday night and escaped very badly, being dug out within a radius of two miles.

The Douglas county commissioners refused to submit the proposition to vote bonds to aid the Omaha & Yankton road. If this, the great trans-continental route is laid away, it is little bad for an other year.

Lute Waters seems to be doing high at Beemer. He announces that he has already had a leap year proposal and a tender letter or two. Lute will probably be posing as a rival to Father Martin before long.

A popular patent medicine should possess tonic and curative as well as cathartic properties. The combination of ingredients may be found in Ayer's Pills. They strengthen and stimulate the bowels, causing natural action.

If nothing has been done yet to improve Dearborn park this spring the arrangements should be completed at once for trees and fencing. The town cannot afford to let this chance to get a park for nothing go by default.

The people of Leonia were greatly excited over what they thought was a fall on meteorite last week, and were very anxious to get pieces of it until a boy who had dug the stone out of a bank to break a hole in the ice gave the matter away.

The Omaha & Yankton will be built. There is not the slightest doubt of it. Such a road, so important to the two cities and to the counties along the route will come sometime. The grand children of the little folks whose births are announced from time to time will doubtless see it.

The Ruby Lafayette Company which appears here tomorrow evening are strangers to our people but are very highly spoken of wherever they appear and promise the thrasing going people of Wayne five evenings of first class amusement. They will undoubtedly meet a hearty encouragement.

Wouldn't it be a good plan for the town council to pass an ordinance forbidding the building of any more barns on the streets in the residence part of the town? They injure property in the neighborhood, and are an unmitigated nuisance to everyone obliged to pass them daily. There should be no more of them.

One of the common complaints made by the ladies of Wayne in the past has been that they have not been able to procure the finer grades of dress goods in Wayne, but were obliged to order them from the cities. This difficulty Corbin Connor & Co. have removed by purchasing a large line of dress goods of the finest and best qualities. Among them is a full line of Regatta silks, the best made in blacks and colors, combination Camellette goods, no two patterns alike, very fine, Henrietta goods, guaranteed full silk weave, one of the most desirable materials in the market, a complete line of the latest styles and shades of elector al cloths, English body cashmeres in all the new shades, all colors, at 35 and 40 cents per yard, Moire silks and ribbons in great variety, Faille silks, the latest and most fashionable thing in silks, a large stock of zephyr nainsooks, and a very choice selection of summer tricots. These are a portion of the many desirable dress goods we will be able to show for spring and summer wear. The new addition to our store room gives us abundant room, and we propose to carry the largest most complete and finest stock of dry goods to be found in north eastern Nebraska. We will also make a specialty of ladies's fine shoes, and only ask an inspection of our stock. We will guarantee satisfaction and prices. Come and look over our stock whether you wish to buy or not. Yours Truly,

CORBIT, CONNOR & CO

Mrs. Jno. Benning is very sick.

March is doing the lion act today.

A. B. Slater held the ticket that drew the Matson organ.

The boys are having a great time with sleds and skates to-day.

Reserved seats for Ruby Lafayette on sale at Van Camp & Perrine's.

Perry Bros. & Warner shipped a car of cattle to Omaha this morning.

There was some thunder and lightning and quite a hail storm last night.

Preaching at the Baptist church next Sunday morning and evening by Rev. W. H. Swartz, of Sioux City.

J. H. Johnston has sold his residence to A. B. Slater, who has also bought the Rice lots, opposite Dr. Van Camp's.

The celebrated play Damon and Pythias will be given by the Ruby Lafayette company during their engagement with the band. Get your reserved seats early.

There is a disposition to speak slightingly of the Omaha & Yankton. This should not be. The principle of "nothing but good of the dead" should prevail in this case.

The attorneys compliment Judge Norris on his work in the court room. This is his first term on the bench, and we believe it will be pleasantly remembered by him for a long time.

A very enthusiastic meeting of the directors and stockholders of the fair association was held Monday afternoon and arrangements made to push things vigorously.

The friends of prohibition are cordially invited to attend a meeting at the office of the county prohibitionists, Saturday evening March 3rd, to organize a prohibition club. A. B. LEAR, Temporary Chairman.

Almost miraculously are some of the cures accomplished by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In the case of H. L. King, of Bucksport, Me., who suffered for years with an aggravated form of scrofula, Ayer's Sarsaparilla effected astonishing results.

B. F. Feather was having lots of fun at the expense of a lady over a mistake she made until she learned the fact that he had by mistake been taking his baby's worm medicine for a week, and actually improved under the treatment. The lady is having fun with him now.

G. H. Johnson left yesterday morning for Illinois to purchase two carloads of fine stallions, which he will return in a few days. He will sell them on easy terms, and every one who knows his good nature will save money by waiting for his return.

You needn't order me around, said the washerwoman. I'm not the hired girl. I'm the laundry lady. That doesn't cover me, said the man. I'm the milk gentleman and I'm the P. W. & R. of the I. O. of G. and Most Excellent Past G. W. of the Ancient Order of M. X. Q. Z. and I want somebody to take this milk. Yes sir, said the washer woman meekly as she went to find a crock.—Chicago Tribune.

The ladies of the Monday Club give a Musical at the residence of A. L. Tucker this evening for the benefit of the library. The following is the program:

Overture	Mr. Buchanan
Instrumental	Miss Train
Quartette	Misses Sprague and Wright, Messrs McCoy and Howard
Instrumental	Miss Brumhall
Vocal Solo	Mrs. Welch
Instrumental	Miss Phillips
Vocal Solo	Mrs. McFarland
Instrumental	Mrs. Perrine
Talk on Music	Mr. Baker
Violin Solo	Mr. Buchanan
Instrumental	Miss Wright
Duet	Miss Sprague and Mr. Howard
Instrumental	Miss Witter
Vocal Solo	Nettie Childs
Instrumental	Miss Train
Bass Solo	Mr. McCoy
Instrumental	Miss Miller
Chorus	

The agricultural classes are credited out of thousands of dollars annually by peddlers of one kind or another. These roaming traders are generally speaking plausible speaking chaps and are constantly hatching up new devices for entrapping the unwary. The bigger the humbug the smoother the rascal. We are informed that the Bohemian oat swindle is being operated in Nebraska and it is needless, it seems to say to our intelligent readers to give these fellows a wide berth. The Bohemian oat swindle is old enough to have whiskers. But it keeps moving right along toward the West. Adrian, Michigan, was the noted headquarters some ten years ago, and about a year ago, good old Missouri, had an enterprising establishment devoted to the business. No one ever received any benefit from it, but the operator. There is but one general rule to follow in regard to all kinds of traveling strangers who wish cash in advance or request your name to some matter for what purpose, be an order or blank, or paper, and that is have nothing to do with them. They are too slick to be doing business for fun and it takes a pretty smart man to beat another at his own game. No matter what the temptation do not sign your name to a piece of paper or pay money to a stranger. It may be you will, more it is in some instances, but it is the safest it will be to your decided advantage.—Western Resources.

FARMERS ATTENTION

The art of making a dollar buy as much as possible is one that should be carefully cultivated by everyone. If you have not already proved to your satisfaction that you can make a dollar go further at VanCamp & Perrine's than at any other place in Wayne, you should test the matter at once. We purchase our goods in large quantities, strictly for cash, and therefore get them at prices never before made in Wayne. We have the largest and most complete line of drugs of all kinds, patent medicines, staple and fancy toilet articles, and all other articles in our line that was ever brought to Wayne, and we are going to dispose of it at prices that will make it go. We are going to make an especial drive on mixed paints, and give such bargains that not a person in Wayne county can afford to let his buildings go unprotected from the weather. On anything in our line we can and will save you money on it, and all we ask of you is to investigate for your self and see if this is not true.

REMOVAL

C. B. French is in Sioux City to day.

Dr. Bear of Norfolk is in town to-day.

C. B. French was in Wakefield Tuesday.

W. H. McNeal was in Sioux City over Sunday.

J. M. Strahan came in from Iowa yesterday.

J. E. Brant went to Emerson this morning.

Mrs. Lapsley went to Dakota City this morning.

I. P. Martin was over from Sioux City over Sunday.

Mrs. J. M. Cherry was up from Winside yesterday.

Mrs. C. E. Linn went to Chicago Monday morning.

F. W. Brown was down from Randolph yesterday.

Charley Noble spent several days in town last week.

Ex-Governor Saunders of Omaha was in town Monday.

Judge H. A. Miller of Hartington, was in town this week.

Miss Kate Milligan came up from Scribner this morning.

W. F. Tollinger and wife returned from Iowa last evening.

J. H. Blankinor of Coleridge was attending court this week.

Reuben Perdue went to Illinois Tuesday evening to attend the G. A. R. encampment.

A. P. Childs is attending the state encampment of the G. A. R. at Lincoln, this week.

Mrs. T. H. Wallace of Sioux City, is visiting with her parents Mr. and Mrs. D. Wise this week.

Mr. Dunmee and family who recently purchased the Slater ranch south of town arrived yesterday evening.

Samuel Jones of Winside started for Washington Territory yesterday and expects to make his home there.

Frank Metzlen will go into Corbin Connor & Co's soon and take charge of their clothing and boot and shoe department.

Karl Lee of Norfolk, was in town Monday in the interests of the Norfolk trotting association, to arrange for a circus with the Wayne association.

H. C. Brome and F. P. Wigton, of Norfolk, and Messrs Sherman and Mould of Sioux City, were the non residents attorneys attending court this week.

Rous To R. M. Farr and wife Feb. 20th, 1888, a daughter.

To J. H. Doll and wife Feb. 21st, a son.

To C. C. Bostedor and wife, Feb. 22nd, a son.

To G. W. Kortright and wife Tuesday February 28th, a daughter.

Rev. M. L. Melick united two young people from Leslie in the bonds of matrimony yesterday.

Court Proceedings

The following is the disposition of the cases before the district court so far as any action has been taken.

McCormick Harvesting Machine Co. vs Alger continued.

McCormick Harvesting Machine Co. vs Burks continued.

Milligan & Co. vs Chaffee, contd.

Catherine Lejeune et al vs Harman, continued.

Taylor vs Gamble & Patterson, cont.

Saunders vs McCandlish, continued.

Tolles vs Steele, continued.

Hedrick vs Lutman, continued.

Metcalf vs Noble, improperly on the docket.

Goddard vs Goddard, report of referees, continued.

Root vs Patrick, continued.

Freeland vs Moore, continued.

Nolan, Blankenor & Co. vs Brown, judgment for plaintiff, $524 34.

