The Wayne Herald.

VOL. XIII. NO. 19. WAYNE, WAYNE COUNTY, NEBRASKA, MAY 25, 1888. WHOLE NO. 695.

First : National BANK.

WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

CAPITAL, - - - $50,000

SURPLUS $13,000

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HENRY LEY, Vice Pres.

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E Martin - - - County Judge, "
A S. Wilter - - - Sheriff, "
W. E. Howard, - - County Supt., "
J. D. King, - - County Attorney "
Geo. Shaw - - - - Coroner, "
Wm. Prasient, - - County Com'r "
A. T. Chapin, - - " " "
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CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Presbyterian Church.

Services every Sabbath morning and evening. Sabbath School at 11:45. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. Rev. F. P. Baker, Pastor. 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. Gorst, Pastor. Wm. Miller, Supt. S. S.

English Ev. Lutheran Church.

Services every Sabbath at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Sabbath School at 11:45 a. m. Evening services at 7:30. Inquiry and confirmation class 4:15 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. Rev. M. L. Melick, Pastor.

Baptist Church

Services every Sabbath at 11:00 A. M., and 8:00 P. M. Sabbath school at 11:30 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. 119, meets Monday evening in Masonic Hall. Jno. T. Bressler, N. G. B. J. Morgan, Secretary.

A. F. & A. M., Wayne Lodge, No. 120, meets in Masonic Hall the second and fourth Fridays in each month. A. A. Welch, W. M. D. F. Fenton, Secretary.

K. of P., Lotus Lodge, No. 54, meets the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month in the Masonic Hall. W. J. Melick, C. C. W. C. Wightman, K. of R. and S.

A. O. U. W., Wayne Lodge, No. 104, 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. King, Pres. Mrs. N. F. Brewery, Sec'y.

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

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

FRANK FULLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WAYNE, - - - NEB.

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

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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Physician and Surgeon,
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W. C. T. U.

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

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" C. R. Bartlett.........Treasurer

MASONS OPPOSE LIQUOR SELLING

"A Masonic Offense"—Action of Mississippi and Other Grand Lodges.

[From the Voice.]

The Mississippi Grand Lodge of Masons has adopted the following rule:

Subordinate lodges may not hereafter initiate or admit to membership saloonkeepers. But any member of a subordinate lodge heretofore licensed to keep a saloon may be permitted to continue till the expiration of his present license."

Grand Master M. M. Evans has construed the words "may not" to mean "shall not!" A very radical report setting forth the evils of the liquor traffic has been made to the Grand Lodge upon the question, "Is saloon-keping a Masonic offense?" In this report the following declarations of the other Grand Lodges of Masons are quoted:

Grand Lodge of Nebraska (1885):

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the Grand Lodge that it is a Masonic offense to engage in retailing and wholesaling intoxicating liquors as a beverage."

Grand Lodge of Ohio (1884):

"Resolved, that it is the opinion of the Grand Lodge of Ohio that the traffic in intoxicating liquors to be drank where where sold is a Masonic offense and shall disqualify the offender for initiation or affiliation in any Masonic Lodge."

Grand Lodge of Washington Territory (1885):

"Resolved, That hereafter any person engaging in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor, for other than medical or mechanical purposes shall not not be eligible to the degrees of Freemasonry in this jurisdiction."

Grand Lodge of Wyoming (unanimously) declared it to be unlawful **to initiate or admit to membership a saloon-keeper, and subjected members already in to expulsion for the offense.**

AMERICAN WOMEN AND THE TURNERS.

The Upper Mississippi Turner District, held its twenty-third annual convention in Des Moines, Iowa, recently, Secretary Henson reported that the association had lost two societies and thirty-two members, owing to the pernicious effects of prohibition. They declare particularly aginst the Adams Bill now before Congress, which provides for the sending back of undesirable immigrants. Upon the question of woman suffrage they are greatly disturbed, and emphasize the opinion that "the sphere of the mother and the wife is not to be sought in the field of politics." and

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves as Turners to oppose the amendation of the Constitution of our state in that respect, and to use all honorable means to induce our representatives in the legislature to vote against the proposed submission of such amendment to a vote of the people.

They resolved to have these resolutions translated into English, and a copy forwarded to each Senator and Representative in Congress from Iowa.

The Turners societies are composed almost entirely of foreign-born Germans, and their resolutions must be "translated into English." By the above report it is seen that these men are the avowed and aggressive upholders of the saloon, with its train of evils, all working to the destruction of republican institutions. Not content with this they demand that the flood of pauper anarchist immigrants that come so largely from this selfsame German nationality shall not be turned back, but shall be permitted to roll over this land a resistless flood until they make our country a second Germany.

But acme of impudence is reached when these men dare to define for the American-born woman the "sphere of the wife and mother." These men come here that they may be free; they take this ballot and use it to keep American-born women from enjoying the priviledge of protecting themselves and from being brought down to the condition of beasts of burden.

HELEN M. GOUGAR.

OUR NEIGHBORS

WAKEFIELD REPUBLICAN.

H. J. Campbell has sold 130 acres of land north of town to Mr. Slay of Spring Bank. The consideration was $30 per acre.

It is now probable that the organization of our school into a board of trustees will be declared null and void on account of errors in the census.

Some miscreant made a raid on Madsen's saloon on Sunday night. They put a ladder up to the back window, broke out a pane of glass and made way with the money changer and about $10 in small change.

The town dogs of the rowdy class are at their old tricks of getting into packs and worrying the cattle in pastures adjoining town. If any of them should read this article they may consider it as a notice that this practice has got to be stopped or there will be a falling off in the dogs census.

PIERCE TIMES.

Ed. Staggs was cleared of the charge of murdering Ford Campbell, at Neligh term of court, Messrs Quivey, of Pierce, and Hays, of Norfolk, prosecuting. As has been conceded from the first the evidence was not sufficient to convict him. Mr. Staggs has had a hard road to travel for the past two years, but now that he is not down, we will state that the opinion of the public in general is that he got what he deserved, and that his presence in Pierce is not desired.

EMERSON ERA.

To buy the Emerson bank without paying a dollar was the fine scheme of a swindler who visited Dr. Kuhn two or three days ago. He proposed to purchas the banking business building and fixtures. He would assume the bank's liabilities to its depositors, and the excess of the deposits over the purchase price to be paid to him. He had elaborated his plan with great care, and was well fortified with recommendations and references. Dr. Kuhn did not bite the baited hook, and the stranger departed, probably to buy a bank in some other town.

WEST POINT REPUBLICAN.

It is reported that there are two or three school districts in Cuming county in which teachers, regularly employed, have visited and remained at their respective school houses during school hours without having a single pupil in attendance during the past two months. These teachers were evidently employed by the district officers for the purpose of keeping up appearances and drawing the state school money. Playing at keeping school does not comply with the law so as to legally allow the drawing of public moneys.

Oakland Independent: The tramp question is getting to be a serious one, Moore tramps have been in Oakland the past week than at any one time before. They have become a pest to housewives, who have to either put up with giving these lazy fellows a meal or cruelly(?) turning them off. Were it no worse than this our citizens might endure it, but these miscreants have begun to be violent. Last Saturday night they robbed a man of $30 and also broke into the depot and secured about $10 in money. This shows that our property, and possibly our lives are in danger. We learn that the city council will take the matter in hand and either put these to work or lock them in jail until they will leave town. We think the first plan will effectually scare them out, as there is nothing a tramp despises more than hard work.

PONCA JOURNAL.

If the former coal experiences and explorations in this vicinity are to be relied on, the drilling now going on will show a 4½ foot vein of good coal at a depth of less than 600 feet. If they find it, the sun of prosperity will beam upon this town. In the meanwhile, as the drill goes down, let all hold their breaths and hope for success.

The Diamond drill prospecting company of Chicago, under its contract with the artesian well company of this place, has commenced operations for an artesian well. The machinery which arrived on Tuesday, in charge of J. L. Cole of Chicago, has been placed on the ground, a shed built, a well dug and other preliminaries completed for the work in hand. The prospect hole will be put down 800 feet with a core drill, the core to be taken out being 1½ inch in diameter. The machinery is run by an engine of 20 horse power, and it is supposed that with good luck the distance desired can be accomplished in about 30 days. The place where the drilling is being done in a short west of J. W. Wigton's former residence near the northern boundary of town.

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

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Clothing of all Kinds at Extremely low Prices

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes

Hats, Caps, Gloves and Mittens.

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GENERAL MERCHANDISE

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

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Love's Teaching.

"When I shall discover a woman who declines to speak evil, whether with or without cause, of another, then I shall love, and not until then."

The words were spoken half jestingly and half cynically by Theodore Darleigh—a grave-faced, keen-eyed handsome man of thirty.

The speech echoed impressively through Ruth Avery's heart and brain; she wondered if it implied some rebuke for her, if he counted her, too, among them who were ready to think and speak kindly of others.

Ruth was one of the few who occasionally subject their thoughts, deeds and motives to a severe and searching examination. She wished to do what was right, simply for pure right's sake; but all the same she desired Mr. Darleigh's good opinion, and his half jesting and half cynical comment had strangely disturbed her sensitive heart.

She had dreamed that he might love her. There had been times when she fancied that his grave face brightened at her presence, that his voice took a softer tone, his dark eyes a tenderer light when she was near him.

She recalled his words now as she sat watching the group at the further side of the long parlor.

The newly-engaged governess had just entered with two rosy little lads—Ruth's motherless nephews, the children of her brother Chester.

Chester Avery at the moment was chatting in a friendly fashion with the governess, and Mr. Darleigh was turning over a pile of music at the piano.

As Ruth silently watched the group, it occurred to her, as it had several times before, that the new governess—Miss Eldridge—was singularly familiar to her somehow.

The straight, slight figure, the delicate and colorless profile, the midnight eyes, the massive coil of purplish-black hair—all impressed Ruth with a vague feeling that she had somewhere met Miss Eldridge previously.

Theo. Darleigh turning over the music, presently adjusted a sheet before him, and struck the opening chords of "The Roman Charioteer."

"Do you not sing it, Miss Eldridge?" he asked.

For a second Miss Eldridge made no response. At the opening chords of the song her whole attitude and expression changed. She started as if before a threatened blow; a scarlet spot like flame leaped to her colorless cheeks; her midnight eyes dilated as if with terror.

"I am hardly equal to singing it now," she said at length, with the piteous failure of a smile.

Ruth, sitting at the opposite end of the room, had noticed the agitation of the new governess.

Her own face whitened, and she could scarcely restrain the cry which quivered on her lips.

She knew now where she had met Miss Eldridge.

Memory pictured the scene!—a glowing Southern sky, the thronged seat of a brilliant Southern city, a grim prison-building looming blackly against the dazzling sunlight, the iron doors yawning to receive a weeping girl who had been accused of theft, and not far away a band playing the weirdly resonant air of "The Roman Charioteer."

In that weeping prisoner she recognized Miss Eldridge, and she did not marvel that the governess had shuddered at the sound of the strain, which must ever be associated in remembrance with a scene of pain and ignominy.

In the moment, in the shock of that recognition, Ruth Avery deemed her duty clear.

A girl with such a blot upon her past was surely not a desirable instructress and companion for those two innocent little lads!

And there was no doubt about the accusation against Miss Eldridge. Ruth herself had been stopping at one of the hotels in the fashionable Southern resort where the affair happened, and one of Ruth's own acquaintances had made the charge against the girl.

The acquaintance was a wealthy lady who was fond of an almost ostentatious display of costly jewels and trinkets.

Among these articles was a curious fan, which she had purchased at an almost fabulous price from some musty relic depository of Europe.

The mountings of the fan were of ivory, inlaid with gold and precious stones, several of which were of considerable value.

She had left the article for a moment, with her book, upon a garden seat; when she returned, it was gone.

No one had been near the spot but the governess of her little ones, and some one had observed the governess bending over the seat for an instant and immediately hurry away.

These details and the sight of the girl vanishing within the black prison doors, constituted the story as it had been forced upon Ruth's attention; of the girl's name at the time, she had been ignorant.

As Ruth recognized Miss Eldridge and recalled the affair she felt that the duty before her was no less painful than plain.

Miss Eldridge had produced excellent and unquestionable recommendations; she had but recently been in the employ of an exclusive family, who esteemed her highly, and were loth to dispense with her services.

"But, of course, all these people are ignorant of what I know; she has managed to keep hidden that black stain upon her honesty. It will be painful for me to expose her and have her sent away. But I cannot, in justice to my little nephews, do otherwise," Ruth reasoned, with a sigh.

While she sat there meditating, sheltered in the velvet hollow of a maroon and orange Turkish chair, the group in the front parlor disappeared.

Miss Eldridge, with a rosy lad clinging lovingly to either hand, withdrew; a moment later Mr. Darleigh departed, and then Ruth's brother retired, and she was quite alone.

The lights had been extinguished; the room was dark save for the gleam of a low white moon, which sent a few narrow rays through the thick ivy framing of a window near her.

Suddenly in the dark, in the silence, a voice seemed whispering on the air.

"When I shall discover a woman who declines to speak evil, whether with or without cause, of another—then I shall love, and not until then."

Ruth stirred uneasily; an impatient sigh quivered from her lips. Theo. Darleigh's love she would have held the most precious possession of all the world; to make herself worthy of it would have been her dearest ambition.

"But I should be unworthy, if I assumed to be what I am not. If I should be merciful toward Miss Eldridge, not from the promptings of my own conscience, but with the motive instead of gaining favor in his sight, I should be a hypocrite. And I suppose there is no possibility of the girl being innocent," Ruth thought.

The later idea had not occurred to her before.

And after all there was a possibility of the girl having been wrongfully accused; it might all have been some terrible mistake! Or, it might have been the one temptation, the one sin of a lifetime, a moment's weakness, which had been sincerely repented and which might yet be redeemed and outlived if a man were merciful.

"I will give her the benefit of the doubt, the chance to redeem herself, as the case may be. I will keep her secret," Ruth decided finally.

But Ruth little imagined the trial she was yet to undergo, the fierce struggle she would yet be compelled to wage against the inclinations of her tortured and rebellious heart.

She little guessed how, as the days rolled by, Theo. Darleigh's little courtesies toward the beautiful young governess were to arouse a madness of jealousy within her.

"He has learned to love her! and he would have cared for me some time if he had never met her! She has fascinated him as she fascinates every one! Even my staid brother is infatuated with her. There is nothing but misery for us all, and it would never have happened had I revealed what I knew of her past and sent her away." Ruth murmured bitterly to herself one evening as she again sat by the ivy-framed window, watching the rising moon swinging like a great white jewel between the bands of golden clouds.

At the moment there were hesitating steps near her, and she lifted her troubled eyes to look upon the colorless face of Miss Eldridge.

"I have something to say to you, something to tell you, Miss Avery," the governess began, timidly.

"I know—I have foreseen it for some time; he has asked you to be his wife," Ruth returned coldly and wearily.

"Yes; but it is not that of which I wished so much to speak—it is of my past," the other responded chokingly.

Ruth was silent.

"I can not be his wife, and I am going away," the governess continued, in slow, piteous tones. "And you will tell him why—after I shall be gone—after you have heard the story of my past?"

"I know the story already," Ruth replied, less coldly.

She was touched to woman's quick sympathy by the anguish of the colorless face, the entreaty of the midnight eyes.

"You know my past, and yet you have kept silence—you have allowed me to remain!" the governess exclaimed in wonder.

"I have tried to be your friend," Ruth said, faintly. "But you are asking of me now more than I can do. You must tell him your story yourself."

There was a sound of some one approaching, and Miss Eldridge, weeping piteously, glided hurriedly from the room.

The person approaching was a servant, bringing Ruth a letter.

She started as she glanced at the postmark and recognized the penmanship. The letter was from the acquaintance who had made the terrible charge of theft against the beautiful governess.

It was a frivolous, chatty epistle, and Ruth perused it indifferently enough until she reached the concluding sentences.

Then her face whitened and her eyes filled with tears.

"Of course you remember the lovely fan I thought was stolen," was what Ruth read. "Well, my dear, only the other morning I actually found it slipped between the silk and lining of the dress I wore that day. I remember now putting it there myself, although at the time I was sure I left it on the garden seat. I hear that poor little Miss Eldridge is with you, and if you like you can tell her I am awfully sorry for my stupid forgetfulness and the unpleasantness I caused her."

Ruth could never define her paramount emotion of the moment; it might have been indignation against the frivolous woman who could so unfeelingly discuss a terrible injustice toward an innocent girl, it might have been gratitude that she had herself spoken no evil of the accused governess, and it might be a mournful satisfaction that Theo. Darleigh was to be spared a pang of grief.

Just then Mr. Darleigh himself stepped across the threshold of the parlor.

With her sweet face flushed with agitation and her lovely eyes dewy with tears, she advanced to meet him.

"Miss Eldridge has told you? We must prevent her going! Here is her vindication; and oh, Theodore, I am so glad for your sake," she exclaimed tremulously, almost incoherently, as she extended the opportune letter toward him.

Mr. Darleigh looked mystified.

"If it is any thing concerning Miss Eldridge which will keep her here as your brother's wife I shall be very pleased," he said; "Chester is half distracted with his fear of losing her. But I do not know why you should be particularly glad for my sake, Ruth."

"But I thought—oh, Theodore! I thought it was you who cared for her, you for whom she cared," Ruth stammered.

"Did you?" he smiled. "My dear little girl, I supposed you understood long ago that I love only you, that I never have loved and never shall love any one else."

Ruth lifted her eyes in one sweet, fleeting glance, and in that glance her lover read all her heart's sorrow, her heart's gladness and her heart's reply.

"There are few who could have kept the secret of that unhappy affair as you have kept it, my dearest," he remarked once, some time after Miss Eldridge had become Chester Avery's wife.

Ruth blushed rosily.

"It was something I heard you say once long ago which influenced me at the crisis, I am afraid," she confessed. "Your words about speaking evil, with or without cause, of others, were echoing through my mind at the time. It was love's teaching. Then."