Brown, Bonheimer vs Sechler, improperly on docket.

Garrettson vs Bennett, improperly on docket.

McNeal vs Long, continued.

Yale vs Nelson, sale confirmed.

Taylor vs Krebs, improperly on docket.

Taylor vs Julia A. Krebs. Improperly on docket.

Hind vs Hind, decree for divorce granted.

In matter of the estate of Norman H. Harvey, sale confirmed.

Norris, Alisher & Co. vs Case, continued.

Giles Bros. & Co. vs Case, continued.

Nelgenthaw vs Wayne county, settled.

Paul A. English vs John O. Milligan et al, demurrer sustained as to Kate A. Milligan, overruled as to defendant Gardner.

Hogewood vs Miner, continued.

Stark & Co. vs Jordan, judgment for plaintiff and attached property ordered sold.

Bennett vs Cookair, default.

Shaw vs Shaw, continued.

Higman vs Ziemer, motion to dissolve attachment overruled.

Feldenheimer vs Ziemer, motion to dissolve attachments overruled.

Same order in other Ziemer cases.

Marquardt vs Case, judgment for pltf. and property ordered sold.

Herrick vs Towl, judgment for plaintiff and mortgaged property ordered sold.

Brown vs Fleming, default.

Milligan vs Scott, improperly on docket.

Chace vs Chaffee, improperly on the docket.

Britton vs Davis, special appearance overruled and case continued.

Giles Bros. & Co. vs Taylor, default.

Slater vs Shirts, default.

Sundall vs Barnes, continued.

COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS.

Feb. 21st, 1888.

Commissioners met as per adjournment.

Present: J. T. Mettlen, chairman, and Wm. Frazier and J. R. Manning, commissioners, and Wm. Miller, clerk.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Board then examined the accounts of the following road overseers, and certificates ordered drawn on the different road districts to pay the amounts due.

District No. 26,		$ 3 76
" "	30,	27 10
" "	32,	22 95
" "	24,	17 17
" "	23,	22 91
" "	25,	15 88

remaining in the hands of old supervisor.

A false tax appearing against D. A. Pittenger it was ordered stricken from the list.

It appearing on the tax list of 1887 that certain personal property had never been entered on said list the Board instructed the clerk to correct the same.

On motion of Wm. Frazier, the clerk was instructed to call a special election for Wayne Precinct for the election of two Justices of the Peace, said election to be held on the 13th day of March, 1888.

C. W. Walters was appointed constable for Wayne precinct and W. M. James was appointed assessor for Sherman precinct.

The following official bonds were then approved for overseers of highways:

District No. 22,	J. L. Adams,	
" "	8,	Jacob Longnecker,
" "	25,	J. R. Morris,
" "	15,	August Jonst,
" "	16,	Levi Dilts,
" "	1,	Chas. Johnson,
" "	30,	P. Coleman,
" "	24,	J. A. Brown,
" "	26,	J. W. James,
" "	14,	J. W. Maholm,

Assessors bonds approved, viz: Hancock precinct, John Elliott, Logan " James Bush, Leslie " J. W. Maholm, C. W. Walters, constable for Wayne precinct.

The commissioners then took action in the case of the inquisition of O. D. Sawyer, and the claims examined and allowed.

On motion the clerk was ordered to draw a warrant on the county general fund for $30 00 in favor of M. S. Davies to pay transportation of paupers from Wayne to Burlington, Iowa.

On motion the clerk was instructed to draw a warrant on road fund for $6.00 to pay Frank Fuller, administrator of Nelson Bros, deceased, a poll tax which he had paid on said property.

The following claims were audited and allowed:

J. H. Buchanan, Lettering office doors,	$ 1 25
H. G. Leisenring, salary as county physician,	50 00
Linn Bros. hardware,	2 95
M. S. Davies, supplies for paupers,	74 11
F. M. Northrop, rent for county offices,	112 50
E. Martin, services in Ziemer case	6 10
John Connolly, supplies,	18 62
J. P. Guertner, window shades,	1 00
Gibson, Miller & Richardson, supplies,	7 10
State Journal Co., supplies,	24 70
Omaha Republican Co. tax receipts,	15 00
A. P. Childs, printing and stationery,	26 68
Goshorn & McNeal, printing and stationery,	62 77
J. L. Cligg, work on bridge,	3 00
Frank Fuller, poll tax Nelson Bros.	6 00
Geo. Shaw, expenses of inquest,	41 25
W. E. Howard, county supt.,	71 70
A. S. Miner, services and fees as jailor,	38 00
A. S. Miner, money paid for paupers,	4 00

On motion adjourned to appraise land.

Feb. 22d, 1888.

Board met, same present as yesterday, and on motion the consent road was vacated along railroad right of way through sections 14 and 23, township, 25, 2.

At the request of the clerk the board rescinded its action in regard to deputy listers.

Following bills were allowed:

J. T. Mettlen, commissioner,	$7 80
Wm. Frazier, "	7 20
J. R. Manning, "	8 40

On motion the Board adjourned to meet March 20th, 1888.

Attest WM. MILLER, Co Clerk

Coon Creek.

The farmers are getting ready for spring work.

M. S. Englert is the happiest man on Coon Creek. They have a 15 lb boy.

Miss Estella Vincent is visiting friends in the county.

Mr. J. Longnecker had a fine horse break his leg by kicking and Mr. L. was compelled to kill it. We regret his loss.

P. C. Nelson made a trip to Sioux City on business last week.

Cap Englert, Chris Nelson and Will Delahoyde are the champion boxers on Coon Creek.

I will notify the readers of the HERALD that the chicken dog is still on his trail.

M. S. Englert and wife went down to the Logan Tuesday evening and reports a high old time.

Another kicking match is about to occur on Coon Creek between the champion lads of our vicinity and the champion of Scribner, for a gold medal.

The following are the newly elected officers of the Tyro debating society on Coon Creek: Will Sears V. President, Canvas Miller, Sec. Will Delahoyde, Treas. Ben Kile. The question for debate to night is Resolved, That a man has more love for money than for woman.

The doctors that were attending Ole Larson have given him up. They say there is no hope for him. W. H. D.

Is Consumption Incurable.

Read the following. Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, says: Was down with Abscess of Lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an Incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and now am my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made.

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery, for Consumption, I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by the Doctors. Am now in best of health. Try it. Sample bottle free at J. E. McFarland's Drug Store.

KNOWLEDGE FOR THE MILLIONS.

The fourth volume of Alden's Manifold Cyclopedia contains 122 illustrations and extends from Baptism to Bilberry—697 pages, large type, handsome cloth binding, for 50 cents, or in elegant half Morocco binding for 65 cents! Is not that truly bringing knowledge within reach of millions?

The great merit of the Cyclopedia is its adaptation to practical use; giving under each topic head the information most likely to be needed, and in a concise, easily available form. Careful examination impresses one with its accuracy, as well as the remarkable fullness of its information. For actual use it abundantly answers the needs of all save those whose pursuits require exhaustive study of certain subjects. The combination of Unabridged Dictionary and Cyclopedia is a wonderful convenience. Each volume, as it comes to the reader's house is invariably renews the surprise that a book so well got up can be afforded for a price so low. Whoever wants a Cyclopedia—and who does not?—would do well to order at least a specimen volume, which may be returned if not wanted. Reduced prices are offered to early subscribers for complete sets, which are to consist of 30 or more volumes, the volumes being issued at intervals of about a month. The work is not sold either by agents or booksellers, but by the publisher direct, which in some measure accounts for the wonderfully low prices. Sohn B. Alden, Publisher, 393 Pearl St., New York, or 218 Clark St., Chicago.

Go to M. P. Ahern's for your fine kid gloves.

California oranges 25 cents per doz. at P. L. Miller's.

Two cans tomatoes 25c at E. L. Jones & Co's.

A fresh stock of bulb seeds at the West Side Pharmacy.

Try those California canned fruits 20 cents per can at the Star Grocery.

Get your horse and sale bills printed at the HERALD office.

Just received, our spring stock of hats. Prices way down. E. L. Jones & Co.

Timothy Seed for sale. C. C. Bastian.

Prunells at P. L. Miller's Star Grocery.

Sauer Kraut 25 cents a gallon at P. L. Miller's.

Bird cages, all new, at Linn Bros.

Arbuckles coffee 25 cents at the Star Grocery.

A nice line of dried fruits at E. L. Jones & Co's.

Fresh line of mixed paints at the West Side Pharmacy.

Mixed Paints, of all shades, at Linn Bros.

Nice fresh California canned fruit 30c at E. L. Jones & Co's.

CALL EARLY and look at the muslin underwear at M. P. Ahern's.

Choice Minnesota hard wheat for sale by Phillip Sullivan. 2—9.tf

The equeline corset waist for Ladies and Misses at M. P. Ahern's.

We still have plenty of money to loan on chattel security. Come and see us. King & Ferguson.

Quick Meal gasoline stoves, at Linn Bros.

Grass seed, Clover seed, Timothy seed and bulk garden seed at the West Side Pharmacy.

WILL YOU SUFFER with dyspepsia and liver complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer will cure you. Sold by Kass.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. B. J. Kass.

Try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and you will be convinced that it is a perfect treatment for coughs, colds and hoarseness. Sold by B. J. Kass.

Seed wheat to be cleaned should be brought to the Wayne Roller Mills at once before the rush.

English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft, or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Stiffes, Sprains, Sore and Swollen Throat, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Every bottle warranted by John E. McFarland Druggist.

Try St. Patrick's Pills and compare their effect with any other kind made. They contain the good properties of the older preparations in the market combined with the most valuable medicines discovered in modern times. As a cathartic and liver pill St. Patrick's are perfection. Sold by B. B. Kass.

THE CHILD RECOVERED. My little girl aged seven years, was afflicted with a severe cough and cold. She could not sleep but coughed almost incessantly. I was induced by a friend to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and was astonished to see immediate relief. It gave her and the cure it produced. I would not be without it in the house for any price. I have tried many remedies for coughs and colds, but this is the only one that has proved relief. Prof. J. M. Mehan, Capital City Commercial College, Des Moines, Iowa. Sold by B. J. Kass.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of J. W. and W. H. Rosenberg is dissolved by mutual consent. G. W. Rosenberg retiring. J. W. Rosenberg will continue the business, collect all bills and settle all accounts of the firm.

G. W. ROSENBERG,
J. W. ROSENBERG

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malaria fevers.—For cure of Headache, Consumption and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50cts and $1 per bottle at J. E. McFarlands Drug Store.

The Best Implements in the Market:

Dandy Redine Corn Plow, New Western Corn Plow, Little Joker corn plow, Strowbridge Seeder, Union Seeder, Grand De Tour Plows, Flying Dutchman Plow, Moline Plows, Brown Planters, Union Planters, Henry Buggies, Haworth Check-rowers, Climax and Disk Harrows. For sale by James Connor.

REMEMBER

That we do our own coffee roasting every week. Old government Java, 40 cents; Java and Rio, 30 cents. Wm. Soenneken.

Wayne Academy.

Classic and Normal. The winter term begins Jan 2nd. Normal branches will be made a specialty, experienced instructors, thorough work required, and expenses moderate. M. L. MELICK, Sec. of Board.

Before you start on a journey go and see H. J. Kass and procure a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is a great safe guard for travelers and gives immediate relief.

1000

Yards new Gingham in remnants running from 10 to 30 yards at 10 cents, worth 12 cents regular. Harrington Bros.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.

W. J. Perry starts today for Iowa to buy another car load of horses, one good travel and work mares. Farmers having to buy this spring will do well to see us before purchasing elsewhere, as we will guarantee all of our stock to be as represented, or money refunded, and we defy competition on the class of stock we handle, both on prices and terms. PERRY BROS. & WARNER.

SOMETHING NEW,

The Featherbone Corset. Every pair warranted to give satisfaction for sale by M. P. Ahern.

Important to Wheat Raisers.

The Wayne Roller Mills will not grind smutty wheat, and do positively assert that wheat raisers should sow nothing but the best varieties of wheat. The following we know to be the best: 1st, Minnesota White Fife; 2nd, Minnesota Blue Stem, and the Red Fife. You will not regret sowing either of the above varieties. Yours Truly,

WEBER BROS.

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA.
When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA.
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA.
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Ry.

Take this route for ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS and all intermediate points.

New and luxurious Parlor Cars on the fast day trains from Sioux City.

Sleeping Cars on night trains.

Less than TEN HOURS to St. Paul by the fast mail, daily from Sioux City.

Connection made in Union Depot with day and night trains for DULUTH, ASHLAND, WASHBURN and BAYFIELD.

Buy through tickets over this line and save trouble and confusion.

For Chicago and the east the best and most direct route is via Blair or Omaha, and over the Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

For any information as to tickets, route etc., apply to any agent, or to

T. W. TEASDALE,
General Passenger Agent.

T. S. McMULLOUGH,
Ass't General Passenger Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

GEORGE W. KORTRIGHT

DEVOTE HIS WHOLE TIME To the

Photographing Business,

The greatest pains taken to satisfy everybody. Fairly well is a close flat. Flat lens positives on ruble on steady days. Give us a chance to use the sunshine and judge your work with. Come in early and you will find not a good job.

Card Photos, $2.50 per Doz.
Cabinets, 4.00 per Doz.

CHEAPER THAN CITY PRICES.

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Wayne, Neb.

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Work Guaranteed. Shop first door south of Perry & Warner's Barn.

WAYNE HERALD-TRIBUNE.

GOSHORN & McNEAL, Publishers.

WAYNE, NEB

OVER THE STATE.

Nebraska Humane Society.

The regular annual meeting of this society was held on the 6th of December, the election of officers and other business transacted being noted in these columns at the time. We now have the address, in pamphlet form, of the president, Hon. Champion S. Chase, on that occasion, and find it an interesting and instructive document throughout, abounding in suggestions and recommendations that, when fully carried into effect, will prove highly beneficial, both to the human race and to the animal kingdom. Here is an extract from the address on "The Instinct and Mentality of Animals:"

Some of the wisest and best thinkers of our race have believed, and do believe now, in the mental nature of animals, and have gone so far as to declare absolute faith in the continued existence of that mentality after death. They maintain for instance that to attribute all the sagacity of the dog or the horse, the elephant and some others of the more intelligent animals, to mere instinct, is much farther beyond human credibility than is the belief that they think. The more this not entirely unfitly unreasonable doctrine comes to be entertained, the more kindness, it would seem, will be shown, the useful millions of the animal world. The mere fact that animals cannot material ize themselves into a dialect, and so be able to see! them beyond their immediate presence, cannot be made an excuse for neglecting or abusing them, whether proceeding to either the 1d lower or lower grades of animal creation.

It is to us a beautiful thought, perhaps we might rather and truthfully say, a most acceptable belief, that we shall not be deprived above of a single source of innocent pleasure which we have enjoyed here below, but, that in the higher and holier life which all believers in the immortality of the soul hope, after bodily death, to live, and live, too, forever, we may recover and repatriate of every joy, the influence of which has helped us on our way to a better and loftier existence, while every sorrow is left behind. If this be so, and we do dare assert that it cannot be, in view of the child's heaven, is the supposition incredible that we may there find some of those joys renewed which we have experienced here in the devotion of our dumb pets. We leave those who delight to affirm that there shall not exist, whenever they find a worthy object, to answer.

Railroad Discrimination.

The secretaries of the board of transportation filed on the 23d their finding in the case against brought by the Lincoln lumber dealers against the B. & M. rail road, which was heard some time ago. The case was heard on the proposition that the rates named in the complaint were excessive to the extent that they were a discrimination against the complainants and in favor of shippers at Omaha and other points. The opinion as preferred by Secretary Munzer and concurred in by Judge Mason says:

The pleadings admit that rates on lumber from Lincoln to the points named are the same as the rates from Omaha to such points, although Lincoln is fifty-five miles nearer such points than Omaha on the same line of road. The evidence further establishes the fact that the rate from Chicago and the lumber regions of the north is 2 cent more to Lincoln than to Omaha. It is clear that if the lumber merchants at Lincoln, by reason of being fifty-five miles farther from the eastern and northern markets, is required to pay 3 cents more than Omaha to get lumber into Lincoln, then the out rate should be 3 cents less to prevent discrimination. The respondent recognizes this principle in its distributing tariff on other commodities and why an exception is made in the case of lumber is not satisfactorily explained. We recommend that the board of transportation make the following finding of facts and order:

That the rate on lumber charged from Lincoln to the points named in the complaint constitutes an unjust discrimination against the complainants, and the respondent's rates on lumber from Lincoln to the points named are, to the extent of such discrimination, unreasonable and injurious, and that a just and reasonable rate would be 3 cents lower than the present rate.

Order—It is therefore by the board of transportation considered, adjudged and ordered: That the respondent, the B. & M. railroad and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, at once reduce its tariff rates on lumber from Lincoln to the points named in the complaint 3 cents per hundred pounds, and that it cease and desist from charging and receiving therefor a sum in excess of the existing rate less such 3 cents reduction.

W. H. Mason,
O. P. Mason.

GENERAL STATE NOTES.

Rumors are again put forth that the Union Pacific will soon commence work on its union depot at Omaha.

G. R. Wakefield, editor of the Randolph News, died at Cherokee, Iowa, on the 20th, from injuries received in falling under a car.

Nebraska stockmen were in session at Lincoln last week. During the session Dr. Billings, of the state university, spoke on the swine plague.

The proposition granting a franchise to a street railway to S. H. H. Clark, vice president of the Missouri Pacific, was rejected on at Nebraska City last week, and carried almost unanimously, but five votes being cast against it.

The new round house being built by the Union Pacific company near the transfer depot on the Iowa side, where all engines in use are to be kept, is so nearly completed that March 1 has been fixed as the date when the engines will be moved from the shops on the Nebraska side of the river.

Omaha lice dealers have put up more ice than ever before, but they have already repaired their plants and will shave more than in any previous year.

A correspondent learns of the existence, in Little Blue township, Adams county, of a very singular cattle fatality. It takes the form of apparent madness, the attacked animal becoming wild and delirious, frothing at the mouth, dashing at objects until exhausted, when it lies down and dies. A serious loss of cattle has occurred recently along the Little Blue from this singular malady, and it is suggested that the matter be looked into by the state veterinary surgeon. Several doctors pronounce the disease a species of hydrophobia.

A Lincoln special says: The coming encampment of the Nebraska Grand Army of the Republic, which commences its session in this city February 24, promises to be the most interesting session in the history of the department. The local committees have been energetically at work raising the funds for the entertainment and for defraying the expense, and the arrangements will be complete. On the evening of the first day's session a grand reception will be held.

The Lincoln Journal's Wheeler fund has reached nearly $2,000.

A renewed effort is being made to build a Catholic church at Rushville.

South Omaha packers slaughtered 293,000 hogs from November 1 to February 15 of the present year, as against 215,000 for the same period last year. This gives Omaha the fifth place.

There was a jail delivery at Falls City last week. Three prisoners escaped. Two were in for burglary and one for larceny.

E. K. Raber, of Fremont, displays to his friends continental money of the denominations of $40 and $50, dated 778, and of which his grandfather had spent $30,000 when they were republished.

The Fremont Canning company are already making contracts with farmers and gardeners for supplies. They offer a contract for sweet corn, planted from the 20th of May, at $4.50 per ton, and to mature at 25 cents per bushel.

The resignation of General Manager McCool, of the St. Joseph & Grand Island road, has given rise to a number of rumors regarding the future control of the road. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Diagonal, and San a Fe all want it, and have made offers.

The Neptune Insurance company, the "reso ti, and the North American, all of Boston, are seeking admission at the auditor's office for a chance to do business in Nebraska.

In the district court of Douglas county Daniel Brady began action against the Omaha and Grant Smelting company to recover $10,000 as damages for injuries sustained while in the company's employ as a laborer. The plaintiff alleges that he was, September 12, 1887, engaged by the defendant in carrying hot flue and molten metals from the blast furnaces to a "dump," where the materials were deposited. The pot which contained the heated and molten metals was mounted on a truck, and exploded on the day mentioned while the plaintiff was conveying it to its proper place. The result of the explosion was a disfigured face, body and hands, for the plaintiff.

P. E. Marsh, general superintendent of the railway mail service, has issued in order to A. W. Griffin, local superintendent, to see that all postal clerks on the Omaha and Gretna, Omaha and North Platte, Omaha and McCook, and Missouri Valley and Whitewood railway cutoffices are armed with revolvers with which to assist the road agents in case attempts are made to do any holding up. Mr. Griffin has been instructed to ascertain the number required, as the department will furnish the weapons.

The force of men employed on the central part of the capitol building has been largely increased, and the work from this on will be with the aim to have the building completed prior to the next session of the legislature. The dome will be placed in position in the early spring.