"But I had given you my love before, I made that cynical speech, dearest," was his earnest answer.—*Ettie Rogers, in Cincinnati Enquirer.*

An old Conundrum Answered.

When Adam delved and Eve span
Who was then the gentleman?
—*Old Proverb.*

When Adam delved and Eve span,
Why, Adam was the gentleman,
For we can readily believe
That when he delved he delved for Eve,
Assumed the hardest of the toil,
With willing hands turned up the soil,
Trained all the vines and pruned the trees,
Thus leaving Eve to spin at ease.
If Eve had delved while Adam span
He would have been no gentleman.
—*Boston Courier.*

There is Art in Cow Rearing.

In the first place, the calf of a poor cow should never be reared, unless to make beef; and this will hardly pay, as a steer will make so much more growth in the same length of time.

The calf that is to be reared for a cow should never suck more than three days and then it should be fed. There should be a purpose, and that should be to keep the future cow in a thrifty and vigorous condition all its life, and no more. A fat condition is not natural, nor desirable, for a good cow. While the young animal is growing, there must be a development of all of its bodily functions, if it is to be a perfect animal, and not a mass of fat. It must not be fed foods to make fat, hence skimmed milk is just the thing; but it should be fed often and a little at a time. If fed all it will drink at a time, there will be a pod[illegible] expansion of the stomach and it will get out of shape. The same law of inequality holds true, if it is fed foods too rich in carbon or carbohydrates—heat and fat-forming foods—as there will be an excessive development of fat in all of the glands and membranes, and the glands, membranes and muscles, as well as the bony tissue, will be deficient. This will tend towards an excessive fatty or beef growth, and a deficient development of the mammalian organs. Such calves will make poor milkers, although nature may have designed when they were born that they should be good milkers. They are spoiled in raising.—*Our Country Home.*

The Shantyville German Club Grand Ball.

Lorenzo De Medici McCoon—"What fo' yo' hidin' behind dat curtain, 'Gustus? W'y ain't yo' a-dancin'?"

"Gustus Johnsing—"Gwan fum dar; yo'll git me 'way. Dat 'ar 'Melia Flipp's ben a-tryin' all de ebenin to git me ter sit out a darnce onto de steps wif her. I ain't on de merry, I ain't dis trip. An' I'se gwin ter keep clear ob dat gal till d[illegible] yer leap year's ober. I c'nsidah's dat dat ar niggah am dangerous.—*Boston Beacon.*

PITHY POINTS.

Mamma (solicitously)—"What shoes have you got on, Dot?" Little Dot (from an adjoining room)—"These".—*Omaha World.*

It would no doubt shock many an actress who considers herself a "star" did she ever by accident happen to read that word backward.—*Boston Transcript.*

A German baron is said to have secured a place as waiter in a New York restaurant. It is only natural that he should take to the fodderland.—*Post Express.*

"There is nothing like beer after all, is there?" said one Irishman to another. "Dade an' there isn't. It appals to ivery wan of a man's foive senses." "Yes, an' to ivery wan aiv's foive cintses.—*Voice.*

Dumley—"Brown wants to bet me $100 that in ten years more New York will have a population of over 2,000,000." Robinson (excitedly)—"Take him up, Dumley, take him up, and let me hold the money."—*Harper's Bazar.*

A resident in Church street was asked yesterday what she thought would be the first thing women would do if they had the making of the laws. "Limit the number of lodge meetings," was the prompt reply.—*Poughkeepsie News Press.*

"Hi, there, sir," shouted a Florida landlord to a departing guest who was rushing for the train, "you've dropped your pocketbook." "All right," shouted back the guest, without stopping. "I've no further use for it."—*New York Sun.*

An exchange prints a list of things "that may be eaten with the fingers." There are eight of 'em. We are now looking for a list of things that may be eaten with the mouth, but do not mean to fast in the meantime.—*Norristown Herald.*

Beggar—"Will you please give me a dime, Sir? I'm deaf and dumb." Gentleman—"Deaf and dumb?" Beggar—"I mean I'm blind. It's me twin brother who is deaf and dumb, Sir. We look so much alike that I get mixed up myself sometimes.—*Troy Press.*

Griggs (on Six avenue street car)—"I thought you always got off at Forty-second street, Spriggs." Spriggs—"I do, but when I got up to leave that pretty little thing with a new spring bonnet thanked me so sweetly for my seat that I am going to stand here and look tired all the way up to the Park if I lose my dinner."—*Texas Siftings.*

A Topsy-Turvy World.

This is from an old-fashioned old lady. "What a topsy-turvy world this seems. Nothing now as it was—nothing then as now. From infancy to old age a series of dissolving views. Every thing new—nothing lasting. I remember deference to age and station of our parents, modesty of speech and action in the young girl, a quiet, respectful attitude of mind and manners in the lad, society governed by courtesy and culture and breeding, living ruled within one's means and station—dignity, the usual possession of ladies and gentlemen, and a decent observance of religious duty part of the habit of men and women of whatever class.

"Now, I see—bad manners and a vulgar pushing for precedence and social recognition, disregard of early training, no duty to parents, girls forward and ignorant and defiant of proprieties, though chaperoned in society and well rolled out in the masses, and with all unabashed tendencies to the rich. Girls know more and do more and see more than is conducive to a high moral tone, read books that I, a grandmother, would feel shame to see among my books, while their lives are empty of duty and their minds of real knowledge."—*Philadelphia Press.*

O Tempora! O Mores!

At the entrance to the National Museum at Washington is a large stone sarcophagus, which was brought to this country some years ago from Egypt and presented to the Smithsonian institution. The other day one of the excursionists from northern New York, entering the building, stopped to look at it. Turning to the man who checks umbrellas and canes, she said:

"What is that great stone affair?"

"That's a sarcophagus, ma'am," he answered.

"Where did it come from?"

"From Egypt, ma'am."

"What do they use it for?"

"To spit in, mostly, ma'am," replied the faithful public servant.—*New York Tribune.*

Their Relations Misunderstood.

A crowd of excited men gathered around a timid-looking individual in a saloon and all began talking to him at once. Meanwhile the new bar-tender appeared bored and lonely. At last he rapped loudly on the bar with a beer glass to attract attention, and then said to the timid man: "Look here, if you be runnin' for alderman, as I reckon you be, why don't you invite the gentlemen to have something with you?" "Y-you are mistaken, sir," responded the timid man; "these other gentlemen are running for aldermen. I am the voter." Then the proprietor rushed in and discharged the new bar-tender for not knowing statesmen when he saw them.—*Pittsburg Post.*

Many Chances.

An old fellow, who, during some time had been away from the Flat Rock neighborhood, returned the other day; and, upon meeting a friend asked him if there had been any changes in the community.

"Yas, Uncle Jesse, thar have been a right sharp chance uv changes, an' it pears ter me that this yere community is a gittin' faster an' faster ever' day. You know Boyle's old still-house?"

"Mighty well, Dave."

"Sold out, Boyle did, an' the still has been moved away."

"You don't say so!"

"Yas, reckon I do. Know Lit Robbins?"

"Oh, yas."

"Flung by hoss an' killed."

"You don't say so!"

"Reckon I do. Know the old Mt. Zion church?"

"Oh, yas."

"Frazier has turned it into a still-house."

"Wall, wall. But with all the changes, Dave, thar' pears ter be a little improvement. Into a still-house, eh? Wall, Frazier allus did have a desire to help his feller-man."

"Yas, that's a fack. Knowed Aunt Nancy West, didn't you?"

"Mighty well."

"Snake bit her an' she died."

"Wall, wall. Good old soul, wa'n't she?"

"None better, an' she wa'n't no slouch in the jedgment uv licker, nuther. Know Ab Henson?"

"Yas."

"Wall, he has j'ined the church an' lows ter preach."

"You don't tell me!"

"Yas, I reckon I do."

"I jedge then that he'll quit sellin' licker."

"No, not jest yit. He's been figgerin' aroun' tryin' ter find out how much the folks on the Posey Comfort circuit will give him fur preachin', an' says that ef they'll make it wuth while he'll let the licker go, but they've got ter make it wuth while. 'Lows, he do, that he won't ride ten miles an' preach twice ever' Sunday for no brown jeans coat, a pa'r uv home-made britches, a pa'r uv fuzzlether brogan shoes an' two pa'r uv blu-yarn socks a year. 'Lows, he do, that he just nachully cain't afford it. I tell you what, Uncle Jesse, the folks uv the Posey Comfort circuit have got a oppertunity now of hearin' some fust-rate preachin' ef they'll be sorter liberal. Ab he's a great talker, an' when he run fur constable some time ago he jest talked all round the other fellers. W'y, he hit the table with his fist an' stood right thar an' called Newt Spears a l[illegible]. You an' you bet that when he gits up ter preach nobody better dispute his word. That's the sort uv preacher ter have too, fur the hull that some uv the Posey Comfort boys have an settin' that an disputin' ever'thing the preacher says sorter interferes with the good work. W'y, last summer one uv the Purdue boys told the preacher to hold on a minit, an' when he did so, w'y, young Purdue got into a argyment with him, and got the laugh on him an' chawed him shameful. But they wouldn't argy with Ab but wunst, an then when they got through you could rake up enough wool offen the floor to stuff a piller with."

"Yas, you are right, Dave, but tell me something about yourself."

"Uncle Jesse, I've had the blamedest luck a white man ever had."

"Good?"

"No, the wust in the world. Jest about the time spring opened, an' when I was so blamed busy plantin' corn that I didn't know what ter do, w'y, my wife died."

"You don't say so?"

"Yas, took pneumony an' died. Uncle Jesse, I know it don't look well fur a man to brag about his wife, but I kain't help but say that she was the best hand ter hoe co'n with a hoe I ever seed. Yas, an' that wa'n't all. She could set out terbacker plants with anybody. Pore Lizzie! Snatched right off when she was at the most use."

"You have had bad luck."

"I reckon I have; but that wa'n't all. M[illegible] aller hoss fell off'n the bluff an' wuz killed, ez ef the loss uv my wife wa'n't enough."

"That was powerful bad, Dave."

"I ain't through yit, Uncle Jesse. An' then, ter cap the whole climax, one uv the boys chopped down a tree, an' it fell on my 'possum dog an' killed him."

"What, the brindle one?"

"Yes, the one that Patterson offered me ten dollars for. I never will git over that loss, Uncle Jesse. Jest ter think how he could go in the woods an' find a 'possum almost anywhar. No, Uncle Jesse, I never kin git over it."—*Opie P. Read, in Arkansaw Traveler.*

A Photographic Feat.

A.—"Photography is making wonderful strides. The other day a man took a photograph of a bullet shot from a gun."

B.—"While it was in the air?"

"Why, certainly."

"I'd like to see that photographer. I believe he could photograph the sudden disappearance of my week's salary when my wife buys a new spring bonnet. I'd like to see him try it, anyhow."—*Texas Siftings.*

A Literary Wedding.

It was in this wise. "Jo's Boys and some Little Women were up in Uncle Rutherford's Attic making a Garland for Girls when in walked the Doctor's Daughter. She said their time was Running to Waste if they didn't stop such nonsense. The Rival Heirs answered rather snappishly; "We were driven Off the Skelligs, but are now Fated to be Free; in fact, we are going to travel over the Wide, Wide World."

"Yes," suggested an Old Fashioned Boy, "imagine the Innocents Abroad!"

"It's all well enough for One Summer, but I would prefer to do What Kate Did," replied Mary Marston.

"Well, you are Nobody you know. We girls like to see something of the world," cried Gypsy Brenton.

"Children! children!" said Aunt Serena, solemnly, "when I was a Little Girl I never quarreled, and I was one of Seven Daughters. By the way, your Uncle Max and I are going to the wedding of the Squire of Sandalwood. Run down Vinita, and see if there is A Rose in Bloom for him to wear in his buttonhole."

"I wish we had a green-house at home," remarked Diana, enviously. "If we only had The Fortune of the Faradays!"

"There is The Bishop's Little Daughter," remarked Gretchen, looking out of the window, "and Guenn is with her."

Meanwhile Vinita was talking rather [illegible] with The Heir of Redcliffe, near the fence. "My Little Love," he whispered, "Where are your Eight Cousins?" She replied, blushing, "They have gone to King Solomon's Mines," and becoming embarrassed, she turned and [illegible] into the house.

"What a Strange Disappearance!" thought He, and retired somewhat vexed to The House on the Marsh, where he was staying. At five o'clock that afternoon Uncle Max put on The Colonel's Opera Cloak and Aunt Serena tied on her bonnet with The Three Feathers. They started off in good time for the wedding, stopping at [illegible] House for Zelie, but both [illegible] and Maud had already gone, the latter having misunderstood the message which Aunt Serena sent. So they went on A[illegible] to Melbourne House for Yolande and [illegible] Doreena, who were ready. Young Mulesed of Dare handed the [illegible] into the carriage. [illegible] and I are going [illegible] I hope you will have a [illegible] time.

[illegible]" cried Yolande, "to [illegible] brawned [illegible] up [illegible] and Witch Hazel."

"Who is that Woman in White?" [illegible] Aunt Serena, as they drove [illegible].

"Lady Rosamond, and that is My Young Alcides," answered Yolande, pointing to a little fellow who was trotting at my lady's side.

"We are almost there, for here is the Homestead on the Hillside," observed Adam Bede, the old driver, pointing with his whip to a broad, low house painted red. In a few moments the cart drew up before Deepdale Vicarage, where the wedding was to take place. The Pillars of the House were trimmed with wreaths of flowers, while a great arch of "Welcome" [illegible] the door. The guests had hardly arrived when the bridal party was seen coming up the pretty box bordered path lead[illegible] to the great hall. The bride wore a [illegible] Chaplet of Pearls. The lady [illegible] Upon among the Mrs. Oliphant's Second [illegible] [illegible] father [illegible], "Isn't that a Dear Chap?"

"Where did [illegible] come from?" asked Helen Ford.

"Probably from a Thousand Leagues under the Sea," suggested Mr. Smith, who stood [illegible].

The bride and groom stood Under the Lilacs which formed the pretty marriage bell, the short service was soon over, and the Squire's Wedding was duly celebrated.—*Bazar Herald.*

A Vacation.

Several newspaper men were speaking of how generous the proprietors of their papers were in granting them vacations, when a fellow named Skaggs remarked:

"Yes, I worked for one of those fellows once. I asked him one day if he would give me a vacation. He replied that the granting of my request would give him great pleasure. I went away and stayed three weeks."

"Well," some one remarked, "was there anything wrong about that?"

"About the vacation? Oh, no. The vacation was all right, but the proprietor made it too long. When I went back he told me to let it run on. That was five years ago, and it is still running on. Very kind in him, I must say, but one trouble arose. He stopped my pay."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

The Girl Was Right.

A New Jersey girl has dismissed an ardent admirer because he publishes a weekly paper, and is accustomed to only two "press" nights a week. She is in favor of six press nights a week, with an extra edition on Sunday.—*Norristown Herald.*

Elizabeth Cady Stanton is entirely right in saying that when women get the ballot they will reduce the surplus. Many a man can testify that some of them are not waiting for the ballot.—*Philadelphia Press.*

CONVINCING GUARANTEES.

Which are Justified by a World-Wide Experience.

To the public:—Having branch houses and laboratories in seven different quarters, and therefore having a world-wide experience, we, H. H. Warner & Co., justify ourselves in making the following statements:

First.—For the past decade we have held that 93 per cent of diseases originate in the kidneys, which introduce uric acid into the system, a poison that is injurious to every organ, attacking and destroying first the organs which are the weakest. We have also held that if the kidneys are kept in perfect health most of the ordinary ailments will be prevented, or, if contracted, cured. Other practitioners have held that extreme kidney disease is incurable. We have proof to the contrary, however, in hundreds of thousands of cases in every section of the globe.

Second.—The kidneys, being the sewers of the human system, it is impossible to keep the entire system in good working order unless these organs are doing their full duty. Most people do not believe their kidneys are out of order because they never give them any pain. It is a peculiarity of the kidney disease that it may long exist without the knowledge of the patient or of the practitioner. It may be suspected if there is any gradual departure from ordinary health, which departure increases as age comes on.

Third.—We do not cure every known disease from one bottle. This is an impossibility.

Fourth.—Warner's Safe Remedies have been recognized by the doctors and the people all over the globe as standards of the highest excellence.

Fifth.—We make the following unqualified guarantees:

GUARANTEE 1. That Warner's Safe Remedies are pure and harmless.

GUARANTEE 2. That the testimonials used by us are genuine, and so far as we know absolutely true. We will forfeit $5,000 for proof to the contrary.

GUARANTEE 3. Warner's Safe Remedies have permanently cured many millions of people whom the doctors have pronounced incurable. Permanent cures are always convincing proofs of merit.

Sixth.—Ask your friends and neighbors what they think of Warner's Safe Cure.

REV. J. P. ARNOLD, Camden, Tenn., had [illegible] caused by kidney disease. In 1879 and 1881 other [illegible] abscesses [illegible]. He was fully cured in 1882 by Warner's Safe Cure, and in 1886 [illegible] himself sound and well [illegible].

MRS. ANNIE [illegible], [illegible] avenue, New York, [illegible] was cured of nervous prostration, when the best New England physicians could do her no good. She cured herself with Warner's Safe Cure, and wrote in 1887: "To-day I am a perfectly well woman. It is the only medicine I ever take."

I. B. [illegible], M. D., a gentleman and physician of high standing of Hanover [illegible], four years ago, after trying every other remedy for Bright's disease, including [illegible] waters, [illegible] to Warner's Safe Cure, and March 24, 1888, wrote: "I have never had the slightest symptoms of my old and fearful trouble."

HERMAN [illegible], of MacNeale & Urban, safe makers, Cincinnati, O., was broken down by excessive business care. He was [illegible] restored to health four years ago by Warner's Safe Cure and has since been in robust health.

DR. [illegible] LEWIS wrote: "If I found myself afflicted with a serious kidney disorder I would use Warner's Safe Cure."