There were, according to the report filed with the board of transportation, twenty-four accidents on the B. & M. railway for the month of January, three of which were fatal, two of those killed being train men. Of the injured three were train men and seven switchmen was maintained, ten witnesses, receiving injuries during the month and nine brakemen. Of the other accidents two were to passengers who jumped from moving trains and were seriously injured.

Allbright, in South Omaha, is making all preparations for a spring boom. Contracts are now out for the erection of upwards of 150 buildings during the coming season, among them being sixteen fronting the depot, fifty for the Swift City company, and sixty for W. G. Albright.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Columbus board of trade was held last week. Measures were taken to properly advertise the advantages offered by the city as a jobbing center, and a committee was appointed to extend still farther the city's railroad facilities.

S. L. Parks, a brakeman on the Union Pacific road, was very seriously, if not fatally, injured at Silver Creek station. While in the act of coupling cars he was caught between the dead blocks and squeezed so badly that his life is despaired of.

The large cattle barns of O. L. Thompson, a dairyman living three miles south of Beatrice, were burned last week. Adjoining barns and the house were burned. The fire is believed to be of incendiary origin, and inflicts a crushing loss on Mr. Thompson.

The second annual session of the Buffalo county Sabbath school association was held in Kearney last week. The following officers were elected: for the ensuing year: President, R. H. Goulding; vice presidents, L. B. Wambaugh, S. W. Stewart and I. G. Bassett; secretary, J. O. Kane.

About 1,000 people attended the lecture of Bill Nye at Omaha. Bill was introduced by his son Fred, of the Omaha World, and as the lecturer finished each of the 1,000 passed out of the hall with a broad grin on his or her face.

Mrs. Flynn, formerly of Grand Island, but now of Lincoln, will "do" thirty days in the Lancaster county jail for chronic drunkenness yesterday. A petition signed by the business men and citizens of Sidney has been forwarded to the Hon. W. E. Dorsey, congressman from that district, asking that Ft. Sidney be made permanent and increased to a ten company post.

The chief of police of Omaha has decided that peanut stands, boxes, barrels, signs and all else that obstructs the sidewalks and interferes with pedestrianism must go.

The march of improvement has reached Tecumseh. The canning factory has materialized in a $10,000 stock company, the organization of which was commenced last week. An election for voting a water works bill will be held Feb. 28. The sentiment is all in favor of the water works. An election is also pending for court house bonds.

The long talked of and much discussed Omaha union depot project is again coming to the surface, and it is stated that the probabilities are that the depot will be built during the present year. The Burlington and Union Pacific are the roads most interested in the matter and are canvassing the subject thoroughly with a view of arriving at some definite conclusion. In case successful, no delay is made it is more than likely that all of the Chicago roads will enter into the project.

The state of Nebraska becomes of age the 1st of March.

Republicans of Bennett have completed a permanent organization and elected officers.

The retail grocers of Lincoln held a preliminary meeting looking toward an organization that will in the future protect the retailers in the city from the wholesale houses, a thing that has existed during the last year.

Dave Vogel, a farmer living about two miles east of Seward, became interested and started home with his team about dark. He was found a few hours later by his wife, lying by the wheel and face, it having been ascertained that his team ran away, throwing him out and dragging him some little distance.

A number of school changes in the prospectus and curriculum of the state of the Lincoln Rapid Transit street railway are under consideration. It is probable that Hon. John Fitzgerald will secure a controlling interest in the line, and that horses will be substituted for steam as a motive power within the city limits until electric motors are perfected. The road thus far has not been a paying investment.

At Hayes Center, H. Eubank, cashier of the Hayes County banking company, was robbed and bound by Indians Abbott on complaint of M. C. Strickler, on charge of unlawful entry in connection with his banking business. Eubank asked for and was granted a continuance of the case until March 6th, and was placed under bonds of $200 for the court for his appearance at that time.

The police of South Omaha get 50 cents a head for killing unlicensed dogs. This includes also burying of the canines.

Omaha bricklayers are moving for eight hours to constitute a day's work, the price to be 50 cents an hour.

Steps have been taken at Columbus for thoroughly advertising that town abroad.

The report of the treasurer of Furnas county for 1887 shows $79,907 collected, total balance in cash on hand of $15,[illegible] with delinquent taxes uncollected mounting to $89,903.

The articles of incorporation of the Farmers' Cooperative association, of North Bend, have been filed in the office of the county clerk. The capital stock is $8,000, in shares of $20 each, one-third only of which is to be subscribed before filing. The corporate existence is to run for a period of twenty years.

James McCormick, a tailor and a young man of and respected young man of Lincoln, has decided for parts unknown, owing to some large bills. McCormick was arrested but a short time since on a charge of bigamy, he marriage notwithstanding being a fatter and seemed to be a resident in that locality. On examination he failed to be reasonable, he fled. The Dodge Times says if any city of 10,000 inhabitants has a social Boston in a moral way. There have been but four arrests this year.

Thieves raided Mrs. McMillan's milinery establishment at Grand Island, last week, and made quite a haul of ribbons, etc.

Beaver City promises considerable improvement the coming year.

Mike Feely, a brakeman on the B. & M., was dangerously injured in the lower yards at Omaha the other night, while jumping off a car while it was in motion. He fell under the wheels, was badly bruised on the legs and chest, but the physicians have hopes of his recovery.

The dead body of an unknown man was found in the outskirts of Grand Island the other day, with his head crushed as if it had been pounded with some heavy instrument. It is undoubtedly a case of murder.

The Rev. Mr. Copley, who has been an inmate of the state hospital for the insane for about a year and a half, died on the 20th at that institution, and his remains were sent to Friend for interment. The deceased was a brother of the Rev. R. Cooley, of Lincoln, and was about 60 years of age. The breaking down of his mind and his impaired health was due partly to senility and partly to two strokes of paralysis which he suffered, one about a year ago and the last one about a month ago.

"ITEMARK" is the subject of a brief but timely paper which is to appear in the March Century. The author (the article is anonymous) is of the opinion that so long as Bismarck is chancellor—that is, so long as he lives, for no new kaiser will be likely to take the responsibility of displacing him—things will continue to run in their accustomed course. The question is, who or what is there to replace Bismarck when he too disappears? There is no minister living whose measures have been so often defeated in parliament as Bismarck's; but as he is responsible only to the king and kaiser, the German parliament cannot drive him from office by any direct or implied vote of want of confidence. Two portraits will accompany the paper in the Century, one of them an engraving of the bust by Von

CONGRESS.

Work Being Done From Day to Day in Both Houses.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—HOUSE.—The Blair education bill was laid before the house and referred to the committee on education. The urgency deficiency bill was then taken up. The amendment instructing the public printer to enforce strictly the provisions of the eight-hour law was adopted and the bill passed. The bill for the relief of Nathaniel McKay and the executors of Donald McKay was passed. Mr. Stone, of Kentucky, moved to reconsider the vote and lay that motion on the table, pending which Mr. Springer moved to make a motion that the house do the title and upon this motion took the floor in opposition to the bill. Quite a lengthy discussion ensued. Mr. Cox, of New York, and others antagonized Mr. Springer and his amendment, so the title was rejected and the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid. After some other business the house proceeded to involve itself in a parliamentary tangle, and finally adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—SENATE.—Senator Palmer, from the committee on agriculture, reported favorably what is known as the contagious pleuro-pneumonia bill. Senator Manderson reported favorably the bill to amend the act setting apart the Big Horn hot springs of the Yellowstone river for a public park. Palmer from the committee on agriculture reported the bill for the establishment of a bureau of animal industry. Placed on calendar. Mr. Blair introduced a bill declaring that any person convicted of carnally and unlawfully knowing a female under the age of eighteen years shall be punished by imprisonment from five to ten years for the second offense, during his natural life, a punishment of ten to thirty years is provided for persons forcibly ravishing any female, and if the person so ravished be a child, the person who carries out his ends by the means of potions or drugs. The provisions of the bill are made applicable within and within the jurisdiction of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—HOUSE.—Bills were introduced and referred. For the protection of settlers on public lands. For the appropriation on behalf of military of $45,000 arising from the rates and territories for educational purposes. To second homested laws so as to enable that only actual settlers can acquire a right to homestead. To permit only citizens of the United States to enter homesteads. To establish an industrial school at Bismarck, D. T. A joint resolution was introduced proposing a constitutional amendment extending the presidential term to eight years. Bland moved to suspend the rules and place on its passage the Hoar joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment changing the date of inauguration day and extending the terms of members of congress until April 30. The motion was lost and the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—SENATE.—Among the bills introduced and referred in the senate to-day was one by Mr. Platt to establish an experimental grass and forage plant farm, and for conducting experiments relating to grass and forage plants in the Rocky Mountains for the purchase of a farm in the vicinity of the hundredth meridian, where extended experiments could be carried on, and it authorizes the secretary of agriculture to carry on such experiments without the purchase of land, near the city of Washington. Mr. Sherman, from the committee on finance, reported back adversely the bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to provide for the payment of the clerks of inferior officers of the department in relation to letters of account.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Nelson of Minnesota, the bill was passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across Red River of the North by North Dakota and Pacific railroad company. The committee on pensions reported back the senate bill to credit and pay to the several disbursing officers and the Disbursing Clerk of Columbia all moneys collected under direct tax. Committee of the whole. The same committee reported the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution regarding polygamy. Among bills reported and placed upon the calendar for the erection of public buildings, one for Hastings, Neb. The bill for the sale of the Black Bob Indian reservation, Kansas, at $6 an acre, passed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—SENATE.—The senate passed bills extending the laws of the United States to the public land strip, to amend the alien land law, also to permit foreign governments to acquire property in the District of Columbia. Among bills introduced and referred, was one by Senator Manderson, to provide aid for state homes for disabled soldiers and sailors. A bill to provide for the admission of citizens of Indian children (not including the civilized tribes nor the Oneidas) was debated, but went over without action. The senate took up and passed the bill to incorporate the Washington Cable Electric railway of the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—HOUSE.—Among the bills reported and placed on the calendar was one for the erection of a public building at Sioux City, Ia. The house then went into committee of the whole and the bill for the erection of a public building at Omaha was taken up. A cost of $300,000 was agreed to after considerable discussion by Mr. Bland, who had moved to reduce the cost to $250,000. He spoke at length on the next bill, for the erection of the public building at Duluth, Mr. Bland again took occasion to criticise the senate, adjourning money in this manner, but the bill was agreed to, as were also others, including one for the purchase of additional land for the Yankton, D. T., court not to exceed $10,000. The committee having risen, the house passed the bills agreed to and then adjourned.

Where Sheridan Was Born.

Washington dispatch: General Phil Sheridan, referring this morning to a statement made by a relative in Milwaukee that he was born in the north of Ireland, said: "To the best of my knowledge and belief, I was born at Albany, N. Y., on the 6th of March, 1831, about a year or two after my parents located there. The old home used to stand near what is now the New York Central depot."

THE DEMOCRACY.

Their National Convention Will be Held in St. Louis on the 5th of June.

The national democratic committee met at Willard's hall in Washington on the 22d for the purpose of selecting a date and place for holding the next democratic convention to nominate candidates for president and vice president. Ex-Senator W. H. Barnum of Connecticut presided over the committee and T. O. Prince of Massachusetts acted as secretary. The vacancy caused by the death of Hubert O. Thompson of New York was promptly filled by the election of William Steinway. After organization had been completed the chairman stated the first business in order was the selection of a date for holding the national democratic convention.

Senator Gorman offered a resolution fixing the date on July 3 next.

This was vigorously opposed by Congressman Scott of Pennsylvania, who was present as a proxy for Hon. William A. Wallace. He read a long speech depicting the advantages which he believed would accrue to the democratic party from the convention being held as early as May 22. Another resolution was made for June 5, which date, it was stated, as well as the early date suggested by Mr. Scott, was objected to by Senator Gorman.

Senator Pasco of Florida briefly expressed himself in favor of an early date.

The committee finally, by a vote of 5 to 3, agreed that the convention be held July 3 next. A short recess was then taken.

On reassembling the committee passed a resolution that the representatives of the various cities contending for the convention, the first at large being given to M. M. Ham of Texas, and to

Representative Cox, of New York, then went to the platform to present the claims of the Metropolitan city.

Mr. Cox, in behalf of the claims of Cincinnati, a duty which had been assigned to Speaker Carlisle, who had been summoned to the bedside of a sick son in Kansas.

Mayor Francis said St. Louis contended the convention should be held in the same city which had been the scene of the memorable convention of 1876, which had broken the long period of republican success. (Applause.) It was a fitting place, he said, for that city, on the banks of the Mississippi, which within three short months had bombarded to the national treasury of the great democratic success, such as never had been surpassed in any country. A national gathering of democrats was an honor to any city, but to St. Louis it was more than an honor, it would be an honor, indeed. An honor for which the citizens would feel deeply grateful. But in view of the expense of every member of the committee, and her telegraphic transportation and hotel facilities were unsurpassed.

Senator Vest, in seconding the claims of St. Louis, said if there was anything in location which would enable the democratic party to carry out the great bravery and honest administration of the government, no sort of local or personal feeling ought to interfere. But he did not believe the holding of a convention in any of the cities named would influence to any decree the election. Chicago had indicated the last democratic convention, but his impression was that Chicago had given the same brutal republican majority. (Laughter.) In the name of his party he declared he belonged to that school of democrats who believed all of the offices of the country belong to them by prescriptive and worthy democrats. (Long and prolonged applause and cheers and cry of "Hurrah for David B. Hill.") He believed there were some in equality as to render the decision a crime he would give preference to an honest democrat over an honest republican. The army that had carried the day at Gettysburg would come to grief. The party which did not stand by its own tried soldiers would be in order to sleep. He urged that the convention should be held in a democratic city, and deprecated the practice of feeding democrats to democratic cheese cakes. (Laughter.) Some of the couplets of the republican party went to a democratic city, and the reason for the success of the democrats in 1876 was that they had carried the democratic platform up to the front. (Applause.)

Horatio C. King, of Nevada, spoke in favor of holding the convention in San Francisco, believing the democratic party will be greatly benefited thereby.

Mr. Turner, of Virginia, subscribed to every word that had been uttered by Senator Vest. The democrats of California and the Pacific coast had been fearless in the cause and while they held forth the hand of fellowship to their fellow democrats of the east and north, and would be glad to harbor the convention at their fireides they would not wish to have the pleasure of its society and company if they did not believe it would some service in the great battle to be opened. They promised to pay all the expenses of the committee, using "all" in the most amplified sense. There would be carriages ad libitum [laughter] and two additional telegraph wires would be put in between San Francisco and Chicago, which with those already in use, would accommodate all the business that was offered. He did not claim San Francisco should have the convention because it could accommodate, or because its people were hospitable, or because it had the best climate in the world, but he did claim this democratic body, sitting as the custodian of the interests of this democratic party, should take into account the fourteen votes that were trembling in the balance, and that San Francisco should have thoughtful consideration at its hands. (Applause.) Following were the ballots:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
San Francisco	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Chicago	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
St. Louis	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Cincinnati	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New York	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

At the conclusion of the tenth ballot, no choice having been made, the committee adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

ST. LOUIS THE SELECTION.

The national democratic committee met again this morning. Scott, of Pennsylvania, moved that current business be suspended so that a motion might be made to reconsider the vote fixing the date of the convention. After some debate the motion was lost. Balloting was then resumed on the place for holding the convention.

The first ballot stood: Chicago, 15; San Francisco, 17; St. Louis, 12; Cincinnati, 2; New York, 1.

The second ballot resulted: Chicago, 16; San Francisco, 17; St. Louis, 13; New York, 1.

A recess was then taken for fifteen minutes, after which Senator Gorman made an appeal to those who, like himself, had voted for San Francisco, to yield their preference and join with him in a fight to hold the convention at a more accessible point.

When the balloting began several who had voted for San Francisco and Chicago changed to St. Louis. When Illinois was reached, Judge Gously thanked the committee for the consideration shown his state, and said it was quite willing the convention should go to St. Louis. Chicago lost St. Louis then became very general. During the call Mr. Farrar, a lady friend of Senator Gorman, San Francisco, from the contest. Voting then proceeded almost solidly for St. Louis, when a motion was made and carried to make St. Louis the unanimous choice of the committee. Before the break was made the vote stood: St. Louis, 22; San Francisco, 6; New York, 1; Cincinnati, 1.

Scott made a motion to reconsider the vote by which the date had been fixed as the time for holding the convention. Barnum of Connecticut, Thomas, of Colorado, and Senator Barbour, of Virginia, spoke in opposition to the motion, which was finally withdrawn, upon a motion by Senator McDonald to change the date to Tuesday, June 5, which was adopted. The chairman was directed to appoint a committee of one to make all necessary arrangements for holding the convention and make some of the preliminary calculations of the convention, and the committee was not an honored. Following is the call for the convention:

The national democratic committee, having met in the city of Washington on the 22d day of February, 1888, has appointed the 5th day of June next at noon as the time, and chosen the city of St. Louis as the place, for holding the national democratic convention. Each state is entitled to as many delegates in equal to double the number of its senators and representatives in congress, and each territory and the District of Columbia will have two delegates. All democratic, conservative citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, are one mind with us in an effort for pure, economical and constitutional government are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the convention.

WILLIAM H. BARNUM,
Chairman.
FREDERIC O. PRINCE,
Secretary National Democratic Com.

The committee adjourned, to meet in St. Louis, Monday, June 4, 1888.

Some Ice Gorgers.

New York special: The sixty laborers employed at the United States public stores and who went on on a strike recently because of a reduction of twenty cents a day in their salaries. Mayor Grace, who is fond of the cat by. He says: "I'm going to be a kind man to all other people in the employ under my control, and I'm going to be firm to the end." He will also insist on a reduction of salaries. Twenty-seven other men were put in their places.

Andrew D. White, ex-president of Cornell and ex-minister to Germany, is collecting material for his coming book on the warfare of science.

THE MARKETS.

OMAHA.

WHEAT—No. 2	66	66½
CORN—No. 2 mixed	40	40
OATS—No. 2	31	31
RYE	55	58
BARLEY	50	55
BUTTER—Creamery	23	25
BUTTER—Choice dairy	18	20
EGGS—Fresh	15	16
POTATOES—Per bushel	60	70
TURKEYS—Per pound	10	12
LAMBS—Choice per pound	4 50	5 00
HOGS—Fat, per cwt	4 00	4 25
BEEF—Choice steers	3 75	4 00
CHICKENS—Per doz	3 00	3 50
TURKEYS—Per pound	10	12
WOOD—Fine per cord	6 50	7 00
HAY—Baled, per ton	6 50	7 50
HOGS—Mixed packing	5 05	5 15
HOGS—Heavy weights	5 10	5 45
BEEVES—Choice steers	4 25	4 60
GOOD RANGE FEEDERS	2 30	2 75
STOCKERS—Fair to medium	2 25	2 60
SHEEP—Prime lots	3 50	3 75

NEW YORK.

WHEAT—No. 2 red	89	89½
WHEAT—Ungraded red	86½	92½
CORN—No. 2	60	61
OATS—Mixed western	41	42
PORK	15 00	15 50
LARD	8 65	8 67½

CHICAGO.

WHEAT—Per bushel	76½	76½
CORN—Per bushel	47	47½
OATS—Per bushel	31	31½
PORK—Per barrel	20 00	20 50
LARD	7 90	7 92½
RIBS—Packing & shipping	5 00	5 50
CATTLE—Stockers	2 25	2 65
SHEEP—Natives	3 75	5 50

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 red cash	82	82½
CORN—Per bushel	42½	46
OATS—Per bushel	29	30
HOGS—Mixed packing	5 35	5 50
CATTLE—Feeders	2 90	3 40
SHEEP—Common to choice	2 75	4 50

KANSAS CITY.

WHEAT—Per bushel	79	79½
CORN—Per bushel	43½	44
OATS—Per bushel	29	31½
CATTLE—Feeders	2 75	3 40
HOGS—Good to choice	4 00	5 55

THE FISHERIES.

The President's Proposed Settlement by Treaty of an Old Trouble.

The senate on the 21st made public the fisheries treaty with the president's letter of transmittal. The president's letter, in part, is as follows:

To the senate of the United States: In my annual message, transmitted to congress in December, 1886, it was stated that negotiations were then pending for the settlement of questions growing out of the rights claimed by American fishermen in British and North American waters. As the result of such negotiations a treaty has been agreed upon between Her Britannic majesty and the United States, concluded and signed in this capital under my direction and authority the 15th of February inst., and which I now have the honor to submit to the senate with the recommendation that it shall receive the consent of that body, as provided in the constitution, in order that the ratification thereof may be duly exchanged and the treaty carried into effect.