MRS. S. J. WOLF, Gettysburg, Pa.; S. C. Farrington, [illegible], Fla.; J. M. Long, 43 East 3d street, Cincinnati, O., and the sister of J. W. Westlake, Mt. Vernon, O., were cured of consumption, [illegible] by kidney acid in the blood, as over half the cases are, by Warner's Safe Cure.

We could give many thousands of similar testimonials. Warner's Safe Cure does exactly as represented.

[illegible] Warner's Safe Remedies [illegible] on the market in obedience to [illegible] by H. H. Warner that, if the [illegible] were known as Warner's Safe Cure [illegible] health [illegible] the [illegible] has [illegible] been [illegible] the [illegible] Warner's Safe Cure is a [illegible] when all the doctors fail, thousands of the best physicians [illegible] its [illegible] and its reputation [illegible] exalted character. Can you afford longer to [illegible] its [illegible] power? Now, in the spring of the year, a few bottles will tone you up and cure all those ill feelings which, unknown to you, are caused by the fatal kidney poison in the blood, which will surely end fatally, if not at once removed. For this no other specific is known.

A [illegible] thinks a [illegible] road [illegible] to London.

For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged

[illegible] Celery [illegible] the aged, by combining the [illegible] blood, regulates the [illegible]

Paine's Celery Compound

It fills a place heretofore unoccupied, and marks a new era in the treatment of nervous troubles. [illegible]

Price $1.00. Sold by druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, BURLINGTON, VT.

AGENTS WANTED [illegible] CROWN JEWELS. [illegible] NATIONAL PUB. CO., Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. [illegible] ASTHMA. [illegible] Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Penmanship, [illegible] BRYANT'S COLLEGE, [illegible] Buffalo, N. Y.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG. [illegible]

W. N. U., Omaha. 415—25.

FACT AND FANCY.

Painfully tight kids are no longer good form.

Wetting gray hair to crimp it will turn it yellow.

One of the leny spring bues is knickerbocker buff.

There are now 2,917,315 Baptists in this country.

A Wichita baker displays the sign: "Eight Loves for $1."

The Atlantic City *Journal* is printed by an electric motor.

Admiral Worden, who fought the Merrimac, is now 71.

A seaside dress, from Paris, is made of eighteen handkerchiefs.

A process has been discovered for producing photographs on metal.

The Caucasian race numbers about 550,000,000, and the Mongolian 625,000,000.

Robert Beckham died the other day in Meriden, Conn., of old age. He was 102 years old.

Lester Wallace has 200 suits of clothes.

St. Paul has thirty citizens worth $1,000,000 each.

Mrs. Grundy: The way to discourage indecent play is not to attend the theaters where they are given.

Sport in India seems to be as vigorous as ever. One royal hunter recently bagged six tigers and a large amount of other game.

The best examples of forced marches in modern times are, perhaps those performed by Havelock and Lord Clyde in the Indian mutiny of 1857.

On her trial trip the Reina Regente, the new Spanish war ship, which has just left the hands of her English builders, developed a speed of 21 knots.

Perhaps the finest examples in all history of strategic marches are found in Napoleon's campaigns in Italy in 1796 and the campaign on the Danube in 1805.

Dr. Henocque, of Paris, has invented a new spectroscope for investigating the changes in the blood. It is expected to prove of importance in studying nutrition.

Walter Besant finds that there are 80,000 more women than men in the British Kingdom, therefore that number of girls and women must go without husbands.

During the rebellion the march of the Second Army Corps October 14, 1863, of seventy-six miles in fifty-six hours, fighting two engagements, crossing two rivers and guarding baggage [illegible].

John Summerfield Brayton, of Fall River, Mass., began life as a poor boy. Now he is [illegible] in corporations [illegible] representing in the aggregate a capital of [illegible].

The Pilgrim wharf at Plymouth has been used as a coal yard for years. The lease expires soon, and the Pilgrim Society proposes to make some radical changes. Plymouth Rock is at the end of the wharf.

A man at Livingston, M. T., is said to keep a full grown mountain lioness. The animal is as tame as a cat and playful as a little dog, and sleeps in the bed with its master. There is no accounting for tastes.

Hawaiian sugar is coming into San Francisco at a lively rate. During January, February and March the sugar receipts were 57,000,000 pounds, an increase of 4,000,000 pounds over the same period last year.

James Morton, whose name came before the public in connection with the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank, died recently, and the insurance companies are all in mourning, as the policies on his life amounted to $575,000.

The chief magistrate of a justice's court in Jasper county, Georgia, sits on a nail keg when dealing out justice, and when a case is given to the jury the "good men and true" are turned into a horse lot to make up their verdict.

Harrison Gillard, of [illegible], Ind., is mourning the death of a pet [illegible] that was foaled in 1852, and was therefore in all probability the oldest [illegible] in the United States. Almost up to the day of its death [illegible] was driven in harness.

[illegible] has grown so that many of its most [illegible] The mag[illegible] were offered to the [illegible] They are now worth ten times that amount [illegible] bids, and will be cut up.

Another instance of the successful water [illegible] is the move of the Twenty-fifth Army Corps from [illegible] Point in Texas in May, 1865. The corps consisted of 25,000 men, 2,000 horses with guns, wagons, ammunition, ambulances, etc.

The corner stone of the old Masonic building of Paducah, Ky., was found the other day, and showed no signs of having been disturbed since it was placed in position in 1839. It contained only an English half penny and an American cent.

An advertisement from a Prague (Hungary) newspaper is translated as follows: "A literary lady would like to meet a literary gentleman with a view to matrimony. Prose preferred, as the lady is a poetess, and contrasts generally harmonize best—match more so."

There has recently been discovered in Southern Kentucky a very fine grade of onyx. Heretofore onyx has been found only in Mexico. The mineral is extensively used for decorative purposes, and the discovery of it in the United States will tend to cheapen it and extend its use.

The Czar of Russia is said to do much more work than any of his Ministers, and can be found at his desk at almost any hour of the day. He rises before any of his household, attends mass every morning, and is scrupulously exact in the performance of all his religious duties.

The Astor House plot in New York city cost $102,000 and it much annoyed the builder that he had to pay such an enormous price for about 200 feet. The Park bank, however, since then paid $550,000 for a 31 feet front almost opposite the Astor, and real estate experts now value the latter at two millions alone.

The Rev. Antoinette Brown, of Blackwell now lives in Elizabeth, N. J. Just how old she is none of her friends seem to know, but her sweet, motherly face will keep her young-looking for a generation yet. She was the first woman in this country to prepare for and regularly enter upon the ministry, and loves to be called the "mother of the women preachers."

Recently two parties were to be held on the same evening in South Stanhope, and unfortunately the same people received invitations. As if by common impulse, they all gathered at one house, which so angered the other would-be host that he went to the house of his "party" opponent, and by means of threats and a liberal use of stones succeeded in compelling the pleasure seekers to come to his house, where a gay time was had until morning.

MR. BARCLAY'S BONANZA.

The Genial Pension Agent Not Quite Ready to Invest His $75,000 Prize.

Pittsburg (Pa.) Dispatch, April 28th.

In view of the fact that numerous incredulous inquiries and communications have been received in Pittsburg concerning the truth of the good fortune of Mr. W. H. Barclay, the well-known Pension Agent for the district of Western Pennsylvania, in being the recipient of one-half of the capital prize at the April drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, which was drawn by ticket No. 12,615, a Dispatch reporter visited the gentleman, at his office on Third avenue, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Barclay looked prosperously happy and was perfectly willing to reassert the truth of the statement. He said: "I purchased one-half of ticket No. 12,615 at Washington D. C., on the morning of the day the drawing took place, April 10. I was notified on the following Wednesday that that number had drawn the capital prize. I never entertained the least doubt of getting the money, and consequently was not surprised when, on the 24th of this month, I received notice that $75,025 had been deposited to my credit in the First National bank of this city. The full amount was there, without an iota of discount."

Mr. Barclay takes his good fortune very modestly. He says the receipt of the windfall was not attended by a particular sensation of elation; nevertheless his demeanor is not that of one who has met with a financial loss. The genial gentleman will continue to look after the wants of the old soldiers as heretofore. He is in daily receipt of advice and propositions from those who are blessed with little of this world's goods, and all anxious to get more, as to the best way of disposing of his newly gotten wealth, but he is taking his leasure in the matter of looking out for a safe investment. This is not the first piece of good fortune that has fallen to Mr. Barclay, he having drawn $1,000 in the same institution at the June drawing in 1886.

Mighty Smart Young Man

A young man failed to receive an invitation to a surprise party to which many that he knew specially invited. He brooded over it awhile and then stole a march on all the others by inviting the young lady in whose honor the party was given to go with him to the theatre. Not knowing of any other arrangement she gladly accepted and after the performance he suggested a lunch, thereby making the other paty, kept waiting for her return, literally one of surprise.

Nearly $16,000,000 has already been sunk in the Panama canal enterprise.

Some of our best slaughterers are regular butchers.

New Town of Dixon, Wyoming.

The new town on Snake River, on the Pacific Slope, offers a good home to the settler or farmer. Altitude, 5,000 feet, very healthy, over 300 sunny days a year, living cheap, as trout and game abound. Land can be taken up under all the government land laws. Almost all fruits vegetables and grains flourish. Good opening for most kinds of stores. Town lots or ranch land for sale. Address

D. H. CHASE, Rawlins, Wyo.

The widow of the late Chief Justice Waite will live in Cincinnati with her son.

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. Chaney, 18 Bleaghery 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 besieged for it everywhere. Large companies are forming for its manufacture all over the world.

We often wait most for our friends when they are about.—Ex.

Chronic Coughs and Colds,

And all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, can be cured by the use of Scott's Emulsion, as it contains the healing virtues of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites in their fullest form. Is a beautiful creamy Emulsion, palatable as milk, easily digested, and can be taken by the most delicate. Please read: "I consider Scott's Emulsion the remedy par excellence in Tuberculous and Strumous Affections to say nothing of ordinary colds and throat troubles."—W. R. S. CONNELL, M. D., Manchester, O.

The late chief justice was a member of the corporation of Yale university.

A tramp 90 years of age was arrested the other day in Indianapolis.

Omaha Commercial College.

In attendance 140 students. Fifty of whom work their way, and places for others. Send for College Journal and specimen of penmanship. Address,

ROHRBOUGH BROS.

Queen Victoria offers to sell her villa at Baden Baden for $50,000.

In another column of this issue will be found an entirely new and novel specimen of attractive advertising. It is one of the neatest ever placed in our paper, and we think our readers will be well repaid for examining the SUPPOSED display letters in the advertisement of Prickly Ash Bitters.

The pen, when it is dipped in aloes, is smiter than the sword.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO,
LUCAS COUNTY, S. S.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

{SEAL.} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

P. S.—Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75 cents.

Won't sausage sausage a man's hunger? Of course they will. Whine not!

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

Senator Reagan, of Texas, has drawn a salary from the public since 1838.

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.

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake thinks women would make good soldiers.

To dream of a ponderous whale
Erect on the tip of his tail,
Is the sign of a storm
(If the weather is warm),
Unless it should happen to fail.

Dreams don't amount to much, anyhow. Some signs, however, are infallible. If you are constipated, with no appetite, tortured with sick headache and bilious symptoms, these signs indicate that you need Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. They will cure you. All druggists.

What we call our despair is often only the painful eagerness of unfed hope.

When all so-called remedies fail, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

Lotta takes a nap between 5 and 6 o'clock every day except on matinee days.

Blood Will Tell.

There is no question about it—blood will tell—especially if it be an impure blood. Blotches, eruptions, pimples and boils, are all symptoms of an impure blood, due to the improper action of the liver. When this important organ fails to properly perform its functions of purifying and cleansing the blood, impurities are carried to all parts of the system, and the symptoms above referred to are merely evidences of the struggle of Nature to throw off the poisonous germs. Unless her warning be heeded in time, serious results are certain to follow, culminating in liver or kidney disorders or even in consumption. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will prevent and cure these diseases, by restoring the liver to a healthy condition.

A visitation of cholera is regarded naturally with grave apprehensions.

We are in receipt of an attractive little book entitled The Story of "Featherbone," giving an interesting account of the discovery of the manufacture of Quills into a better material than Whalebone, and illustrating the many purposes for which it is now used. See advertisement.

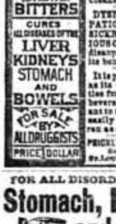
Julia Folville, of Belgium, is soon to be brought out as a rival to Josef Hofmann.

The farmer's share—The plowshare.

Cures by St. Jacobs Oil. 20,000,000 BOTTLES SOLD. IN EVERY ONE A CURE. NO RETURN OF PAIN. AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. THE CHAS. A. VOGELER CO., BALTO., MD.

B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm.) The Great Blood Purifier and Tonic. [illegible]

BLOOD BALM CO., Props., Atlanta, Ga.



PRICKLY ASH BITTERS. It has stood the Test of Years, in Curing all Diseases of the BLOOD, LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, BOWELS, &c. It Purifies the Blood, Invigorates and Cleanses the System. DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, JAUNDICE, SICK HEADACHE, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, &c. disappear at once under its beneficial influence. It is purely a Medicine as its cathartic properties forbids its use as a beverage. It is pleasant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults. PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO. Sole Proprietors, St. Louis and Kansas City.

FOR ALL DISORDERS OF THE Stomach, Liver and Bowels TAKE PACIFIC LIVER PILLS. STRICTLY VEGETABLE. [illegible] PACIFIC MANUFACTURING CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

$93 Sewing Machine Free! [illegible]

[illegible]

$5 [illegible]

GOLD [illegible]

That Tired Feeling

is experienced by almost every one at this season, and many people resort to Hood's Sarsaparilla to drive away the languor and exhaustion. The blood, laden with impurities which have been accumulating for months, moves sluggishly through the veins, the mind fails to think quickly, and the body is still slower to respond. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what is needed. It purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, makes the head clear, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling, tones the nervous system, and imparts new strength and vigor to the whole body.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"My appetite was poor, I could not sleep, had headache a great deal, pains in my back, my bowels did not move regularly. Hood's Sarsaparilla in a short time did me so much good that I feel like a new man. My pains and aches are relieved, my appetite improved. I say to others try Hood's Sarsaparilla and see." GEORGE F. JACKSON, Roxbury Station, Conn.

Makes the Weak Strong

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla as a spring tonic, and I recommend it to all who have that miserable tired feeling." C. PARMELEE, 349 Bridge street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription [illegible]

World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Ely's Cream Balm. Price 50 cents. Will do more to curing CATARRH. Than $500 in any other way. [illegible]

A GREAT BARGAIN: ONLY $2.50 [illegible]

ORDER AT ONCE! [illegible]

[illegible] G [illegible] $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

I CURE FITS! [illegible] H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

INSURE IN THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. The Largest, Cheapest and Best in the World. CASH ASSETS $120,000,000. SIMON GOETZ, Special Agent. WM. F. ALLEN, General Agent. OMAHA, NEB.

CUSHMAN'S MENTHAL INHALER [illegible]

THE [illegible] 5 and 10c [illegible]

Hill's Manual. [illegible] STANDARD BOOK CO., [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

SEALS FOR NOTARY PUBLICS AND CORPORATIONS. PRICES THE LOWEST. [illegible] Chicago.

WARNER'S FEATHERBONE WHIPS. [illegible]

CANCER [illegible]

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS. [illegible] PIANOS. [illegible]

ORGAN & PIANO CO. [illegible] CHICAGO, [illegible] NEW YORK [illegible]

JONES HE PAYS the FREIGHT [illegible] $60. [illegible] BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

PENSIONS [illegible]

ARM AND HAMMER. CHURCH & CO'S SODA. BRAND SODA. [illegible]

TO MAKE A DELICIOUS BISCUIT ASK YOUR GROCER FOR DWIGHT'S "COW BRAND" SODA AND TAKE NO OTHER.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER The Best Waterproof Coat. [illegible]

An Immense stock of Wall Paper at John E. McFarland's.

The Wayne Herald.

GOSHORN, & McNEAL Editors.

Largest Circulation of any Paper in Wayne County.

Official Paper of Town and County.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1888.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Representative in Congress,
G. W. E. DORSEY,
of Dodge County.

The tariff discussion is over in the house.

Vestibule trains now run between Chicago and Omaha.

The Wisner Chronicle presents the name of A. R. Graham of that place for state treasurer.

The worst blow given the Gresham boom is the favorable opinion of him expressed by Voorhees.

It is safe to venture the prediction that Nebraska will send a solid republican delegation to congress next term.

One of the officers of a big Blaine club predicts a big majority for him after a few ballots have been taken and the "favorite sons" are out of the way.

With half a dozen candidates for state treasurer in the field already the northeastern part of the state is likely to divide up its strength and let some other section walk off with the nomination.

The Omaha Bee announces that McShane will not be a candidate for congress again. The reason given is that his business needs him, but it is more probable that a disinclination to face the five thousand republican majority is at the bottom of it.

Some one, intentionally or otherwise, tacked on several resolutions from the democratic platform to the the republican declaration of principles while they were in transit from the committee on resolutions to the printer, and they appeared the next morning as a part of the republican profession of faith.

Representative McKinley, of Ohio, introduced an object lesson in his speech on the Mills bill last week. Replying to the assertion that the entire wages of a working man for twenty days were required to buy a suit of clothes, he drew from his desk and passed around the house a suit of good quality which he had bought for ten dollars at the establishment of a Boston member who has distinguished himself solely by his constant advocacy of free trade.

It is generally understood that C. L. Lamb, of Stanton, will be a candidate for state treasurer. He came within a few votes of receiving the nomination four years ago, and will go into the convention with a strong following. Charley has many friends in Wayne county and we have little doubt that it will give him a hearty support. With Mr. Lamb out of the race, A. R. Graham, of Wisner, who is also a candidate, would probably be the choice of this county.

If the northeastern counties of Nebraska expect any recognition at political conventions they must all unite for one object and throw the entire strength of their united delegations to accomplish it. There is not a single county in this section of the state that has a delegation large enough to give it any particular influence in a convention, but united in a compact body they would be in condition to demand some consideration. There is no use in sending delegates to any convention where they are obliged to meekly ratify the slate prepared in advance.

The democrats who a year ago were swearing at Cleveland for his mugwumpery now join in the general yell for Grover. There is a strong suspicion that are for Cleveland because they recognize the fact that it is useless to oppose him, and so they assume an admiration they do not feel. With as good grace as possible they resign themselves to the inevitable. "Was your wife resigned to die?" was asked of a burly Teuton. "Resigned, resigned, mein Gott, she had to be!" So those democrats who have to be resigned, willing or unwilling, openly applaud, and inwardly groan and swear.

Discussing the probable result of the presidential election the Omaha Republican makes the following classifications. It gives the democrats all the southern states, with a total of 153 electoral votes. In the list of sure republican states it places all the northern states with the exception of New York, 36 votes; Indiana, 15 votes New Jersey, 9 votes; Connecticut, 6 votes. The states classed as surely republican cast 182 votes. There are a total of 401 electoral votes, 201 being necessary to a choice. Taking the classification of sure democratic and republican states as correct, as it apparently is, the republicans can win by carrying New York, or by carrying Indiana and New Jersey, or by carrying Indiana and Connecticut. The democrats cannot possibly win if they fail to carry New York.

New York Herald: If the republicans were wise they would quietly take their noisy and truculent booms, the one or two formidable ones likewise, and gently store them away. Then, remembering that they have in their party, or, let us say, within reach of it, one glorious name, the embodiment of valor in war and patriotism in peace; a character ripened and rich in varied and instructive experiences, chivalrous, national, illustrious, whose name would awaken the memories of the great days, an ideal American—remembering that such a candidate is within political hopes and possibilities, let them throw their flag to the breeze, and on its folds inscribe the mighty name of Sheridan.

Omaha is tickled. The committee to select a place for holding the next general conference of the Methodist church in 1892, has listened to the soft blandishments of the Omahas and recommended that Omaha be chosen. Evidently Omaha is more anxious to get the advertising such a convention will give her, than to secure the solid growth that would be gained by the building of the Omaha & Northern.

There is going to be a great scarcity of seats at the Chicago convention. The delegates will be allowed but three tickets each, and the alternates will be obliged to content themselves with one.

One benefit which the farmer who surrounds his premises with artificial groves will realize, and which should by no means be lost sight of, is that such groves invite the insect destroying birds, which are the farmers' best friends in protecting fruits or other crops from the ravages of destructive insects. It is true that some of them claim a share of the small fruits, but not a larger one we think than they are justly entitled to as remuneration for their work in destroying insects. Then again they are so companionable that their presence on the premises is worth a good deal.—Nebraska Farmer.

It is the opinion of those who are in a position to know that the period of low prices for cattle has reached an end and that the change for better prices is near. Their assertions are based upon the following facts, viz: that the enthusiasm and interest in the western ranch business is dying out, and that thousands of cattle from the western plains have been rushed into market before they were fitted for it, which has a tendency to run prices down. Cattle men are raising fewer cattle, but better breeds for both beef and milk. Good butter has not sold for less than 15 cents per pound within five years, while extra and creamery have brought from 25 to 40 cents. The demand for first class cows has always been in excess of the supply, while good, corn fed two and three year old steers have found a ready sale at good prices.—Nebraska Farmer.

Rapid City Republican: A gentleman by the name of John Kiefer living on Bad river, where a large number of the Indians of the Sioux reservation spend most of their time, writes to a friend in this city that he has talked with a large number of the Indians and squaw men concerning the passage of the reservation bill and he has yet failed to meet one who is not willing to give his consent to the opening of the reserve. Mr. Keifer has lived on Bad river for many years, and is personally acquainted with many of the better class of Indians. He also states that the Indians at Fort Bennett have signified their willingness to have the bill become a law, and feels confident that to obtain the necessary signatures will be an easy matter. There has been a great deal said and written concerning the reduction of the Sioux reservation, but when it is remembered that on the success or failure of the bill depends the progress or retrogression of southeastern Dakota it will not be wondered at that all Dakota people feel the interest they do in the opening of the reservation without delay, that the beneficial effects may be enjoyed at once. We have also assurances from other sources of the Indians to give their consent.

This is the season, says the American Artisan, when consumers are buying and beginning to use gasoline stoves. Stove dealers should spare no pains to explain to purchasers of vapor stoves the nature of gasoline and to impress upon them the importance of care in the use of it as fuel. Most stoves are now so made that it is impossible to fill them while the burners are lighted; but if a stove is sold not so constructed, the purchaser should be urged never to fail to turn out all burners before filling. With lay-down tanks and other devices it is possible to overflow the tank or to spill oil on the floor. If this is done, the burners should not be lighted until the fluid has been wiped up and doors opened so there be left in the room little or no gas from evaporation. It is only by the grossest carelessness or most willful refusal to adhere to instructions in the operation of gasoline stoves that an accident is possible in their use. But accidents may happen where fire is present, whatever the form of fuel or construction of stoves.

Occasional complaints are made that ovens of gasoline stoves do not bake well. When they do not bake well it is more than likely to be the fault of the operator. A frequent trouble in baking with gasoline stoves is that the bread, meat or pastry is put in almost as soon as the burner is lighted, instead of waiting until the oven is thoroughly warm. It is impossible to obtain good results when this is done. It does not take nearly so long to heat a gasoline oven as that of a coal or wood stove, but it is no less important that it should be well heated.

CATARRH CURED, health and sweet breath secured, by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 c. Nasal injector free. R. J. Kase.

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

If you want any
Insurance or a Loan on
Farm or town property
Call on, or address,
B. F. Feather, Wayne, Neb.

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

ATTENTION!
If you enjoy smoking, call for the
DAISY
The Home made Cigar manufactured at
WAYNE, NEBRASKA,
By John Matson.

Olmstead & Brant
Would respectfully inform the public that they are now prepared to attend to the
MOVING AND RAISING
OF BUILDINGS.
Address them at
WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

The Quiet Saloon
F. Nusbaum, Prop.
Dealer in
Fine Wines, Ale, and Beer.
WAYNE, - - NEBRASKA.

WHERE DO YOU BUY YOUR SHOES?
It is none of our business as a matter of fact, but we do want to tell you something of value to all born barefooted.

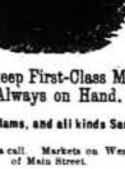
FIRSTLY—We have now the largest and most complete stock of fashionable, durable, seasonable reasonable, perfect fitting, wear resisting, Footwear in Wayne. SECONDLY—We have bought all of our goods direct from the manufacturers in the east, and can save you the middle man's profit, besides 15 to 25 per cent on every dollars worth of Boots and Shoes bought at our store. THIRDLY—We have abandoned the credit business once and forever, for the reason that the margin on our goods will not allow us to sell on credit. This advantage will be worth a journey to share in. It will pay you to come and see us if you are living anywhere within 50 miles. Now come along quick. The journey will pay you. Our first and last word is buy for cash in a cash store.

FRED. LILLJEBERG, Wayne, Neb.

SOMMAR MILLINERY,
Wi hava ett stort ock val sorterodt lagar of alla sorters Sommar Articklar for Damar. For goda varor och billga priser, com och se oss.
WILKINSON & SWAN.

LINCOLN FLORAL CONSERVATORY
Green House and Bedding Plants,
Roses, Flowering Shrubbery, Ornamental and Shade Trees, Small Fruits, Seeds, etc.
Orders for Floral Designs, Bouquets and Baskets filled on short notice, for Parties, Weddings and Funerals. Sweet Potato and other vegetable plants in their season. Prices Low Fare.
SAWYER & MOSHER,
Lincoln, 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.

CITY
MEAT MARKET
J. H. GOLL, Prop'r.

Will keep First-Class Meats Always on Hand.
Bacon, Hams, and all kinds Sausage
Give me a call. Markets on West side of Main Street.
Highest cash prices paid for Hides.

HARDWARE.
CHACE & NEELY.
HARDWARE.
CHACE & NEELY.
CHACE & NEELY.
CHACE & NEELY.

H. GREGORY'S
Blacksmith and Wagon Shop
Is the place to save money by getting both kinds of work done by the same man. All work and prices guaranteed to give satisfaction. Shop on First street north of the Commercial house.

BIG BARGAINS!
I am closing out without regard to cost, the stock of General Merchandise bought of
E. L. JONES & CO.
It must go in two weeks, and I offer all goods at
EXACT COST
Everything not sold in that time will be shipped away.
Come and buy all goods at your own price.
C. ANDERSEN.

Harrington Bros. NEW Spring Goods,
At the
OLD CORNER STORE.
We are much better prepared
This Spring than ever before
To show our trade the finest line of goods ever brought to the city.
Headquarters for
Hendersen's
Celebrated Boots and Shoes

Farmers Attention.
I have a few
Norwegian Steele Beam Stirring Plows, Two Sulky Stirring Plows, some Scotch Harrows and Corn Cultivators
For Sale
AT A BARGAIN.
I can save you money. These goods are in good order, except the paint slightly marred. Six months time given on approved notes, Come and see me.
J. D. KING, Wayne, Nebraska.

Go to John E. McFarland's for Wall Paper.

Rail Road Time Table

GOING EAST

No. 22, Randolph Freight, arr. 9 20, dep. 9 05 A.M.
" 20, Norfolk Freight, " 8 30, " 8 30 "
" 19, " Passenger " 9 40, " 9 40 "

GOING WEST

No. 21, Randolph Freight, arr. 4 45, dep. 5 30 P.M.
" 19, Norfolk Freight, " 12 30, " 12 35 "
" 11, " Passenger " 5 30, " 5 30 "

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.

Corn is going up.

Two more weeks of school.

State fair September 7th to 15th.

Garden sass is making rapid strides.

Travel over the road is very light just now.

Weather permitting, the sun will shine to-day.

Regular meeting A. F. & A. M. tomorrow evening.

Notice change in the ad of Fred Lilljeberg this week.

A number of sidewalks about town are in need of repair.

For bargains in boots and shoes go to Juhlin & Johnson's.

John E. Hanson shipped three cars of cattle to Omaha Tuesday morning.

Clark Edgerton has bought the Porter residence in Lake's addition.

N. Grimsley bought a handsome phaeton from Slater & Fisher this week.

Ice cream, soda water and milk shake with its variety of flavors will soon be to the front.

Special bargains in ladies' and gents' gold watches at the jewelry store of Hayes & King.

The warm, sunshiny days gave recreation of all kinds a boost and made the whole country smile.

Sweet potato, tomato, cabbage and tobacco plants and celery plants in season for sale by B. F. Feather.

Will Frazier has a bran new carriage, a little the finest, he thinks, that has ever been brought to Wayne.

Ladies who wish a fan or a parasol different from their friends, and all ladies do, can get it at Corbit, Connor & Co's.

We've been looking for some of our enterprising merchants to announce—"New fur overcoats for summer use, just received."

Saturday was too fine a day for many of the farmers to leave their work, and the streets presented considerable of a Sunday appearance.

Jas. Buchanan is having three hundred acres of prairie northeast of town broken out for eastern parties, and will build two residences for them.

The congregations of the town will all unite in the services at the Lutheran church Sunday evening, where Mr. Melick preaches the regular annual commemorative sermon to the G. A. R.

There is a scarcity of dogs on the streets. [illegible] High Executioner Warnock is the cause partly, and a multitude of chains fastened at one end in a dark corner and at the other to canines, accounts for the rest.

People of the surrounding counties should bear in mind that Wayne will celebrate with a big race meeting. The races will last over the 4th and 5th, and if the weather proves favorable will be continued on the 6th. Prepare to come.

The remains of Mrs. Effie Prescott Johnson were brought to Wayne Tuesday evening for interment. A large number of friends of the deceased followed the remains to the cemetery, where the funeral ceremony was conducted by Rev. Wm. [illegible].

There was a tremendous rain, accompanied by hail, in Dixon county Monday evening. A vast amount of water fell in a short time and considerable damage was done. It is reported that a long stretch of track on the Ponca branch was washed out.

In chronic diseases medicines should be restoring, and not debilitating, in their action. The wonderful strengthening and curative effects realized from the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, sustains the reputation of this remedy as the most popular blood purifier.

If you want a bargain in gloves, hosiery, parasols, fans, underwear or neckwear, just step into Corbit, Connor & Co's and see what is on their bargain counter. There is a large assortment in all these lines, of every style, quality and price, that you can buy at less than the regular wholesale price. This is not talk, but solid fact. Go in and see.

George Brooks, of Bazille Mills, who gained considerable notoriety by his red hat antics at Chicago four years ago, in a letter to a gentleman in Wayne, says he is a more enthusiastic for Blaine than ever, and that if he is nominated and elected this year, as he firmly believes he will be, every building in Bazille Mills will be painted the most intense red that can be found.

FOOLED WITH POWDER.—A five-year old son of F. M. Skeen managed to get possession of a lot of powder last Saturday evening. He had the dangerous plaything in a large stone ink bottle and was playing around the stove with it, and as usually happens in such cases, he managed to make connection between the powder and the flames. One of his eyes was badly hurt by the explosion and for a time it was feared he would lose it, but it will probably be saved. His face, breast and hands were badly burned and one of his thumbs almost torn off.

Patronize your home dealers every time. There may be times when tradesmen get to running each other and sell certain lines of goods for less than cost, but as a rule it is safe to assume that neither here nor elsewhere are merchants selling goods without profit, nor in these days of competition are merchants here or elsewhere putting a prohibitory tariff on their goods. Neither have the dealers in any given town any advantage over others in the purchase of goods. It is safe to assume that in nine cases out of ten those are running here and there to trade, following up auctioneers and peddlers, are paying full prices for their goods, and wearing out their shoe leather for nothing.—*Wakefield Republican.*

See program of exercises for Decoration Day elsewhere.

Ther are no flies on this country just now. Too cold for flies.

For bargains in boots and shoes go to Juhlin & Johnson's.

A. L. Tucker has moved into his residence on Fourth street.

Henry Kahler, a German farmer, suicided in Cuming county last week.

Simmons Bros. have had a handsome sign painted on the front of their livery stable.

The mill machinery was given a rest of several days while the exterior was being painted.

Just a year ago the people from Yankton to Omaha were hunting a railroad with brass bands and committees.

J. D. Slater will spend the summer in Omaha, and will devote his time to seling the products of the Wayne creamery.

The front of Fred Nusbaum's saloon wears a new coat of green. It should not be inferred from this that Fred is an Irishman.

The Wayne contingent that is touring among the Mississippi swamps write home that they are highly delighted with the swamps and things.

We have received a notice from the U. S. land office at Niobrara that the office will be closed at that place June 30, and will re-open at O'Neill July 16.

Don't forget to have your appetite in readiness for the supper to be given by the ladies of the Presbyterian congregation next Thursday.

A gentleman who lives eight miles southeast of town, in Plum Creek precinct, informs us that a large amount of land is being broken up in his neighborhood.

The ladies of the Methodist church will give a strawberry and ice cream supper at the Strickland building tomorrow (Friday) evening. All are invited to be present.

Provide yourself with one of those beautifully illustrated "New York Almanacs," which are to be had for the asking, at our drug stores. Ladies especially should not fail to get one.

The backwardness of the spring has caused some delay in getting the creamery in full operation, but in a short time Messrs. Newton & Co. expect to be shipping two or three thousand pounds of butter a week.

Malarial poisons contain the germs of dangerous diseases. If these poisons accumulate in the system typhoid, bilious, intermittent, or chill fever is sure to follow. Ayer's Ague Cure is a warranted specific for malaria.

Don't to fail to give some of your corn, wheat, oats, and all kinds of vegetables extra culture for exhibition at the fair. Wayne county should make the finest agricultural display this year that has ever been made in northern Nebraska.

Ladies, there is a large line of parasols and fans at Corbit, Connor & Co's of the latest designs, all kinds, cheap or expensive, and no two alike. They were purchased from the best house in Chicago at a bargain, and will be sold at a bargain.

Everything indicates that Wayne county will harvest another big crop in this year of grace 1888. The small grain was never in better condition, and though a few days late corn planting is practically finished, with the ground in good condition for a rapid growth.

Notice is hereby given to the members of the Brenna Hall Association, that there will be a meeting at the Gray school house on Tuesday evening the 29, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of completing the organization and the selection of a building committee, and the transaction of such business as may come before the society. All members are expected to be present. By order of Hall committee.

There has been a great demand for corn planters this spring and the implement houses not only sold out the entire stock they bought at first but ordered a large number afterward. A great many listers have also been sold. A few machines of course were sold to replace those that have worn out, but the large increase in acreage and the fact that no one could depend on hiring a planter when all wanted to use them at the same time account for most of the sales.

All new subscribers and all old subscribers who pay up and renew will receive the Kansas City Journal free until November 11th. The Journal is a large, eight column, eight page paper, and one of the best weekly papers published in the west. Take advantage of this offer yourself and call your neighbor's attention to it. You can in this way get a first class general newspaper for six months absolutely free.

With every passing year the staying qualities of the soil in this section of Nebraska come to be better appreciated. In the years when the weather is just right the crops are enormous. When a drouth prevails, and the crops in other sections burn up for lack of moisture, Wayne county's crops draw on the supplies that are stored up in the deep and porous sub soil, and a fair crop is harvested in spite of drouth. When a wet season comes, and the farms of Iowa and Illinois are frog ponds, and the corn grows sick and yellow in the uncultivated fields, our sub soil takes care of the surplus water, and a good crop is raised in spite of floods. The fact that this is a sure crop country will tell strongly for it, and make its lands eagerly sought for when their superior qualities become more generally known. When you are writing to your friends in the east let every letter tell that in Wayne county a good farmer is reasonably sure of a crop every year, and that the sun does not shine on a better agricultural country. We have a splendid country that our own people are but just beginning to appreciate, and we should not be slow to advertise it to the world. With the establishment of the immense packing industries at Omaha and Sioux City, we have markets at our doors, and a hog or a steer is worth as much money here as in central Iowa or Illinois, and there is a much greater certainty that there will be corn to feed him. Ten years from now land that is selling for fifteen and twenty dollars an acre will be worth fifty and sixty dollars.