Shortly after congress had adjourned in March last, and in continuation of my efforts at such an agreement between the governments of Great Britain and the United States as would secure to the citizens of the respective countries the undisputed enjoyment of their just rights under existing treaties in the territorial waters of Canada and of Newfoundland, I availed myself of opportune occurrences indicative of a desire to make, without delay, an amicable final settlement of a long-standing controversy productive of much irritation and misunderstanding between the two nations, to send thither our ministers in London proposals that a conference should take place on this subject at this capital. The experience of the past two years had demonstrated the difficulty and unsatisfactory consequences of our indirect transaction of business through the medium of the British embassy, the views and wishes of the government of the Dominion of Canada were generally predominant, but were only to find expression as opportunity might avoid this inconvenience and obstruction to prompt and well defined settlement, it was considered advisable that negotiations should be conducted in this city and that the interests of Canada and Newfoundland should be directly represented therein. The treaty made was approved because I believe that it supplies a satisfactory, practical and final adjustment upon a basis honorable and just to both parties of the difficult and vexed question to which it relates. The greater part of the correspondence which has taken place between the two governments has heretofore been communicated to congress, and at as early a date as possible I shall transmit the remaining portion to this date, accompanying it with the joint protocols of conferences, which resulted in the conclusion of the treaty now submitted to you, that you may be fully possessed of the record and history of the case since the termination, on June 30, 1885, of the fishery article of the treaty of Washington of 1871, whereby we were relegated to the provisions of the treaty of October 20, 1818, as the governing rule, and I am prepared to will supply full information of positions taken under my administration by the representatives of the United States as well as those occupied by the representatives of the government of Great Britain it is not considered expedient to repeat them in this message. I believe the treaty will be found to contain a just, honorable, and therefore satisfactory solution of the difficulties which have long vexed our relations with our neighbors on our northern boundary.

The treaty submitted contains no provision affecting tariff duties, and the independently of the position assumed on the part of the United States that no alteration in our tariff or other domestic legislation could be made, as the price or consideration of obtaining the rights of our citizens as secured by treaty, it was considerably more expedient to allow a change in the revenue laws of the United States to be made by the ordinary exercise of legislative skill and the promotion of public interests. Therefore the addition to the free list of fish, fish oil, whale and seal oil, etc., recited in the last articles of the treaty, is wholly due to the action of congress and in connection therewith the Canadian and Newfoundland right to regulate, as heretofore, their own jurisdiction is recognized, and the right of our fishermen to freely purchase those things is made conditional, by the treaty, on the action of congress with the modification of our tariff laws. Of our social and commercial intercourse with the peoples who have been placed upon our borders and made forever our neighbors, it is made apparent by a list of United States common carriers. Maine and inland connecting their lines with Canada, which was returned by the secretary of the treasury to the senate on March 7, 1888, in answer to a resolution of that body, and this is instructive as to the great volume of mutually profitable intercourse, which has come into existence during the last half century. This intercourse is still but imperfectly developed, and if amicable enterprises and good will existing between the two populations, are not interrupted, the promise of the future is full of fruits of an unbounded prosperity on both sides of the border.

The treaty now submitted to you has been framed in the spirit of liberal equity and reciprocal benefits, in the conviction that mutual advantages or convenience are the only permanent foundations of peace and friendship between the states, and that with the adoption of the agreement now placed before the senate a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse between the two countries will be established so as to secure perpetual peace and harmony. In connection with this treaty herewith submitted, I deem it also my duty to transmit to the senate the written offer, an arrangement in the nature of a "modus vivendi," tendered after the conclusion of the treaty on the part of the British plenipotentiaries to secure kindly and peaceful relations during the period that may be required for the consideration of the treaty by the respective governments, and for the enactment of necessary legislation to carry its provisions into effect if approved. This paper, freely and on their own motion, signed by the British conferees, not only extends advantages to our fishermen pending the ratification of the treaty, but appears to have been dictated by a friendly and amicable spirit. I am given to understand that other governments concerned in this treaty will, within a few days, in accordance with their methods of conducting public business, submit said treaty to their respective legislatures, when it will be at once published to the world. In view of such action it appears to be advisable, that by publication here, early and complete knowledge of all that has been done in the premises should be afforded to our people. It would also seem to be useful to inform the popular mind concerning the long and tedious negotiations and disputes growing out of the subject embodied in the treaty and to satisfy public interest touching the same, as well as to acquaint our people of the present status of the question involved and to give them the exact terms of the proposed adjustment in place of the exaggerated and inaccurate statements that would otherwise reach them, therefore I beg leave respectfully to suggest that said treaty and all such correspondence, messages and documents relating to the same as may be deemed important to accomplish those purposes, be at once made public by order of your honorable body. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Feb. 20, 1888.

THE "OMNIBUS" BILL.

Chairman Springer's Measure Providing for the Admission of Territories.

Washington dispatch: By a strictly party vote the house committee on territories to-day agreed to report favorably Chairman Springer's "omnibus" bill to enable the people of Dakota, Montana, Washington territory and New Mexico to form constitutions and state governments and to be admitted into the union on equal footing with the original states. The bill authorizes the residents of these territories to elect delegates to the conventions proportionate in number with the population of the counties. The apportionment of delegates is to be made by the governor, the chief justice and the United States district judge of each territory, and the election is to be held the Tuesday after the first Monday of next August.

The bill provides that each convention is limited to sixty days' extent in the case of Dakota, where the population increased to 150. They are to meet at the seat of government of each territory on the second Monday in September next for the adoption of the constitution of the United States and the form of republican and state governments especially disclaiming in favor of the United States all title to the unappropriated public lands and the Indian lands belonging within the territories. They are also required to assume the territorial debts and to provide and maintain a common school system. The constitutions are to be submitted to a vote of the people the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November next, and if the majority are in favor of the same they are to be certified to the president of the United States.

Until the next general election the new states, with the exception of Dakota, are to be allowed one representative each in the house of representatives and two in the senate, as territories. These representatives are to be elected on the same day with the congressional and other state officers. The bill authorizes each state, Dakota and Montana, to select, for themselves or their equivalents, six granted to each new state for school purposes, fifty on each public building, ninety sections apportioned for agricultural colleges, and 5 per cent of the proceeds of the sale of public lands within the state to be paid into the fund for the support of their common schools. Other large grants of public lands are also provided for, the bill specifies, for the benefit of the school of mines, of charitable and educational institutions, and more specifically for Dakota.

An appropriation of $20,000 each is provided for Montana, Washington and New Mexico, and $30,000 for Dakota to defray the expenses of the conventions. After the acceptance of the constitutions the legislatures are to meet and elect two senators from each state, and when each state is admitted into the union the senators and representatives are to be admitted to seats in congress and the state government will become operative.

The New Mexico convention is also to consider the question of a change of the name of New Mexico. The bill provides that the Washington convention is to submit to the people a proposition to name the new state Columbia. The Republican members will present a minority report in opposition to the bill.

NEWS NOTES.

The middle span of the Chicago, Santa Fe & California railroad bridge across the Grand river, fifteen miles east of Carrollton, Mo., was swept away by the flood.

Mr. Manderson, from the committee on territories, has reported favorably the bill to amend the act setting apart lands at the head waters of the Yellow stone river as a public park.

The engine and two cars of a freight train on the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska road went through the bridge at Deep Creek, Kansas. Fireman Foster was killed and Engineer Rohle fatally injured.

The visible supply of grain for the week ending February 11, as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago board of trade, is as follows: Wheat, 38,576,000 bushels, corn, 8,441,000, oats, 5,001,000, rye, 267,000, barley, 2,737,000.

The firm of G. E. Wolkert, wholesale stationers of Kansas City, filed a voluntary assignment in the recorder's office for the benefit of creditors. The liabilities amounting to nearly $6,000 are assigned to Homer Reed in consideration of his indorsement.

"Gaiety Boys' theatre," in Hoboken, was burned on the 20th. A number of actors were in the theatre at the time the fire broke out, and before they could make their escape, Otto Lofoss and a fourteen year old son of Gustave Lofoss were fatally burned.

Master Workman Lewis received telegrams from the master workmen at Shenandoah and Middleport declaring that certain of the strikers are being discriminated against, and not allowed to return. Lewis says he will investigate, and if the facts are as stated the strike will be resumed.

The senate committee on public lands on the 20th considered the proposed amendment to the general laws, namely: The repeal of the timber culture and pre-emption laws, and the amendment of the homestead law so as to limit the acquisition of available public lands to actual settlers. It will probably report a bill substantially similar to the senate bill of the last congress.

A FEARFUL DISASTER.

Three Hundred Residences Destroyed and 1,500 People Homeless.

Mt. Vernon (Ill.) dispatch: The cyclone that visited this city yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock destroyed nearly 300 residences and places of business, and unhoused from 1,200 to 1,500 people. In the fall of walls many people were buried under the debris and thirty-five were killed, while twice as many were more or less injured, eight or ten so seriously that their lives are despaired of. Preceding the destructive wind was a heavy fall of rain for half an hour, which drove all inhabitants to shelter. This was followed by a slight hail storm, accompanied with lightning, and then a furious blow, which formed into a funnel shaped cyclone, struck the southwestern portion of the city, unroofing everything in its path, taking a diagonal course through the business part of the city, unroofing and dismantling the supreme court building, jumping over the Louisville & Nashville depot, and demolishing the Methodist and Baptist churches, carving them into worthless masses. At one point the destructive element jumped upward and issued from second storm and residences, but soon pounced down again, tearing down heavy brick buildings, wrenching and twisting frame structures out of semblance and making a useless mass of solid banks. The massive court house that occupied the public square in the center part of the city was literally torn to pieces. This was the extreme point to the north which was reached. Fifty yards south of this point the cyclone seemed to lie at its height. On the corner of Washington street and the public square stood a fine two-story brick building of eighty feet front, occupied by Evans as a grocery and saloon. This was demolished and, taking fire, all inside was burned, and was consumed. The owner of the buildings, R. C. Murray, was caught in the falling walls and prostrated. Hannah, wife and small child were in the basement, having taken refuge from the storm, and were burned by the walls, but the man dug his way out and rescued the child, then rescued his wife and child, and then made an effort to extinguish the flames. On a cross street from Washington street was a row of two-story frame buildings with an occasional block. The brick buildings were carried in, and the frames were crushed down in such a way that each other from the corner south were alid of grocery, and frame structures, which served as dwelling and warehouses, were left in a mass, Jamestown and Washington Court house, Ohio, not equaling in total destruction the loss of this place. Telegraphic messages from all directions were sent out to relief, to render aid, and to comfort stricken friends. Nearly 1,000 strangers thronged the streets, anxious to help and see. The city is full of reporters, and the dreary tale is repeated time and time again. Artists are on the scene sketching the ruins, and specimens hundred hands jutting down the farts and stories from a thousand mouths.