Cedar county has paid out $670 for wolf scalps in the last three months.

All goods in our line not on hand will be ordered on small margin. Hayes & King, Jewelers.

Dinner and supper next Thursday by the ladies of the Presbyterian congregation in the Strickland building.

D. C. Main was married last evening at Vinton, Iowa. We have no other information, but extend to D. C. our congratulations, and wish him the happiest of voyages over the matrimonial sea.

There has been a decided change for the better this spring in the interior appearance of Wayne's dwellings. The painters and paper hangers have been busy at inside work all spring. They will begin work outside soon and then the town will look as bright as a new pin.

PERSONAL.

W. J. Perry is in Wakefield to-day.

W. M. Wright is in Emerson to-day.

Herb. Richmond was up from Beemer Monday.

James Dobbins went to York Tuesday evening.

J. N. Lawrence went to Omaha this morning.

Mrs. Judge Norris is visiting with her parents.

Bert Porter was up from Emerson over Sunday.

Judge Barnes of Ponca, was in town yesterday.

A. P. Childs and wife were in Ponca over Sunday.

Charles Neale went to Iowa Saturday to buy cattle.

J. H. Roman went to Sioux City yesterday morning.

Jno. Bayes was up from Omaha the latter part of the week.

F. M. Northrop was transacting legal business at Hartington Tuesday.

Nathan Chace goes to Omaha Monday to take a course in a commercial college.

M. S. Davies went to York Monday to attend the state Sunday school convention.

Mrs. John Bayes came up from Omaha Tuesday evening to visit with her parents.

J. D. King and A. J. Ferguson examined the crop prospect between Wayne and Pender Tuesday.

Ward Emery and family who have been visiting relatives in Wayne for several days returned to Wakefield to-day.

J. H. Buchanan was in Sioux City on Tuesday, trying to get a painter to help him dispose of the large amount of work that has accumulated on his hands.

Rev. M. L. Melick went to Tekamah Tuesday to attend the meeting of the North Platte Lutheran Synod. He will preach a sermon before the conference to-day.

Clark Edgerton and family of Dakota, nephew of W. O. Gamble, who have been visiting with him for several days, have decided to become residents of Wayne.

John Comstock of Peoria, Illinois, who has been looking after his interests in Pierce and Cedar counties, visited a short time on his return with his old time friend J. S. French.

PROGRAMME

SUNDAY, MAY 27TH

Memorial services at the Lutheran church by Rev. M. L. Melick. Committee on music, A. J. Ferguson.

MEMORIAL DAY.

1. Opening services at Masonic Hall 12:30 P. M.
2. Procession formed, G. A. R., school children and other bodies, to march to Presbyterian church.
3. Oration by Rev. F. P. Baker.
4. Service by G. A. R.
5. March to Grave.
6. Memorial services at grave.

The following committees have been appointed:

MUSIC—J. D. King.

DECORATIONS—The ladies of the town.

FLOWERS—George Shaw, assisted by Mrs. A. O. Myers, Mrs. A. J. Ferguson, Mrs. J. D. King, Mrs. J. A. Lindly, Mrs. M. S. Davies, Miss Buchanan, Miss Klever, Miss Shaw, and Miss Philleo.

GUN SQUAD—J. B. Stallsmith.

All the people in town are not only cordially invited, but requested to take part in the exercises.

A. P. CHILDS, P. C.

CONCERT.

The following is the program of a concert under the management of M. S. Davies, with a number of choice recitations, to be given under the auspices of the Ladies' Society of the Lutheran church next Monday night, May 28th, in said church.

1. Solo and Chorus, Dear Home of Early Days, solo, Mrs. A. O. Myers
2. What is Time, Miss Klever
3. Duett, Lottie Pellerin, Flora Flohr
4. Recitation, Mr. Fisher
5. Violin Solo, J. H. Buchanan
6. Not Wanted Here, Miss Dutton
7. Quartette, Mrs. Myers, May Davies, Messrs Linn and Cook
8. Faith and Work, Miss Flora Flohr
9. Recitation, G. Lundburg
10. Duet, Sam. Davies, W. J. McCoy
11. Deep Water, Miss May Fisher
12. Violin Solo, J. H. Buchanan
13. Moral progress of the American People, J. Learner
14. Awake Aeolian Lyre, Chorus

DECORATION DAY.

The years that have elapsed since the close the civil war have served to obliterate all sectional feeling, and a united and prosperous nation joins in keeping green the graves of all its beloved dead. It is in this spirit that the publisher of the New York Family Story Paper has had written a thrilling and pathetic romance peculiarly appropriate to this national holiday, entitled "Faithful Lenore; or, His Grave Kept Green." In the same paper will also be found a weekly installment of the "Life and Adventures as a Showman of P. T. Barnum," written by himself, and equally interesting to the young folks as well as heads of families. These are rare literary treats, and those of our readers who are not enjoying them will do well to obtain No. 766 of the New York Family Story Paper of their newsdealer or send direct to the publishers, Munro's Publishing House, Nos. 24 and 26 Vandewater Street, New York, and receive the paper four months for one dollar, postage free.

Subscribers, Your Premium.

Every person subscribing to or renewing their subscription to this paper will be supplied with the Kansas City Weekly Journal FREE during the campaign of 1888.

Here is an opportunity to place in your family the largest and best Weekly paper published in Kansas City. Send in your names at once and get two papers for the price of our own. Publishers.

BIRTHS.

To J. A. Green and wife, Tuesday, May 8th, a daughter.

CARD OF THANKS.

To the friends who extended us their kindest offices in the last sad rites over the remains of wife and daughter, we return our sincerest thanks.

E. T. JOHNSON.
MR. AND MRS. E. T. RENNICK.

PLUM CREEK.

News of importance is very scarce.

Bottom roads are very bad.

Farmers are nearly through planting corn.

A good many stray cattle are running at large.

Mr. Hull has not heard of his horses yet, and thinks they were stolen.

Frank Hooper and James Shorten are breaking prairie for Phillip Sullivan.

Not less than a thousand acres of sod will be turned over in this precinct this spring.

The road supervisors should look after the defective bridges before somebody gets hurt.

Miss Mollie Coleman is teaching in No. 5, and gives general satisfaction to both pupils and parents.

James Coleman returned from college a few weeks ago, and has been visiting friends in our vicinity.

Will Delahoyde made a trip to Wisner last week on business. Some of the boys say "cigars" to Will. Success to you.

Miss Ellen Cunningham is teaching in district No. 32, and is giving better satisfaction than any other teacher who has ever taught in the district.

Wm. Powell has finished assessing our precinct, doing the work in ten days, the quickest it has ever been done in the precinct. The assessment gives general satisfaction.

I would advise the Hoskins scrub to let the Coon Creekers alone, for they are bad cattle. One of our best men tackled their baby boxer, and got done up in good shape. Better you look a little out.

Phillip Sullivan got some very fine horses from Iowa last week. THE KID.

I have two fine thoroughbred bull calves for sale. R. Frazier.

A good stock of spectacles and table silverware on hand at reasonable prices. Please examine our stock and prices. Hayes & King.

Wire screens and screen doors at Linn Bros.

For a most desirable line of summer millinery including all of the latest shapes in hats and trimmings, go to McClay & Taylor's.

A fine line of carpet samples at low prices at Corbit, Connor & Co's.

I am prepared to furnish sand in any quantity for plastering purposes.
tf J. F. Sherbahn

The world renowned acorn stoves at Chace & Neely's.

Bird cages, all new, at Linn Bros.

The world renowned acorn stoves at Chace & Neely's.

Mixed Paints, of all shades, at Linn Bros.

Screen doors and adjustable screen windows at Edwards & McCulloch Lumber Co's.

Complete line of Dinner Sets, at Harrington Bros.

A large and complete assortment of corsets from 65 cents upwards, at McClay and Taylor's.

Fine line of Scotch Ginghams at Connor Corbit & Co.

I am now killing as fine a quality of beef as has ever been put on the block in Wayne. Best quality of Steers, and the best hogs, used. J. H. Goll

German Millet seed for sale at 75 c'ts per bushel. W. H. Gildersleeve

Quick Meal gasoline stoves, at Linn Bros.

A large lot of Mogul screen doors just received at Philleo & Son's.

Gloves and mitts, a full line in every thing desirable. Gloves 15 cents. McClay & Taylor

Buy the "Sioux Brand" paints, a fine stock just received by the Edward's & McCulloch Lumber Co's.

Plants, Seeds, Cut-flowers, Bulbs at Lincoln Floral Conservatory. See ad. in this paper. 2m

White Oak posts direct from California, strong enough to hold an elephant, at Philleo & Son's

We are killing nothing but prime cornfed steers. Come in and get some extra quality of beef. Roe Bros.

When you buy lumber come where you can get a large selection from an entirely new stock and at the lowest prices. Philleo & Son.

We have the finest lot of all kinds of lumber in Wayne. Everything new, no old stock. Office in the English brick building. Philleo & Son.

We have the finest line of samples of Brussels, Moquets, Wilton Velvet, and Ingrain Carpets to select from in town, and at lower prices than ever offered before. Connor, Corbit & Co.

Parties wishing to have surveying done will please leave orders with Wm. Miller at the County Clerk's office. F. E. Moses Co. Surveyor

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

PERT REMARKS.

The rising generation in cities is chiefly made up of milkmen and hired girls.—*Burlington Free Press.*

The locomotive is a hardworking, useful member of the community, even though it is always puffing itself.—*Toronto Globe.*

It is calculated by a careful Darwinian theorist that the fourth generation in Minnesota will be born with fur on.—*Albany Journal.*

Plumbers are not supposed to come under the head of sculptors, but you often find them at work on a "bust."—*Rochester Post-Express.*

A Charlotte Harbor man has set a hen on alligator eggs. The hen will think she has the jim-jams when the shells break.—*Orlando (Fla.) Register.*

Russia has just secured another loan. She is an everlasting borrower. Russia without an "uncle" would be like home without a mother.—*Chicago Herald.*

The smartest detective in America is now in this city. He arrested a man's attention the other day, and is to be promoted in consequence.—*Texas Siftings.*

Nothing so uncertain in life as the condition of an investigated bank run by imbecile directors and an old "honoredand trusted" cashier.—*Martha's Vineyard Herald.*

"Another man thrown out of a good position!" remarked Crimsonbeak, as he saw a neighbor on the opposite side of the street slip and fall on the ice.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

The name of the Vice-President of the collapsed Metropolitan Bank of Cincinnati is Decamp. The Decamp family is largely represented in the banking business. They decamp for Canada, generally.—*Texas Siftings.*

He, with emotion: "Now, dearest, that you have accepted my proposal, let us seal it with a kiss." She, in a business tone: "What's the use? Your bid has been accepted, and there is no need of sealed proposals."—*Washington Critic.*

"Why don't you write what I dictate?" said a Dallas merchant to his clerk. "Because the sun is shining on the paper so that I can't see to write." "Then turn the paper over and write on the other side, you donkey."—*Texas Siftings.*

"Ah, glad to see you back, old man!" said a local merchant to a returned citizen. "I'm glad to be back," said the other. "Where have you been?" "Been over to Boomtown." "In business there?" "Yes." "Make anything?" "Yes, made an assignment."—*Picayune.*

"Is there any such thing as law in this country?" asked a man excitedly after a verdict had been rendered against him. "Certainly there is," was the soothing reply. "Well, I'd like to know what it's good for?" "For the lawyers to make a living out of."—*Merchant Traveler.*

A fit companion piece to the picture Congress presents in attempting to keep cottonseed oil out of hog fat, would be an old free-liver objecting to the amount of pure bourbon a bartender puts in with his fusel oil, cayenne pepper, tobacco stems and rainwater.—*Cincinnati Times.*

There is a town in Mississippi where the law is enforced in a rather peculiar manner. A man who ran a blind tiger under the nostrils of the law, reformed suddenly and announced that he had become an evangelist. The next day he was arrested for preaching without license.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

A man writes to know the best way to scale a mountain. We never scaled one yet, leaving such work to the cook, but if we had it to do we would stretch it full length on a board, and taking an old case-knife we would just scale it, beginning at the tail and working up to the head. Always scale your mountains before putting them on to cook.—*Texas Siftings.*

The doctors appear to have settled it among themselves that the affection of the throat of the German crown prince is not of a cancerous nature. But the poor patient keeps right on coughing up chunks of his throat all the same, and has had to have a hole cut in his windpipe to breathe through. It is well enough to tell us that it is not cancer, but the main question is what ails the crown prince and how he is going to be cured.—*Chicago Times.*

Out of the Frying-Pan.

The principal had called the whole seminary together, and there was sulphur in the air.

"Ladies," she began, "this morning the object which I hold in my hand, and which I am given to understand is a cigarette, was found in Miss Rapide's room. Miss Rapide, have you any explanation to offer for this scandalous circumstance?"

"P-p please, Miss Duxbury," sobbed the culprit, hiding her face in her hands, "I-I-I didn't mean to smoke them—I—I only b-b-bought them for—for—for the pictures!"—*Puck.*

A Roland for an Oliver.

Wife (to husband, who has stumbled over a pair of her shoes): "Don't be so impatient, John. I never saw a man who has so little self-control over small things as you have!"

Husband: "Heavens, my dear, you don't call your shoes small things, do you?"—*New York Sun.*

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders tone up the digestive organs, free the system of worms, give the horse a good appetite, causing them to shed freely and putting them in good shape for hard work. For sale by B. J. Kass.

HOW TO CURE SALT RHEUM AND TETTER.

Many persons firmly believe that salt rheum and tetter cannot be cured and quietly submit to be tortured by them. If they would invest twenty five cents in a box of Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment and apply it as directed they would soon become convinced of their error. It almost instantly relieves the itching and burning sensation and has cured many cases after they had resisted all other treatments for from ten to twenty years. Try it. For sale by B. J. Kass.

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., writes: "Was down with abcess of lungs and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on 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 doctors. Am now in the best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at J. E. McFarland's drug store.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and 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 all pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive malaria from the system, and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers.—For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50 cts. and $1 per bottle at J. E. McFarland's drug store.

The many cases of rheumatism cured by Chamberlain's Pain Balm during the past few months, have given the people great confidence in its curative properties, and have shown that is one preparation that can be depended upon for that painful and aggravating disease. Mr. Geo. C. Davenport, one of the retail druggists of St. Paul, Minn., says: "In regard to Chamberlain's Medicines, I am pleased to say that I can recommend them with confidence, that they will do as much for a person as anything in the market. Especially am I pleased with Chamberlain's Pain Balm." No one afflicted with rheumatism can use it without benefit. Sold by B. J. Kass.

SPECIAL HALF-FARE LAND EXCURSIONS.

To prominent points in Northwestern Iowa, Southwestern Minnesota, Nebraska and Dakota, will be run by the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway, April 3d and 24, May 8th and 22d, June 5th and 19th. Tickets will be sold at ONE FARE FOR ROUND TRIP, and will be good to return within thirty days from date of sale.

For full information as to Stations at which Tickets will be sold. Address,

T. W. TEASDALE,
Genl. Passenger Agent,
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Tickets will be sold to Wayne.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Notice is hereby given that up to 12:00 o'clock upon the second day of June, 1888, sealed bids will be received by the County Commissioners, for grading 1300 rods of road, more or less, said grade to be at least 18 inches above surface of ground. Grade in center of road, center of grade 20 feet from ditch on each side. Contractor privileged to use Mount Pleasant graders owned by county. Wayne county reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of County Commissioners.
Dated Wayne, Neb. May 1st, 1888.
WM. MILLER, Co. Clerk.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Niobrara, Nebraska.
April 17th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk District Court at Wayne, Neb., on June 9th, 1888, viz:

Martin Stober, H. E. 8,804,
for the W½ SW¼ and SW¼ NW¼—30—27—1, East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

E. B. Vroman, of Wayne, Neb.
M. J. Root, of Randolph, Neb.
William Root, " "
William Carry, " "

JOHN B. MARKLEY, Register.

BEE HIVE

Blacksmith Shop.

M. STRINGER, Prop.

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

J. N. LAWRENCE,

The B[illegible] the Best, The Busiest Drayman.

Does work the promptest and cheapest. Try him and you will try no other.

L. F. RAYBURN,

Blacksmith,

WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

Plow and Carriage Work
A Specialty.

HINRICHS & SHIRTS,

Blacksmiths.

Wayne, Nebraska.

HORSE-SHOEING A SPECIALTY.

Shop 1st south of the Baptist church.

WAYNE HERALD-TRIBUNE.

GOSHORN & McNEAL, Publishers.

WAYNE, NEB

OVER THE STATE.

The Plattsmouth Shooting.

Plattsmouth special to the Omaha Herald: Last night's shooting affair has been the sole topic to-day and a thousand stories are afloat concerning it, the professional eye witnesses varying in their versions as widely as the antipodes. The real status of the affair will not probably come to light until the matter is sifted in court which will be done as early as practicable. None of the parties shot are thought to be dangerously hurt. Goodwin, the detective who did the shooting is missing, having escaped from the hotel via the rear door, as is supposed, last night and taken a train east. Captain and Lieutenant Walsh of the Dinkerton force at Omaha arrived here this morning with a reinforcement of twenty-five of their men and are still here. There is still considerable excitement and the striking Burlington men are in a state of mind are still very bitter over the affair, but further violence is not anticipated. The city officials are making every effort to the return of Goodwin, and there is little doubt that he will soon be forthcoming, when a full history of the case will be had. Times eye-witness the following was learned: About 9 o'clock a large crowd gathered around the depot opposite the depot office, listening to an open air concert by an electric bell advertiser, during whom some one threw a package of powder stash in Charley Pink's face and he in a fit of passion struck the wrong man, a citizenship named Baker, who resented the outrage Pink with a pocket-knife fourteen cuts which he sent to his sculth. The man made his escape, and in hunting for him an officer surmised a dark bunch from one of the Pinks. While taking the prisoner to the jail a large crowd collected watching the officers search Baker. The Pink party stood in the crowd by two of the striking engineers who asked him "what do you want here" and struck him, when he pulled his revolver and shot the man who hit him in the mouth. Then he received a blow from another source and resented that by shooting a man named Dull in the thigh.

Nebraska Percentage Insurance.

Lincoln special to the Omaha Herald: A statement in an insurance journal just received at the auditor's office, showing the insurance losses in the various states and territories of the union for the six years ending with 1887, affords another of those striking evidences of the high standing of Nebraska in every department of business and life, which so frequently come to the surface. The statement shows the percentage of the losses to the premiums received, and with the exception of Rhode Island and Idaho, which had only 26.9 and 27.8 losses in six years, the percentage of loss is less in Nebraska than in any state of the union. The loss in Nebraska has been 31.8 per cent, that in Rhode Island 26.9 per cent, and in Idaho territory 27.8. The percentage in some of the other states ranges as high as 80 per cent. The low percentage of loss in Nebraska indicates not only that the municipalities of the state are enterprising and thoroughly efficient arrangements for fire protection, but that the moral hazard of risks in the state is small—that the unusual percentage of Nebraska losses are guilty of burning their own property for the sake of insurance. It is one of those things which would be expected to go with the smallest percentage of filibustery.

Dorsey and Laird Renominated.

The Second congressional district convention, held at Hastings on the 14th, renominated Congressman Laird by acclamation. James McKinney, of Webster county, was named as the choice of the district for presidential elector. Mr. Rosewater was the elected chairman of the central committee, and Mr. Stark secretary.

The Third district convention, held at Fremont, also renominated Congressman Dorsey by acclamation. Mr. Dorsey made a brief speech pledging his fidelity. He was proud to be renominated a district containing 50,000 square miles with 400,000 citizens. He touched upon national questions and the presidential candidates.

GENERAL STATE NOTES.

Rev. A. H. Henry of Omaha has received a letter from the committee appointed to secure the next general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in that city, in which the united encouragement is extended for the conference of Omaha in these endeavors.

Judge Field on the 16th rendered his decision in the injunction case brought by Barnes, the B. & M. right of way man at Hastings, against the bonds voted by Adams county to the Missouri Pacific. The decision of Judge Field was that the bonds issued in payment of injunction was asked was not well taken. He therefore dissolved the temporary injunction and dismissed the suit at the plaintiff's cost.

As the Burlington & Missouri steeling were coming into Exeter the other night they applied the brakes. The car gave a lurch and threw one John O'Brien over in front of the car. He was passed over him, causing internal injuries, which may prove fatal.

The schools of Blair show an enrollment of 325 boys and 400 girls.

Work is progressing on the industrial school at Milford.

Sarah, the six-year-old daughter of E. P. Ireland of Nebraska City, tumbled off the Eighth street bridge and fell to the bottom of the ravine, a distance of thirty-five feet. She was only slightly injured and recovered in a few hours.

A wayfarer stayed into the house of Frederick Gerdes at Omaha the other morning and while making merry with the doves was relieved of $150.

The Hamboll Driving Park association have made arrangements for a meeting of fast horses in June. Already over $1,000 has been subscribed and the outlook is favorable that there will be several noted horses from abroad.

Furnas county will celebrate at Beaver City on May 17 by laying the corner stone for a twelve thousand dollar court house. The ceremonies will be conducted by the Masonic order, assisted by the Odd Fellows, Knights of the Golden Eagle, K. of P. and other civil societies. Ex-Governor Furnas will deliver the oration, and other prominent men will talk.

The first annual meeting of the Nebraska central declamatory association was held at Falls City last week at the opera house. Eight hundred people were present. Hastings, Harvard, Kearney, Aurora, St. Paul and Fairmont were represented. The declamations were of a high order and the contest a success. Miss Clara French, of Aurora, was awarded first prize, a gold medal, Miss Ella Hawbrook, of Harvard, second prize, a silver medal.

So far this year the treasurer of Otoe county has collected in taxes $25,000 more than last year, and the county's floating debt has gradually been reduced from $180,000 to about $70,000.

The county superintendent has just completed the census of the children of school age in Cass county. Last year the enumeration was 7,221, this year it is 7,440. Last year Plattsmouth had 1,978 children of school age, this year 1,993, an increase of 15. Last year Weeping Water had 392, and this year has 440, an increase of 48.

Omaha Knights of Labor are arranging for a grand celebration on the Fourth of July.

Last week Garner Allen, the sixteen year old son of John Allen, of Stella, and a former inmate of the state reform school, while attempting, in a canoe with another boy, to cross the Missouri opposite the town of Stella, three miles north of Falls City, was drowned. The boys had loaded the creek at the same place many times, but at the time was very high, and the young Allen was nothing three lots in the flood. The body at last accounts had not been recovered.

The origin of the terrible fire which occurred at Arlington a few weeks ago is still a mystery to the surviving relatives and the pastor of the burned people, who are brooding over the terrible tragedy. Rev Mr Hilgendorf, of Arlington, who was pastor of the Bruce family, and who assisted the friends of that family, says that the burning of the seven people could not have been an accident, although he suspected no one of this horrible crime. He also said that none of the relatives of the family suspected Louis Gredenschen of being implicated in the affair.

A. S. McGregor of Stansbury, Mo., visited Kearney last week looking for a location to erect a pickle and canning factory. He was well pleased with the town and agreed to erect a plant to cost about $30,000 with a capacity of 15,000 to 20,000 cans per day and 20,000 to 30,000 bushels of pickles per season, and give employment to 150 to 200 operatives. The citizens would give him the ground for plant and loan him $10,000 free of interest not to exceed five years.

Fairmont was visited by a disastrous fire April 17, with quite heavy losses to some of its citizens, but with that pluck which is characteristic of its people, the district is being moved away, and this week work will be commenced on two large brick buildings.

It is said that the contract for the construction of the Rock Island road from Omaha to Fairbury has been offered to Hillstrick Brothers of Beatrice and is ready for their signature.

A Missouri Pacific construction train was wrecked near Union, nine miles north of Nebraska City, last week. The entire train left the track and went down an embankment. The engine running nearly fifty yards on the ties and tearing up the track before falling over. The accident was caused by the train speeding. No one was hurt.

Superintendent Lane has put into the hands of the printer a course of study for ungraded schools which he has prepared for the purpose of bringing all the schools of the state into harmonious action.

In third game of base ball at Omaha the Des Moines club made the Nebraska team hip and skip. The score stood: Des Moines 9, Omaha 3.

Operatives of the Blair horse collar factory have arrived. Manufacturing will be commenced in a few days.

The Nebraska City creamery company lost several hundred thousand tomato plants by the late frost.

The state board of agriculture is sending out some attractive advertising for the next fair.

Thomas Allgood, of Nemaha county, has been taken to the state reformatory for a season.

H. J. Tessen, of Lowell, Kearney county, filed a complaint against the U. & M. with the board of transportation. The complaint recites that the road has turned a stream of water out of its natural course, and forced it across his land to his great injury and loss, submerging about twenty acres of good tillable land, rendering it useless. The injunction was asked was not well taken. He therefore dissolved the temporary injunction and dismissed the suit at the plaintiff's cost.

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Two Michigan men have arrived in Omaha for the purpose of establishing a coffin factory.

Charles Eaton, a traveling man who was injured in the recent Alma wreck, died in Lincoln last week.

There are now 10,000 head of cattle being pastured on the reservation in the vicinity of Bancroft.

William Francis, a prominent farmer of Otoe county, near Palmyra, during a thunderstorm one day last week while attendant a barb wire on his farm was shocked by lightning and prostrated for about three hours.

About a month ago, says a Valparaiso dispatch, Charlie Grigsby, living about eight miles southwest of town, skipped to parts unknown on account of some things coming to light in regard to his intimacy with a neighbor's wife. Mrs. Samuel Chesterfield, about ten years his junior, left her husband and child. Last week Mr Chesterfield took his wife to the depot and, giving her money enough to buy a ticket, bade her farewell with the intimate boy returned to the disconsolate husband.

Ber Huber, an Omaha divine, was dangerously if not fatally hurt by the kick of a horse in Burt county on Sunday last. The animal struck him just back of the ear and there is danger of compression of the brain.

One hundred and sixty eight boys and girls answer to roll call at the state industrial school at Kearney. Since the organization of the school 361 boys and sixty-five girls have been committed.

Jeff O'Neill, an Omaha bricklayer, was last week arrested in Lincoln charged with counterfeiting and attempt to pass a counterfeit quarter.

The Y. M. C. A. association of Lincoln feel sanguine of being able to get a new building this year.

THE FLOODS.

Scenes of Desolation and Misery in the Overflowed Districts.

Quincy, Ill., May 18. The flood in this city shows no sign of abatement, the decline of an inch and a half or two in 24 hours, the rise between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning being due solely to the relief afforded by numerous breaks in the two levees, which permitted vast lakes of water to overflow the prairie. Since that, however, the river has been at a stand, and a further rise is certain. It is possible in the judgment of experienced river men that the high water mark of 1881 will be passed before the climax is reached. Still it seems from this date have been sent in all directions and all people on the river bottoms are prepared for the inevitable necessities will be at once supplied by vast loads of provisions. The citizens here are subscribing liberal sums of money and boxes of clothing to be forwarded as soon as the location of the sufferers and their wants is definitely ascertained. They are in special need of feed for stock, hundreds of head of which are huddled together on outlands and on the bluffs in the rear of the city. The spread as is reported, there will be an appeal to citizens of the state at large for contributions of relief. The loss of human life was reported this morning.

The Quincy Whig to-day organized three parties of citizens to visit the districts and obtained minute particulars of the condition of the refugees camped on the bluffs south of the city, and north of the city. In Indian Grove district there are 150 families rendered homeless, the majority of whom are in the bluffs south of the city, and other buildings not inundated. Numbers, however, remain in the upper stories of dwellings, the water has surrounded them. They are all suffering to some extent, but the attendance and care of neighbors has thus far saved for their immediate needs. The immediate needs of the people, however, can not last, stand the strain upon their limited means.

The Quincy Whig to-day and determined to send out a second delegation which there is prompt and decisive action and perhaps of the Fourth of July the flood insists on a general democratic celebration. Subscription lists are now circulated and some of the leading democrats have promised to contribute liberally. The Whig's delegation reported the following:

THE PATRIOTS.

We, the representatives of the republican party of the state of Nebraska, in convention assembled, do hereby denounce and arraign the democratic party and its administration of public affairs as a crime against the republic, made in its platform and by the acts of its candidate for President, for deceiving the people of Dakota the rights of citizenship in the federal union, for the purpose of reduction of taxes and postage and necessarily expenditures for public improvements, for the effect it is now making to bear upon the free system of production, fostered and built up by the republican party around the industrial interests of the country.

As the business of the country now demands revision the republican party, alive to the demands of every material interest, will see that the revision shall be made at the earliest practical day. We condemn the action of the democratic majority in the house of representatives in refusing to consider the tariff bill, after repeated pledges of tariff reform, it has utterly failed, while having a large majority in the house of representatives, and the democratic party in power, to bring about such reform which must come from the party that has ever been the friend of the American laborer and producer.

We denounce the Mills bill as an attempt to force free trade upon the farms and manufactories and workingmen of the north while giving protection to the supply and cotton planter of the south. Under discriminating legislation great corporations have formed trusts, and no attempt has been made by the democracy in power to defend their wrath. We condemn President Cleveland in the use he has made of the veto power and in ordering the return of the school bill, thereby throwing an office that has been honored by Washington and sanctified by the blood of Lincoln.

We pledge ourselves to place in control of the nation men who will carry out the great principles of the republican party, a free ballot and a fair count.

Protection to each citizen every where, at home and abroad.

Protection to our manufactures and farmers, that the nation may keep her proper place as the greatest nation of the world's commerce and the ages.

The enactment of laws such as will destroy trusts and prevent corporations from combining the commerce of this state.

The enforcement of the civil service laws.

The enactment of such laws as will compel corporations to listen to the voice of labor and submit to arbitration any differences of opinion, to the end that honest, skilled and capable of property rights and holding no friendship with those who would with the contented disdain, if not with the unrelenting destroy, respects its guardians of the great mass of the citizens of this state which hold relations of closest intimacy to the people, and which have sent servants of the state and not its masters. The work of legislature control in this state and for the present continue until all cause for complaint of unjust discrimination and unjust discrimination in favor of individuals or localities shall cease to exist, and the people shall be assured that fairly business is to if having originated all legislation looking to railroad control and the creation of these tribunals and the commissions which have been enabled to grapple with corporate power, the republican party will see to it that by all needed enlargement of power those commissions, national and state, shall be armed for battle and for victory. While observing such change in the constitution of this state as shall permit the railroad commissioners to be elected by the people, it hereby relies the confidence in the existing board of transportation, and commends its efforts to obtain for Nebraska the same tariff rates for freight and passenge of passengers as is accorded neighboring states in similarly circumstanced. It is grossly unjust and a grievous wrong that Nebraska should pay more for the transportation of her products and the carriage of her people than the people of Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota, and the republicans of this state, with 3,000 miles of newly constructed and rapidly maintained lines of railroad, will not cease their efforts until all wrongs be righted.

A motion was then made by a delegate from Otoe that Messrs Palmer, Bogue, Hartman and Likes, the latter of Hayes county, be elected alternates by acclamation, which was carried.

NATIONAL DELEGATES.

Those Chosen by the Republicans of Nebraska to Go to Chicago.

Omaha, May 18.—The republican state convention convened in this city to-day. John I. Nesbitt, of North Platte, was chosen president; A. E. Cady, of Howard county, was selected as secretary of the convention, and Jack Emery, of Gage county, as assistant secretary.

The following were appointed as the committee on credentials: Colonel Rogers of Valley, Gurley of Douglas, Cole of Adams, Lambertson of Lancaster, Bixby of Lincoln, Majors of Nemaha, Richards of Pedge, Jensen of Fillmore, Dolan of Red Willow.

The convention proceeded to the election of four delegates to the Chicago convention, nominations being by counties. The following were placed in nomination: Capt. H. E. Palmer, of Cass; J. P. Hartman, of Colfax; John M. Thurston, of Douglas; E. L. King, of Polk; Patrick Egan, of Lancaster; Judge George W. Heist, of Lincoln county; E. S. Norval, of Seward; G. W. Bogue, of Washington.

All the nominating address were eloquent, and for the most just short and to the point. At the conclusion of the roll of the counties for nominations the voting was begun and resulted as follows:

Lane	96
Nesbitt	93
Thurston	92
Hale	89
Dorsey	86
Pope	79
Hayes	72
Hitchcock	72

Then followed a speech on the platform and thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him in the second time which it had bestowed upon him, the second time which it had bestowed upon him, the second time which it had bestowed upon him. He also spoke of the national convention, which would be held in Chicago, when you will be called on to vote for a man whom the party would not be ashamed of.

Judge Norval made a short speech, in which he pledged his hearty support to the ticket.

The committee on resolutions then presented the following:

THE PLATFORM.

We, the representatives of the republican party of the state of Nebraska, in convention assembled, do hereby denounce and arraign the democratic party and its administration of public affairs as a crime against the republic, made in its platform and by the acts of its candidate for President, for deceiving the people of Dakota the rights of citizenship in the federal union, for the purpose of reduction of taxes and postage and necessarily expenditures for public improvements, for the effect it is now making to bear upon the free system of production, fostered and built up by the republican party around the industrial interests of the country.

As the business of the country now demands revision the republican party, alive to the demands of every material interest, will see that the revision shall be made at the earliest practical day. We condemn the action of the democratic majority in the house of representatives in refusing to consider the tariff bill, after repeated pledges of tariff reform, it has utterly failed, while having a large majority in the house of representatives, and the democratic party in power, to bring about such reform which must come from the party that has ever been the friend of the American laborer and producer.

We denounce the Mills bill as an attempt to force free trade upon the farms and manufactories and workingmen of the north while giving protection to the supply and cotton planter of the south. Under discriminating legislation great corporations have formed trusts, and no attempt has been made by the democracy in power to defend their wrath. We condemn President Cleveland in the use he has made of the veto power and in ordering the return of the school bill, thereby throwing an office that has been honored by Washington and sanctified by the blood of Lincoln.

We pledge ourselves to place in control of the nation men who will carry out the great principles of the republican party, a free ballot and a fair count.

Protection to each citizen every where, at home and abroad.

Protection to our manufactures and farmers, that the nation may keep her proper place as the greatest nation of the world's commerce and the ages.

The enactment of laws such as will destroy trusts and prevent corporations from combining the commerce of this state.

The enforcement of the civil service laws.

The enactment of such laws as will compel corporations to listen to the voice of labor and submit to arbitration any differences of opinion, to the end that honest, skilled and capable of property rights and holding no friendship with those who would with the contented disdain, if not with the unrelenting destroy, respects its guardians of the great mass of the citizens of this state which hold relations of closest intimacy to the people, and which have sent servants of the state and not its masters. The work of legislative control in this state and for the present continue until all cause for complaint of unjust discrimination and unjust discrimination in favor of individuals or localities shall cease to exist, and the people shall be assured that fairly business is to if having originated all legislation looking to railroad control and the creation of these tribunals and the commissions which have been enabled to grapple with corporate power, the republican party will see to it that by all needed enlargement of power those commissions, national and state, shall be armed for battle and for victory. While observing such change in the constitution of this state as shall permit the railroad commissioners to be elected by the people, it hereby relies the confidence in the existing board of transportation, and commends its efforts to obtain for Nebraska the same tariff rates for freight and passenge of passengers as is accorded neighboring states in similarly circumstanced. It is grossly unjust and a grievous wrong that Nebraska should pay more for the transportation of her products and the carriage of her people than the people of Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota, and the republicans of this state, with 3,000 miles of newly constructed and rapidly maintained lines of railroad, will not cease their efforts until all wrongs be righted.