Alighting at the Louisville & Nashville depot, the writer went to at first directed to the two story supreme court building a few yards from the depot, to find only a mass of bricks and a few hanging from its sides, making a pyre around which the storm seemed to swing. All else in this direction is unscathed. A few steps eastward along the railroad discloses to the southwest is appalling sight of devastation. It is a fearful sight, the laboring chases full their little one-story cottages among the timber, and here it was that the cloud first dropped down and in passing, left a wide swath of ruins from the ground and mashed homes that, then gathering clinging pieces, strewed them along the path, bearing in its wake many lives and many homes. How many homes were here destroyed is not known, for nothing is left in many places to tell the story. Fifteen homes still remain. In six acres, former is well built up, but three houses are standing in the path of the storm, and one is left standing on the right and left of the path, the debris plunged like catapults in the homes of the more fortunate. Two blocks eastward across the railroad, the ruin appears more terrible. There buildings were larger, heavier and more compact, and the wave seemed to have taken a clean swath, tearing down fences and trees, piled up debris on either side, and left the naked fence posts and foundations to mark the place of residences. There still remain on either side of the park dismantled frame houses half buried with other roofs. The southeast stand the magnificent ruins of the three-story brick flour mill, the walls stripped down and the machinery exposed, and on the line of the railroad surrounded by demolished houses, the crushed Baptist church and the large brick Commercial hotel, unroofed and partly down.

Six hundred yards further on in the course of the storm brings you to the postoffice corner, and in front stands the beautiful Methodist church, its spire thrown down over the entry. The walls are cracked and partially tumbled down, and in the extreme rear yard lie tin and timber and roofs of adjacent buildings. In front of the postoffice, across Burton street, a brick building was struck and demolished, the walls fall to the south and east fared likewise, but "Uncle Sam's" quarters were scarcely touched. The streets here are broad, but to-day they are filled with debris of the business houses of Burton and Washington streets, along the eastern side of which not one house remains standing, or even partially preserved.

Unable to thoroughly tear asunder the framework of buildings, they were mashed and twisted into useless masses, roofs carried away, and fronts and rears knocked out. Several brick blocks of three stories were an air of substantality to the streets. The cyclone ground the walls to a level, and furnaces set fire to the woodwork and destroyed the last plank. Evans' block, on the corner, exhibits a burning pit. The safe is cracked with heat. Under the ruins lie the charred remains of J. C. Murray, owner of the block.

A complete list of the dead and wounded has not yet been compiled. The property loss will aggregate from $500,000, and falls heavily on the thriving community.

THE FAITH CURE.

Investigation Which Shows It to be Worse Than the Disease.

Chicago special: Dr. Cyrus R. Teed, the apostle of "Koreshan Science, a Radical Faith Cure," movement, was this evening held to the grand jury for practicing medicine without a license. The real charge against him is in hastening the death of Fletcher Benedict by what is claimed to be improper treatment. Dr. Teed is a slender, nervous looking man, with a lowly black beard, and is apparently the idol of the faith cure believing ladies, a number of whom lining around him and sneered contemptuously at Deputy Coroner Kent at the inquest. The inquest developed the fact that Benedict's death was due to a natural cause, but the question with which the grand jury will was whether Dr. Teed's treatment was sufficient and whether he had any license to practice medicine here. It was found that he had no license and inferentially that there was culpable neglect in depending solely upon his treatment.

Fletcher Benedict, aged 18, the wife and sixteen year-old daughter, lived at a boarding house on La Salle avenue. He was a hale, hearty man, but was prostrated a week ago with what seemed to be lung trouble. His wife and her brother, W. H. Daniels, were ardent believers in the faith cure theory of Dr. Teed, and under his ministrations Benedict died. The relatives wanted to ship the body to Detroit, but the landlord would not allow it, the bill was refused, and the inquest held. Dr. Gray and Dr. Moyer, the county physician, testified that death resulted from "chronic pneumonia." Dr. Teed was put on the stand. He said he was a mind healer and that "absent treatment" was his style. He said he had "demonstrated that in thought simultaneously with the patient, and, both wishing for recovery, accomplished the cure. He had never been a regular practitioner. He had no New York medical certificate as a graduate of the New York Eclectic Medical College, but had an Illinois license. He was not a regular practicing physician, and did not claim to be. He was a lecturer, and the head of the school of Koreshan Science, which was called the college of life. In Benedict's case he had prayed for him every day, believing that "the prayer of the righteous availeth much." He frequently prayed for three or four different persons at a time. In attempting to heal Benedict he had concentrated his mind on the right cells, substituting the healthy cells for the cells of this nature, and it is said that an effort will be made to prosecute this case to the utmost extent possible.

Omaha Reservation Lands.

Washington dispatch: In reply to a senate resolution inquiring the amount of lands upon the Omaha reservation have been sold in pursuance of the statute of August 17, 1886, and how much money due as the proceeds of such sale has been paid into the treasury, also as to the amounts of money, if any, due and unpaid, and what steps, if any, have been taken to force such payments as due, or recover possession of the lands so sold, payment for which have failed according to the terms thereof, the acting commissioner of the general land office has sent the following: Amount of land sold up to and including December 31, 1887, 49,620.93 acres, amount of money paid into the treasury on account of sales, from the date of the first payment to December 31, 1887, $154,824.61, amount of interest due and unpaid on the 31st, 1887, $4,108.06. By the act of sections approved August 2, 1886, the secretary of the interior was authorized to extend the time of payment for purchase of lands of the Omaha Indian reservation from June 29, 1887, who had filed several land office entries, to June 29, 1888, the interest due on said payments to be paid annually at the time said payments are now made, and the interest accrued up to November 30, 1884, and prior to August 2, 1886, are not required to make first payment until August 2, 1888, but the interest must be paid annually on August 2. Thus it will be observed that no principle is due until June 29, 1888, or August 2, 1888. No steps are taken to enforce payment of interest due or to recover possession of the lands sold, payments for which have failed according to the terms of the statutes.

Senator Manderson's Bill.

Washington special: Senator Manderson has prepared a bill which he intends introducing to-morrow, providing for real and for the soldiers' homes of the states. There are homes for union soldiers in Nebraska, Iowa, Connecticut, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York and a few other states which are state institutions. The commissioners of the national homes, in their last annual report, stated that the government homes were filled beyond their capacity and recommended that the next congress make provision for assisting the state homes so that they come of the inmates who properly belong to the national homes. The bill which he has in view recommended by the board and appropriates $100 a year for each inmate received from the state homes who are entitled to admission to the national homes. The appropriation goes to the support of the state homes.

Mr. Childs Again Declines.

Philadelphia dispatch: The Public Ledger will publish an editorial to-morrow regarding the persistent rumors that Mr. Childs would accept the republican nomination for the presidency. It will say in substance that his mind is not changed. He repeats his refusal to be voted for, and says that he would be compelled to decline the office, honored and exalted as it is, if by any chance it is the chapter of unforeseen events he should happen to be elected.

A CYCLONE.

The Destruction of Life and Property It Wrought at Mt. Vernon, Ill.

About 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 19th a cyclone struck Mt. Vernon, Ill., and left in the ruins killed from fifteen to twenty people, and it is feared many more than are now known to be dead will be found in the ruins of the buildings. Fire immediately broke out all over the city amid the ruins, spreading rapidly, owing to the damage done to the engines by the wind. Dispatches giving details of the destruction say that the storm passed from the southeast and had a rotary motion. It swept along with a lowly black bound, and is apparently the idol of the faith cure believing ladies, a number of whom lining around him and sneered contemptuously at Deputy Coroner Kent at the inquest. The inquest developed the fact that Benedict's death was due to a natural cause, but the question with which the grand jury will was whether Dr. Teed's treatment was sufficient and whether he had any license to practice medicine here. It was found that he had no license and inferentially that there was culpable neglect in depending solely upon his treatment.

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Train Robbery.

Tucson, Ariz., dispatch: The westbound train on the Southern Pacific was boarded by two masked men last night at Stein's pass. They cut the express and mail car loose from the train and compelled the engineer to run down the track about a half a mile with it. They then forced the messenger to open the car, which they rifled of all valuables, but without disturbing the mails. The engineer was then ordered back to the train, and the robbers disappeared. The express loss is said to be heavy. A posse is in pursuit.

HAIL TO THE CHIEF.

The Presidential Party Spending a Few Days in the Sunny South.

Jacksonville (Fla.) dispatch: The presidential train arrived here this afternoon and was greeted with a salute of twenty-one guns and the acclamations of an immense multitude of people. The party was escorted by the military to the St. James hotel and after dinner a grand procession was formed. The line of march was along the principal streets, which were gay with decorations of all kinds. Over a hundred thousand people witnessed the procession, including many northern tourists. On the arrival of the presidential party at the exposition building a salute was fired. The president, Mrs. Cleveland and party were met at the north entrance by the reception committee of the sub-tropical exposition and escorted to a platform in front of the north gallories. Colonel Daniels delivered an address, welcoming President and Mrs. Cleveland to Florida in behalf of the sub-tropical exposition and management, the city of Jacksonville, the board of trade, the state of Florida and her people.

The president replied at some length, expressing his gratitude at the welcome. After referring to the extent and diversified resources of Florida, he said: "I have sometimes thought if a good share of the time spent in learning how much we love our country was devoted to acquiring more intimate knowledge of its beauties and advantages, both our citizenship and patriotism might be improved. In my brief enjoyment of occupation at the seat of our government, where the country and its people and all their needs are constantly a subject of thought and care, made it a duty for me to spit reference to these things, and yet I would not have you think that, on this social holiday visit which I have hastily sought to spend in such way than in the freest enjoyment which your kindness offers, I intend that, during the short visit, which I shall give my to the freedom which you kindly invite, in the hope and expectation that with an enlarged conception of the opportunities and needs of my country which I shall here acquire, I shall return to my post of duty better able to serve you and my fellow citizens. The president was greeted with most vociferous applause.

President Cleveland resumed his seat, but the applause continued, and at length Mr. C. H. Jones suggested that the people desired to see Mrs. Cleveland. When the president led her forward there was a perfect tempest of cheering. The ladies and gentlemen on the platform were then introduced to the president and Mrs. Cleveland and others of the party, after which all returned to the hotel. The inspection of the exposition was deferred until in the morning. A public reception was held at night in the hotel.