A motion was then made by a delegate from Otoe that Messrs Palmer, Bogue, Hartman and Likes, the latter of Hayes county, be elected alternates by acclamation, which was carried.

J. C. Watson, of Otoe, asked that he be permitted to submit some resolutions. The request was granted, and ex-Senator Van Wyck submitted the following:

Resolved, That high taxes, high tariff and high transportation rates are destroying the prosperity of producers.

Resolved, That whenever the expenses of the government are paid should be drawn from the wealth of the nation, whereas by our present system the thousands of millions collected for carrying on the war, for paying the national debt, the hundreds of millions now in the treasury and the millions gathered each day have made it been forced from the pockets of labor. Years ago the money centers secured from congress a repeal of the income tax, the tax on bank deposits, railroad receipts and the tax on bank, and left the tax on sugar and salt remain as before, while the tax on coarse fabrics are higher in proportion than those on silks, satins and diamonds.

Resolved, That more money taken from the pockets of the people than all the expenses of the government of the government is an injustice. That loaning in the treasury cannot be justified by buying our bonds before they are due, and that the citizens of Nebraska are giving them, and is only a benefit to the bondholders, as producers are laborers do not hold bonds.

Resolved, That while the people are suffering from some unjust or excessive the tariff, the greatest extent of exemption is developed in the protection and manipulation of trusts, which by the production of the soil return scarcely the cost of produce and sell it to the consumer at a profit that labor cannot enjoy the best years of their lives. That the protection of trusts to prevent competition in trade.

That the danger to the people is in each of the land monopolies, and the trust to control and land the time people for grass.

Resolved, That they have in their delegation a powerful railroad corporation demanding a decision from the board of transportation, which is evidently not control, while they could most injure the people in the dollars through the discriminations of the state they represent.

Resolved, That we demand a decision as will not increase rates in freight transportation rates from the point of production of states east of the Mississippi river.

THE SPECIAL SHOT.

And He Aimed So Well That Two Men Are Severely Wounded.

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 18. Omaha Republican special: This city was the scene of a most exciting and sensational the like of which has not been witnessed here for many years, and the end of which has not yet been reached. About 9 o'clock a tech outbreak in the Burlington and another young man, some unknown, engaged in a quarrel which ended in the shooting of a citizen of his antagonist with a knife. Thus avenging himself the fight ended and they separated, but before the southerner had an opportunity to get away Police Office John Fitzsimon appeared on the scene and ordered him to the prestigious placed him under arrest. As the new had evidently started from Allegheny City and Delaware and Lackawanna influenced in a discussion of the law, engineers strike, and not knowing but that trouble might ensue, Fitzsimon ordered the prisoner to be disarmed. In the meantime quite a large crowd had gathered and was collected, as it looked the excitement others were already from all directions. The prisoner, instead of his personal escape, as was his purpose, suddenly drew a revolver and made a little rush towards the officer, who was unarmed, but the prisoner, instead of firing at the officer, turned to the crowd. The bullet struck Fitzsimon in the thigh, passed through and also struck Constable Lamon, who was where it halted and stated. Both are Hibernians are both Pittsburgh citizens.

The action paralyzed the crowd, and before it had time to recover from the detective had got out and ran towards the Hobbs hotel, about a block and a half distant, and the crowd, which had disappeared. The mob gave him chase and before gone into the house some one fired two more shots, but without one took effect. A line of guards was thrown around the hotel before the detective had time to on the ground, and a search was made for the man, and at 2 o'clock this morning an angry crowd was still watching for him. Hill and Lamon are both very severely, probably fatally wounded. They were taken to their respective homes, where physicians soon arrived and attended them.

The River and Harbor Bill.

Washington special: Senators Paddock and Manderson yesterday made arguments before the senate committee on commerce in support of amendments they have proposed to the river and harbor bill, making appropriations for improvements of the Missouri along the Nebraska side. Senators Allison and Manderson also had a conference with Chairman Frye of the committee on commerce, which is considering the river and harbor bill, and they were informed that an appropriation of $75,000 would be put into the bill for the improvement of the Missouri between Omaha and Council Bluffs, and for five miles up the stream, $100,000 at Sioux City and for the Nebraska shore opposite, and $50,000 for improvements at Plattsmouth. Mr. Frye also promised Senators Paddock and Manderson that he would give them $75,000 for the Missouri at Nebraska City and $50,000 at Rulo and Brownville.

Burned to Death.

Indianapolis dispatch: A special to the News from Anderson, Ind., says: In Van Buren township, near Summitville, last evening Enoch McMahon, one of the most prominent and substantial farmers in the county, and his farm hand, named Trout, were burned to death in the former's residence.

NATIONAL NOMINEES.

Those Made by the Union Labor Convention at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati dispatch: The union labor convention met at 10 o'clock this morning and completed its permanent organization. I. H. Weller of Iowa tried to pass a resolution against fusion with the republican or democratic parties, but failed and it was referred to the committee on resolutions. As a sparsement was then taken until 2 this afternoon.

On reassembling a communication from the National Temperance society suggesting a prohibition plank in the platform and the nomination of a prohibition candidate was read and referred to the committee on resolutions. Pendleton, chairman of the committee, the minority reports were made from the different states.

The committee on resolutions then presented a report. The preamble is quite long and asserts the prevalence of general discontent and misery among farmers, the frequent failures of the flourishing land speculators, the United States which has been open wasted, and the land monopolies and private land system is demanded as a proper solution of the present evils. We think the time has arrived for a transformation in should be in the people, also states the reform of a national bank is a reform which we are determined to have, and over-production, over-production in place of the old cry of "short hands of production." We demand that the railroad track be nationalized, money be reduced, commerce be nationalized, the telegraph be made a government institution, the public lands be held for bona fide settlers, the bonds be paid in legal tender, the people's money be used for the benefit of the people, the system of taxation be changed, the United States should be exempt from the United States, and claims should be settled and adjusted, and the arrangement of the commerce and trade and land laws be so changed as to be equitable and prevent that these monopolies.

A minority report was also had presented. The majority report was then read and adopted. The evening session was called to order at 8 o'clock. The committee on resolutions reported the following: Resolved, that the union labor convention adjourn sine die, and that the convention adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

At the evening session of the union labor convention the remainder of the platform was adopted in bulk. After a long discussion the committee on fusion with other parties was unanimously adopted. The national executive committee was then named and the convention adjourned. A. J. Streater, of Illinois, J. H. Weaver, of Iowa, and Charles E. Cunningham, of Delaware, were named, but the convention by acclamation nominated Mr. Streater. Samuel Evans, of Texas, was selected the nominee for vice president, and Mr. Streater, whereupon the convention nominated Charles E. Cunningham, of Arkansas, who accepted. Adjourned sine die.

Senator Manderson's Report.

Washington special: Senator Manderson is preparing a favorable report which he will submit from the committee on military affairs on the bill recently passed by the house to sell the military lands in Nebraska. The report will be in the form of a resolution, which will be introduced by the committee on military affairs, and will be passed but the house will not concur in the senate amendment, which provides that the money received shall be used for the purchase of other lands in Nebraska.

A car load of cow pickers sold in Omaha last week for from 3 to 4 cents a bushel.

THE MARKETS.

OMAHA.

Wheat—No. 2	70 @	1
Corn—No. 2 mixed	45 @	45½
Oats—No. 2	25 @	25½
Rye	43½ @	50
Barley	60 @	64
Butter—Creamery	17 @	18
Butter—Choice roll	15 @	16
Eggs—Fresh	12 @	12½
Cheese—Full cream	4 10 @	4 25
Lard—Choice, per pail	4 05 @	5 50
Hams—Per lb	12 @	14
Bacon—Sides, per lb	6 @	7
Potatoes—Per bushel	2 00 @	2 10
Potatoes	1 75 @	1 50
Wood—Per cord	7 00 @	8 00
Wood—Cottonwood	4 00 @	5 00
Coal—Anthracite	7 00 @	7 50
Coal—Bituminous	5 00 @	5 50
Hogs—Live	3 75 @	4 00
Cattle—Fat steers	3 00 @	3 50
Cattle—Stockers	2 00 @	2 50
Cattle—Cows	1 50 @	2 00
Sheep—Fat	3 00 @	3 50
Sheep—Lambs	3 00 @	3 50
Sheep—Stockers	2 00 @	2 50
Sheep—Per head	1 00 @	1 50
Sheep—Per cwt	2 00 @	2 50
Sheep—Wethers	3 00 @	3 50
Sheep—Ewes	3 00 @	3 50
Sheep—Lambs	4 00 @	4 50
Sheep—Shorn	3 00 @	3 50
Sheep—Spring	4 00 @	4 50
Sheep—Shorn	3 00 @	3

A Cyclone in Indiana.

Chicago (Ill.) dispatch: A cyclone of tremendous force swept over a portion of northern Indiana to-night. Telegraph wires throughout a considerable territory are prostrated, and the extent of its ravages can only be formed from a few scattering reports.

At Winslow, a siding on the Nickel Plate railroad, a train of sixteen freight cars was lifted from the track and distributed across the surrounding prairies.

At Wanatah a number of houses were unroofed. It was thought the city of Valparaiso lay in the path of the cyclone and much alarm is felt.

A later dispatch says Valparaiso was not touched. The storm was deflected two miles to the south. Three hundred telegraph poles were levelled in the neighborhood.

CONGRESS.

Work Being Done From Day to Day in Both Houses.

House.—In the house this morning Baker, of Illinois, presented the petition of the mayor and common council of East St. Louis for the erection of a public building in that city. Referred. A senate bill was passed granting the right of way through the Indian territory to the Fort Smith & El Paso railroad company. On motion of Nelson, of Minnesota, the bill was passed authorizing the Duluth, Rainy Lake & Southwestern railroad company to construct a bridge across the Red River of the North. The house then went into a committee of the whole, Springer, of Illinois, in the chair, on the tariff bill, discussion of that measure continuing until adjournment.

Senate.—Mr. Stewart offered a bill proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States so as to reduce from two-thirds to a majority vote in each house overriding presidential vetoes. He said he would at a convenient time make some remarks on the subject. Mr. Vest offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five senators to examine fully all questions touching the meat product of the United States, and especially as to the transportation of beef and beef cattle and the sale of the same in the cattle markets, stock yards and cities; and whether there exists, or has existed, any combination of any kind by reason of which the price of beef and beef cattle have been so controlled or affected as to diminish the price paid to the producer without lessening the cost of meat to the consumer; the committee to be permitted to hold its sessions during the recess at such times and places as it may determine, with power to send for persons and papers. The animal industry bill was laid before the senate as unfinished business, but was put aside for executive session, after which adjournment took place.

House.—The house went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill, and was addressed by Mr. Hatch of Missouri. He said the Mills bill was simply a proposition of modification and reduction. It did not touch the principle of the Morrill tariff act. Mr. Symes of Colorado said the president had shown an utter lack of comprehension of the whole tariff system when he told the farmers [illegible] that a protective tariff [illegible] and in the next attempted to show the manufacturer that he would be benefited by the placing of raw materials on the free list. Mr. Funston of Kansas declared himself for American interests as against the balance of the world. He was a protectionist. He would protect the United States against foreign invasion, whether by armed force to lay waste the land or by the products of pauper labor to destroy our industries and take away from the American laboring man his employment. Mr. O'Neill of Indiana argued in favor of putting lumber, coal and iron on the free list because he believed these products of the United States could compete with the world without there being any tariff on them. Mr. Thompson of Ohio said the difference between the republican party and the democratic upon the tariff question was radical. It was not a difference as to the adjustment of the system of tariff taxation, it was a difference as to the system itself. It was the avowed policy of the democratic party to reduce tariff duties to a revenue basis, and not only this, but to eliminate entirely the idea of protection to American industries and American labor.

Senate.—The house bill limiting the hours of letter carriers was passed without discussion. It makes the eight-hour law apply to letter-carriers, giving them extra pay for overwork. Senator Blair introduced a joint resolution, which was read twice and referred, amending the constitution so as to allow the District of Columbia a representation in both houses of congress. The department of labor bill was taken up and informally laid aside, so that the pension appropriation bill might be considered. The amendment increasing the amount of the bill from $79,000,000 to $80,473,000 was agreed to. The next amendment was to strike from the house bill the words "that in all pensions to widows, payment shall be made from the death of the husband," and to substitute for them "that all pensions which have been or which may hereafter be granted under the general law regulating pensions to widows in consequence of death occurring from a cause which originated in the service since the 4th of March, 1831, shall commence from the death of the husband." The bill went over, the amendment being undecided.

House.—The speaker appointed Messrs. Henderson of Iowa, Clements of Georgia and Butterworth of Ohio as a conference committee on the Northwestern exposition bill. The house, after some unimportant business went into committee of the whole (Mr. Springer of Illinois in the chair) on the tariff bill, and was addressed by Mr. Butterworth of Ohio. He said the passage of the law would be a direct condemnation of the protective policy. It indicated to the country that whether the tariff was perfect or not, the democratic party was not a fit instrument to perfect it. Mr. Stone of Kentucky favored the measure. The north, he said, still wanted protection, but the handwriting was on the wall and protection was bound to pass out of the list of American ideas, quietly and peacefully by the efforts of the people. Mr. Grant of Vermont compared the farming interests of Vermont and Kentucky, quoting statistics to show that the eastern state was far in advance of her western rival. The only things that Kentucky had more of than Vermont were illiterates, saloons, mules and asses.

Senate.—The senate bill to authorize the construction of a railroad, wagon and foot passenger bridge across the Mississippi river at Clinton, Ia., was passed. The senate took up the Vest resolution providing for a select committee to examine questions touching meat and meat products of the United States, and after a long discussion by Senators Vest, Manderson, Cullom and Plumb, the resolution was extended so as to make the investigation embrace the trunk line association, central traffic association, and other agencies of transportation, and was then adopted. The following also passed: Senate bill fixing the pension for the loss of one eye or sight thereby at $6 a month, and proportionately for the loss of both eyes. Senate bill allowing aid to state homes for disabled soldiers at the rate of $100 a year for each disabled soldier and sailor maintained there, and appropriating $250, for that purpose.

House.—The house, after preliminary business, went into committee of the whole on the tariff. Baker, of New York, spoke against the bill. Bound, of Pennsylvania, regarded the Mills bill as a long stride in the direction of free trade, and as the inauguration of a tariff policy which must eventually prove ruinous and disastrous to many important industries in which his people were largely interested. Farquhar, of New York, thought there was no fairness, justice or common sense in having the great financial, commercial and industrial questions of the country committed to a ways and means committee composed of eleven lawyers, one cotton planter and one railroad manager. Payne, of Pennsylvania, criticised the president for not having permitted the house to formulate a proper bill for the revision of the tariff. Speeches were also made by Messrs. Laird, Weaver, McRae, Ryan, Fitch, of New York, and others.

Senate.—The pension appropriation bill was taken up, the question being on the amendment reported by the committee on appropriations to strike out the words "that in all pensions to widows, payment shall be made from the death of the husband," and to substitute for them "that all pensions which have been or which may hereafter be granted under the general law regulating pensions to widows in consequence of death occurring from a cause which originated in the service since the 4th of March, 1831, shall commence from the death of the husband." After a prolonged debate the amendment was agreed to without division and the bill was passed. Senator Stewart offered a resolution, which went over, calling on the attorney general for an answer without unnecessary delay on the senate resolution of March 29 asking for information as to private land claims in California. Senator Wilson gave notice that he would move to take up the bill to quiet the title to the Des Moines river lands on the 28th inst.

House.—Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, presented a conference report on the Cincinnati exposition bill, and it was agreed to. The house then went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair, on the tariff bill. Mr. Peters, of Kansas, argued that if it was true, as asserted by the gentlemen on the other side, that the protective tariff was a robbery, the Mills bill only sectionalized that robbery. It was pillaging the people and taking the money by violence and wrong. Mr. Breckinridge went into an exhaustive analysis of the provisions of the bill, and contended that none of the industries of the country affected by the measure would be crippled. Mr. Steward, of Vermont, opposed the bill, and said the free wool clause was not wanted nor asked for by the wool grower, wool manufacturer or workingman.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

Those of Illinois Get Together and Make State Nominations.

Springfield (Ill.) dispatch: The prohibition state convention spent the greater portion of its morning session in selecting delegates to the national convention and the appointment of a state central committee. Two delegates and one provisional delegate and alternates for each were appointed from each district. A member from each district was also named for the state central committee. The platform adopted also demands the entire prohibition of the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation, and interstate traffic in alcoholic beverages, and a constitutional enactment. The maker, seller and drinker, and men who vote to license, lease their property for the use of the traffic, or support the political parties controlled by the traffic, are declared alike responsible for its continuance and evils, as drunkenness has increased with the license system; its utility is denied; demands the unqualified right of suffrage, regardless of sex, and also tariff for revenue; it denounces extravagance in the administration of state affairs; charges that the rate of taxation for state purposes has been increased from 33 cents on $100 in 1878 to 53 cents on the $100 in 1887 which is largely due to licensed liquor traffic; denounces the wanton desecration of the Sabbath permitted by the republican and democratic parties; recommends arbitration to settle differences between capital and labor; endorses the Woman's Christian Temperance union and pledges support to the laws for the teaching of temperance in the public schools; sympathizes with the farmers in the present low prices they obtain for their products by reason of the excessive taxation. James S. Ticknor, of Winnebago, and James Feter, of Sangamon, were selected for presidential electors at large. Delegates to the national convention were instructed to stand by the suffrage plank. A recess was then taken.

At the afternoon session Captain D. Hartz, of Logan, was nominated for governor; J. L. Whitlock, of Cook, for lieutenant governor; J. Ross Hanna, of Warren, secretary of state; Uriah Copp, jr., of Iroquois, auditor; F. E. Andrews, of Whiteside, attorney general; J. W. Hart, of Winnebago, treasurer.