MT. VERNON.

Some of The Cyclone Wounded Doing Well and Other Particulars.

Mt Vernon (Ill.) dispatch: The injured are all doing well this morning. All the patients have the best medical care and are established in the rooms of the supreme court house and private residences. Mrs. Leege, who was reported dead last night, is still in a very precarious condition. The following, reported in last night's list dead, are among the injured: Sam Underwood, John Underwood and wife, and Amanda Underwood, who were at the registers together this morning and issued a proclamation for a union burial service, to take place at the supreme court room at 10 o'clock, but consequences of there being so few there it was agreed to defer the services until Monday morning at the Presbyterian church. The state authorities have placed shelter tents at the disposal of all who want them.

A large quantity of groceries, provisions and clothing were received this morning, and donations to the amount of twenty-five hundred dollars have so far been received. The mayor has closed the drum shops for the remainder of the month.

Several of those most severely injured are sinking, and there is but little hope for the recovery of at least eight of them. Many are aware of many were officious and the personal experiences are strange and almost incredible. Most persons who were on the streets when the storm burst were killed, those who were sheltered in houses one moment, the next found themselves in ruins, but uninjured. One man says: "There's where I lived, but I don't know nothing of my things left. Two of my children and my wife are shed, and I'm used up. We were sitting in the room when the storm struck, and away went the cottage, and left us where we stood. Then parts of other buildings began to come down on us. We haven't so much as a blanket left."

Don't Want to be President.

Philadelphia dispatch: The Public Ledger will publish an editorial to-morrow in regard to the persistent rumors that its proprietor, Mr. George W. Childs, would accept the Republican nomination for the presidency of the United States. It refers to a positive statement in the Baltimore American to the effect that Mr. Childs has modified his expressed intentions, and that he would not decline a second ballot of the nomination. In reply to this the Ledger will say:

It is necessary to say, courteously but decisively, that the American is wholly misinformed. Mr. Childs has not changed his mind in the least degree, and it is not possible that he will change his mind in that regard. As to declining and refusing to be a candidate for president, his mind is clear and unalterable. It is awkward to decline what is not authoritatively offered, but so far as it is in contemplation by any persons, there or anywhere, to make a candidate or to put Mr Childs in nomination for president of the United States, he repeats his refusal to be a candidate or to be voted for, and adds that he would be compelled to decline the office, honorable and exalted as it is, if by any chance in the chapter of unforeseen events he should happen to be elected.

Mr. Robert Bonner, having previously presented his sons with the New York Ledger, now follows it up with about a million in real estate, "as an incentive to work."

A Jersey cow owned by Gen. W. W. Guthrie, of Atchison, gave birth to a fine calf which had two perfect heads and three ears. The calf was dead when born.

THE IMPORTING DRAFT HORSE CO.

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

IMPORTED AND

Pure-bred French Draft (Percheron or Norman) AND ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES.

Parties buying horses will find and see our horses on sale for selling.

EDWARDS & McCULLOUGH

LUMBER COMPANY

INCORPORATED

Dealers in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors,

Blinds, Paper, Paper.

Lime, hair, cement, brick and Coal,

YARDS IN KANSAS, MINN., DAK., IOWA, and NEB.

Having purchased the yard formerly occupied by Philleo & Son, just east of the Boyd House, solicit a share of your patronage. Call and see us.

W. H. Bradford, Agent, Wayne, Neb.

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(INCORPORATED)

PAID UP CAPITAL, $75,000.

A. L. TUCKER, President. D. C. MAIN, Cashier.
BENJ. LOMBARD, JR., Vice Pres't. C. B. FRENCH, Jr. Ass't Cash.

DIRECTORS.

Benj. Lombard, Jr. A. A. Welch. James Paul. D. C. Main
Nelson Grimsley. A. L. Tucker. C. B. French, Jr.

Money on hand to Loan on the most Favorable Terms.

Call And See Us.

A General Banking Business Done.

D. C. MAIN, Cashier.

PHILLEO & SON,

Successors to Philleo & Son and J. O. Milligan & Co,

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A Hero of the Boodlums.

The United States has sent many distinguished tourists from its own shores to those of Great Britain—men of historic achievement and literary renown—men like Franklin, Hawthorne, Lowell, Emerson, Holmes, Longfellow and General Grant; but never has a traveler from the Western Coast next race ved on British soil such a welcome as was accorded, a few weeks ago, to an American tourist from Boston. This man, who was received with such tumultuous demonstrations of joy that the crowds who rushed to see him blocked up the streets of London and impeded the traffic of the world's metropolis for hours, was not distinguished for his intellectual profundity, for his statesmanlike achievements, or his military renown. He would make a sorry figure in a discussion of philosophy with Herbert Spencer, a feeble talk on literature with Tom Anderson, or in a chat on politics, economics with Gladstone and yet Gladstone or Tennyson, or Herbert Spencer have none of the crowd-drawing magnetism of John L. Sullivan.

The Saxon race still inherits from its old Viking forefathers a worship of physical force, and to mill one of our race the man who can stand up single-handed and defy any man in the world to "come on" and lick him is the supreme hero. The pugilistic ebullitions of the play-ground is not confined to school-boys by any means, and though in this age of gunpowder and dynamite guns a physical giant, for purposes of protect on and defense, is no better off than a dwarf or a cripple, yet there is a great feeling admiration for the individual, who in an undisguised battle with the fists can stand up and "square off" with any man in the world.

With certain classes of men the physical giant is still the only hero.

There are mill ons of people in every civilized country who know nothing of evolution. The accumulated intellect of 3000 years is a sealed book to them. They are not the heirs of all ages from the foremost files of time, as the poet has mistakenly sung, and all the knowledge they possess is gained by the experiences of their own short span of existence. Only indirectly do they draw upon the accumulated intellectual stores of the race, and the wealth of wisdom that has been handed down to us by the world's great monarchs of thought is never inherited by them. They pay no attention to the developments of the intellect, and their entire lives is a struggle to satisfy their physical desires.

It is not strange that to such men a great physical hero, like John L. Sullivan, should be the ideal of all that is desirable in manhood. Sullivan is the king of the boodlums. He exerts the same awe among them as Hercules the dragon-slayer probably excited among the worshiping savages of the infant world.

Sullivan, since he has made himself the focus of the world's attention, has exerted a depraving influence that has been widely extended. The glorification of mere brute physical force is always barbarizing. Sullivan is really a very small man with a large muscle. When a small man is made a hero, all his worshipers are thereby made smaller than he.—*Yankee Blade.*

Mother Was There.

Six tow-headed MacMoffats stuck their heads over the rim of the plentiable and looked anxiously but cheerfully at their Thanksgiving dinner of so led codfish and potatoes, which Mr. MacMoffat, with his hand in a sling from a fall he got from a scaffold last August, was commencing to ladle out to them.

"It's Cape Cod turkey," exclaimed Master John MacMoffat, who was the wit of the family, and all laughed.

"Our turkey roosted too high this year," said Mr. MacMoffat, at which they all laughed again, though a broken arm and illness and doctor's bills had scared off the turkey.

"Turkey makes your feet sore," said the family wit, and there was another laugh.

"I'd rather have well cooked codfish than tough turkey, for my part, anyhay," remarked Miss Mary Ellen MacMoffat, who was aspiring to be a young lady.

"An' pie," suggested the youngest tow-head, at which they all laughed again, for there really was to be no apple pie, with a piece all round, at the end of the meal, though it was as yet held to be too good to be talked about.

"Well it's a blessing that we're all here and in good health," remarked Miss Eliza MacMoffat, the spinster aunt, somewhat dismally and quite irrelevantly.

A quiet hush fell on the clothless table. For a second the tin ladle in MacMoffat's hand rattled faintly on the platter's edge.

"Sister Eliza, would you mind running up the next flight to Dugan's and asking him to lend me the loan of his almanac till I see a date?" said MacMoffat.

Sister Eliza was as accommodating as she was stupid, and did not mind a bit. The quiet around the table was unbroken. An unseen form was at the board. Aunt Eliza's careless words had turned the eye of the heart upon the face that had passed away in the last spring. The tin ladle stopped its rattle on the platter. MacMoffat laid it down. He did not trust his eyes with the six little faces around the table, but gave them to his heart to see the face that was there, yet invisible. "Yes, dears," he said, slowly and softly, "she's here; maybe we can't see her, but she's here. Mother's here with us, children. We are all, all here."—*The Witness.*

How to Please Readers.

Young Journalist (to old editor)—"Successful writing, I should think, is quite a science."

Editor—"No, I don't think so. Quite easy, it strikes me. All you've got to do is to find out what the people want and then write it."

Journalist—"You encourage me, but say, how is a man to find out what the people want?"

Editor—"I'll be hanged if I know."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Martyrs to Headache

Seek relief in vain, until they begin to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Then they regret the years of suffering they might have escaped had they tried this remedy earlier. The trouble was constitutional not local; and, until Ayer's Sarsaparilla did its effective work as an Alterative and Blood Purifier, they were compelled to suffer.

The wife of Samuel Page, 71 Austin st., Lowell, Mass., was, for a long time, subject to severe headaches, the result of stomach and liver disorders. A perfect cure has been effected by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Frank Roberts, 622 Washington st., Boston, says that he formerly had terrible headaches, and until he took Ayer's Sarsaparilla, never found any medicine that would give

Permanent Relief.

"Every Spring, for years, writes Lyman W. DeVoe, 262 Fifteenth st., Brooklyn, N. Y., "I have had intolerable headaches. I commenced the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla last March, and have not had a headache since that time."

"I suffered from headache, indigestion, and debility and was hardly able to drag myself about the house," writes Mrs. M. Lewis, of A st., Lowell, Mass. "Ayer's Sarsaparilla has worked a marvelous change in my case. I now feel strong and well as ever."

Jonas Garman, Esq., of Lykins, Pa., writes: "For years I have suffered dreadfully, every Spring, from headache, caused by impurity of the blood and biliousness. It seemed for days and weeks that my head would split open. Nothing relieved me till I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has cured me completely."

When Mrs. Genevra Belanger, of 56 Bridge st., Springfield, Mass., began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, she had suffered for seven years from a serious affection of the kidneys. Every Spring, also, she was afflicted with headache, loss of appetite, and indigestion. A friend persuaded her to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which benefited her wonderfully. Her health is now perfect. Martyrs to headache should try

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