For trustees of the Illinois university, Villan, of McKendree college; Rev. F. L. Steicrof, of Macoupin; Miss Mary Allen Vest, of Knox, and Captain Henry Augustin, of McLean, were nominated. The presidential electors for all the districts were then appointed, and the convention adjourned.

—A cyclone passed over portions of northern Ohio on the 9th. Considerable damage was done to farm buildings, fences and orchards, but no loss of life is reported.

THE PLATTE WATERS.

Governor Thayer Appeals to Congress on the Question.

The following letter, which needs no explanation, has been sent by Governor Thayer to the Nebraska senators and representatives in congress:

State of Nebraska, Executive Department—Senators C. F. Manderson and A. S. Paddock, and Representatives James Laird, G. W. D. Dorsey and John A. McShane, Washington.—Dear Sirs: I submit for your consideration a subject of large interest to the people of Nebraska, especially those of the western portion of it. I refer to the use of the waters of the Platte river. Complaints have frequently been made to me, by farmers in our western counties, that the waters of the North and South Platte during the dryer seasons of the year are almost wholly absorbed by the ranchmen occupying the valleys of these streams, especially the latter, who have established a system of reservoir dams and irrigating ditches, by which they seem to have acquired control of those streams. It would hardly be a tenable position for them to assume that the Platte river was created for their especial use and benefit, but it is reasonable to believe that nature intended to bestow her bounties upon all alike, and the assumption is well founded also, that the people of Nebraska possess as much moral right to the waters of the rivers in question as the people of Colorado, though the latter may have the advantage of us in location. They have the physical power to take those waters, and it is freely conceded that there is not at present any legal means by which their power can be restrained.

I do not desire to deprive the ranchmen and farmers of Colorado of the use of those waters, but I do claim a fair share of them for the ranchmen and farmers of Nebraska. They are abundant enough for all those who dwell in the valleys of the North and South Platte from their head waters, and of the main Platte, to its mouth.

I believe the same facts exist, and the same reasoning is applicable, in regard to the Arkansas river in Kansas. It is true, that does not interest our people people personally, but enlightened and unselfish views should prevail, having reference to all sections equally interested. Having given to this subject much careful consideration and earnest thought, I am led to believe that a feasible plan can be devised by which the end herein outlined, can be accomplished.

If congress can expend millions for constructing reservoirs in the upper Mississippi to benefit the millers of Minnesota, why may not congress expend a much less sum upon the two Plattes and the Arkansas, for the benefit of the farmers of Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming?

My plan would be for congress to make an appropriation for the survey of the head waters of the two Plattes and the Arkansas in Colorado, with the view to the building of reservoirs there to hold the surplus waters from the spring rains and melting snows of the mountains and canyons.

A system of this kind, it appears to me, is practicable, and under proper restrictions and control, the waters of those rivers can be utilized for the great advantage of all the people directly interested, as well in Nebraska and Kansas as in Colorado and Wyoming.

If a measure of this kind were adopted and carried into execution, a vast domain of public lands, now regarded as almost worthless, would be opened for settlement and made susceptible of a high degree of cultivation. The area of the public lands now open for settlement, and which attract the settler, is rapidly diminishing. As a result of the measure herein advocated, new fields will be opened for those seeking homes in the west, where an immense population may be sustained, and will, to a considerable extent, meet the demand created by the exhaustion of the supply of public lands now offered to the settler.

It is difficult to conceive any good reason why congress should not provide for carrying this measure into effect, as well as to provide for the improvement of rivers and harbors. Furthermore, here is a field where a small portion of the surplus now locked up in the treasury can be utilized for the public good and add largely to the wealth of the nation, for it does not require any great degree of foresight to be convinced that the outlay for this enterprise will be returned to the government with manifold increase. This subject will challenge attention in the future, if not now, and will have to be met.

The present session of congress being far advanced, the circumstances may not be auspicious for early action, but it is desirable that this matter should receive attention, and I therefore present it for your consideration.

Very respectfully yours,
John M. Thayer.

Bills That Clash.

Washington dispatch: The house bill to retire Gen. Alfred Pleasanton, with the rank of colonel, is antagonized by the senate bill to retire him with the rank of major. The senate committee on military affairs has established a rule or precedent prohibiting the retirement of army officers at a grade above their rank in the regular service, no matter how high a rank they may have attained in the volunteer service. That rule, however, has been repeatedly violated. This and other cognate facts will be brought to the attention of both houses in due course and under the leadership of ex-confedrates, mainly Gen. Hooker in the house and Senator Butler in the senate. A struggle will be made to give Gen. Pleasanton at least the rank of colonel in recognition of his distinguished services. Gen. Butler, who lost a leg in the cavalry fight at Brandy station, fighting against Gen. Pleasanton, is apt to become the especial champion of the latter in the contest.

Remanded to the State Courts.

Sioux City special: In the United States court to-day Judge Shields made a ruling on the brewery cases of the Franz Brewery company and R. Selzer remanded them to the state courts. The decision was based on the opinion that a federal court should not take original jurisdiction in quasi-criminal cases brought to enforce the police regulations of the state, the proper course being for the defendants to go to the state supreme court and thence to the United States supreme court. The cases were brought under the Clark law to enjoin the breweries from manufacturing.

The police judge of Omaha the past year took in over $30,000 in fines.

A MEMORIAL.

Presented by the Nebraska Board of Transportation.

A memorial was presented by Senator Manderson on the 15th from the Nebraska board of transportation in relation to state control over railroads chartered by the United States. The text of the memorial, which is addressed to senators and representatives in congress, is as follows:

It is known to you that the transcontinental railroads, and especially the Union Pacific railroad, chartered by act of congress, claim that by virtue of said federal act or acts of incorporation, they are not subject to state control and legislation. The board of transportation does not concede this claim, nor in any manner admit the same, but, on the contrary, contends and believes that congress did not intend to create and did not, in fact, create a corporation or corporations within the state limits superior to the state government themselves and not subject to police regulations and the local laws the same as domestic corporations and that the highest political authority will ultimately so hold. Yet, nevertheless, as congress has reserved to itself the power to amend each and every one of the several charters granted to these transcontinental corporations, it may be the shortest and quickest solution of this question to declare by federal enactment the law upon the subject. Such an act has been prepared and introduced in the house of representatives by Hon. Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, a copy of which accompanies this communication; therefore, we, the board of transportation of the state of Nebraska, respectfully request and urge that you and each of you give this measure your cordial support.

It is right and just and in accord with with the spirit of our institutions and free government, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

Witness our hands and the official seal of the board of transportation of the state of Nebraska this 20th day of April, A. D. 1888.

H. A. Babcock,
G. L. Laws,
William Leese,
W. H. Willard,
Joseph Scott.

Be it enacted, etc., etc., that where any railroad company, heretofore chartered or incorporated or which hereafter may be chartered or incorporated by act of congress, has built or constructed and operates or shall build, construct or operate, a railroad through, across or into the territorial limits of any state or territory of the United States, the tolls, rates and fares made or charged for the transportation of property and passengers over or upon such road or roads for traffic within the limits of a state or territory, and the tariff and schedules thereof shall be subject to the legislative control of and by the several states and territories through, across or into which such road or roads are constructed, built or operated, anything in the charter of or acts of congress creating such company or companies, or any law of any state or territorial legislation enacted in pursuance of such charter or act of incorporation to the contrary notwithstanding.

Section 2.—That section 1 of this act shall be limited in its operation and shall apply only to the carriage or transportation by such company or companies of passengers and property wholly by railroad or partly by railroad and partly by water (when both are used under a common management, control or arrangement) from one place or station to another place or station, both being within the territorial limit of one and the same state or territory, and shall in no case apply to any commerce between the states, territories or into foreign countries.

LOOKS LIKE ARSON.

A Fire at Sidney, Iowa, Believed to be Incendiary.

Hamburg, Ia., May 17. The court house located at Sidney burned at 1 o'clock this morning. There is every reason to believe it was fired by an incendiary, as the fire was discovered first by the fumes of burning coal oil and could have been put out had there been any facilities handy for the purpose at the time of the discovery.

There is a strong sentiment at Sidney against Hamburg and the opinion prevails there that the same one was hired by this town to set it on fire. Hamburg has been making a desperate effort lately to secure the removal of the court house here, and had considerable interest worked up, hence the suspicion of Sidney in regard to the matter. On the other hand Hamburgers charge that Sidney's skirts are not entirely clean. The people here believe that somebody in Sidney, thinking that the chances for holding the county seat there were not the best, as the court house was in bad shape and would require from $5,000 to to $10,000 to put it in safe condition, concluded that in order to strengthen this the best plan would be to burn the building down and thus be on an equal footing with Hamburg.

There was no insurance on the building, the policy of $10,000 having expired a few weeks ago. All of the auditor's records were destroyed, according to reports, and the books of 1887, which were in the auditor's office at the time of the fire, were also destroyed. Nothing is known as to the contents of the records in the safes. They will not be opened before Monday. Treasurer Alexander reports that he had $18,000 in his safe, $400 of which was currency and the balance specie. There is much excitement here and various prophecies are current as to where the future court house will be located. Hamburg offers to erect the building and donate it to the county if it can be located here, while it is reported that Sidney will duplicate Hamburg's proposition and go her one better.

Terrific Gas Explosion.

Buffalo dispatch: A number of explosions of natural gas occurred this morning almost simultaneously, causing widespread excitement and destroying the finest church in Buffalo. St. Paul's cathedral, with the exception of the walls and spire, is entirely destroyed, having burned out. The fire was undoubtedly caused by the explosion of gas, as no signs of smoke were seen until after the great doors had been blown into the street. The church was valued at about $259,000, with an insurance of about $60,000 on the building and contents.

Chadron has now a uniform rank, Knights of Pythias. Their membership is forty.

HIGH WATER.

The Mississippi on a Bender That Threatens Great Destruction.

St. Louis, May 17.—A special Post-Dispatch says there are now five bad breaks in the Sny levee and the whole of Sny bottoms, reaching from a point opposite Louisiana, Mo., to Hannibal, Mo., is inundated. The flood covers an area of forty miles long and five miles wide. Over 100,000 acres of crops will be injured or destroyed.

Quincy, Ill., May 17.—The Upper Sny levee gave way near East Hannibal this morning, and the destruction of the levee district in this section of the Mississippi valley is now complete. Many thousand acres of the most productive farming lands are now covered with from six to fifteen feet of water, and the loss from the great flood in this vicinity cannot be estimated. The river has risen six inches since morning, and reports from above state the water is still rising. To-night a largely attended meeting was held in this city to devise means for the relief of the destitute families along the lowlands.

This evening a mass meeting was held to devise means for the immediate relief of the destitute sufferers from the flood. For the past two or three days these helpless people have been coming to the city in boats, a single row boat often containing an entire family with such household effects as could be quickly gathered together. For ten days it has rained steadily to add to the suffering from the flood. At the meeting tonight money was freely subscribed to provide provisions and clothing to be delivered in the morning north and south of Quincy in charge of citizens relief committees. These committees will make careful investigations throughout the flooded district and relieve the immediate wants of the people. Committees were also appointed to solicit aid from citizens generally, and boats will be loaded to be sent to the flooded country. The water is still steadily rising to-night, and the worst of the flood has not yet been reached.

Advices from Mississippi river towns above here say that at 4:15 o'clock this morning a break occurred in Sny levee at a point about two miles below Hannibal bridge, and this was followed at 6:45 o'clock by a larger and more serious one above the bridge. The wildest excitement prevailed in Hannibal and among the few farmers who stubbornly refused to leave the bottoms. Two hundred men who have been engaged all night in the work of strengthening and placing bags of sand on the tops of the levee to keep the river back, attempted to close the break but without success. The more sensible farmers had removed all their stock to the bluffs, six miles distant, but some remained until the moment of calamity and consequently they sustained severe losses. Hogs, cows and horses could be seen swimming on the flood until they came in contact with some obstacle upon which their bodies would be mangled. Smaller houses in the bottoms were wrecked. No loss of life is reported yet. The territory now covered with water is forty-five miles long and six miles wide, with 60,000 acres under cultivation. The depth of the water is from one to twenty feet. Consequent upon the breaking of the levee the river is receding rapidly. The tenants state that if the ground gets in favorable condition by the middle of June, they can raise late corn. Their loss is incalculable. The damage to railroad property will be great.

From Keokuk word comes that it was thought that the worst was over, but very heavy rains set in there this morning and so the Des Moines river is rising rapidly, and there is no telling what the result will be. The overflow is constantly increasing, covering more land every day, and the water is getting deeper.

THE MILLS BILL.

The Proposition of the Author the Measure Under Discussion.

Washington dispatch: There is much consultation among the republican members of the house upon the proposition made by Mills last week that the house shall vote upon the Mills bill and the substitute to be offered by the republicans directly upon the close of the general debate this week, and without consideration of amendments. Up to this point no sort of an agreement has been reached by the republicans and there appears to be a wide difference of opinion upon the subject. Some members believe the Mills bill can be easily beaten in its present shape, while others (and notably part of the New York contingent), hold that they are in duty bound to use every effort to kill the bill, and that this can be done effectually only by riddling it with amendments. Prominent republican senators are being consulted almost every day by the republican leaders in the house. Some of them profess to believe Mills was prompted to make his proposition through fear that that his party would disrupt and be led off by tempting amendments offered by republicans. Mills himself says he has no fear on that score. He says he made the offer to save the bill from the whirlpool of five-minute debate, which might hold it in its grasp indefinitely. He is confident that his party can be held together in the principles under which the bill was constructed and that all of its vital features can be preserved although amendments of minor importance about which he cares little, may be made. It appears that the position to take a test vote without consideration of amendments was made by the democrats as a condition to granting an extension of the general debate. At the time the republican members of the ways and means committee declined to give an immediate answer, but took it under consideration. Mills expects the offer to be rejected, but it may be noted that the canvas which is going on has revealed the fact that the proposition is acceptable to a considerable number of republicans.

The Penalty is Death.

Nogales (Ariz.) dispatch: The secretary of war at the City of Mexico has notified the Mexican officers along the border that hereafter the penalty of death will be imposed for crossing over into the United States with troops and interfering with the affairs of the citizens of a friendly nation. This action was taken after inquiring into the cases of Colonel Arvizer and Lieutenant Guitterez, who rescued a prisoner from the American authorities.

TALKING TARIFF.

Randall Assails the Mills Bill, Being Allowed Extra Time.

Washington, D. C., May 18.—The house immediately after being called to order went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill.

Mr. Anderson of Iowa spoke in opposition to the principle of protection and at the close of his remarks Mr. Randall took the floor.

He opened his speech by referring to the president's recent message, in which the executive advised congress that the surplus in the treasury by the 30th of June—the end of the fiscal year—would be expected to reach $14,000,000, including prior accumulations, or more closely stated, the sum of $11,130,000 apart from prior accumulations, over and above the authorized expenditures, including sinking fund for the current year. He then quoted from the president's message, defining his position on the tariff and internal revenue questions, and said that from the utterance of the president he understood the executive to be adverse to any reduction of internal taxes or that the mode of taxation afforded in the opinion of the president, "no just complaint, and nothing is so well able to bear the burden without hardship to any portion of the people." The president further said the tariff law was a vicious and illogical source of inequitable tax and ought to be revised and modified, and the president urged upon congress an immediate expression on this matter to the exclusion of all others. The president had asserted in substance that the reduction necessary should be made by additions to the free list and by the lowering of the rates of duty. In the absence of such language emanating from the executive it was to require of the representatives of the people to give a fair, intelligent and prompt attention to the suggestions made. He had done that. He had introduced and had referred to the committee on ways and means a bill to reduce and equalize the duties on imports and reduce internal revenue taxes, and some provisions of the bill showed that the remedies he would apply were at variance with those recommended by the president. The reduction provided for in his bill aggregated $77,000,000 on internal taxes. Those taxes had always been the last to be levied and the first to be repealed when no longer necessary. Jefferson had given the death blow to excise taxes—that most vicious of all taxes—and among other things he received the thanks of the legislature of his native state for leaving the internal taxes abolished. He favored now, as he had always done, the total repeal of internal revenue taxes. In the bill which he introduced, he proposed to sweep all these taxes from the statute books, except 50 cents on whisky, and he would transfer the collection of that tax to customs officials if that was found to be practicable.

Mr. Randall then analyzed the metal schedule of the Mills bill and declared it would bring about incalculable injury to the industries of America. He could find nothing in the bill which gave a return for free wool. He found many inequalities in it, and discovered few features intended to relieve the poor or laboring men. He referred to the declarations of his colleague (Mr. Scott who sat near) as supercilious and said he would consign them to the obscurity that they would be cast into. He pleaded with his democratic friends to not undo the good which had been done to the manufacturing industries by the protective tariff, and read from Jefferson, Monroe, and other democratic forefathers, to prove that protection was a fundamental democratic principle. He closed with a tribute to the results and principles of protection, and asked that they be maintained, and maintained through the efforts of the party that instituted them. He could not conceive that the ideas and principles that went down in 1861 would ever again predominate in this country.

Before Mr. Randall completed his speech his hour had expired, and a request was made that he be permitted to proceed, but an objection was made by Mr. Mills. The objection was greeted with jeers and hisses by the republicans. Mr. McKinley then yielded him a portion of his time, but by amicable arrangements, suggested by Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, Mr. Randall was permitted to proceed without limitation of time. Mr. Randall concluded his speech at 12:35. He was followed by Mr. McKinley, of Ohio.

The Party of Equal Rights.

Des Moines dispatch: The convention of the equal rights party met in this city this afternoon and was called to order by Mrs. Nettie Sanford Chapin, of Marshalltown, chairman of the national committee. Arrangements had been made so that delegates unable to attend, could send ballots by mail. The convention then proceeded to count the ballots thus received, with the following result: For president of the United States, Belva A. Lockwood, of Washington, and for vice-president, Alfred H. Love, of Philadelphia, received 310 votes, and were declared nominated. There were forty votes scattering for Blaine, Allison, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony and others. The convention adopted a platform favoring woman suffrage, pensions for all needy soldiers and sailors, a tariff with free sugar and lumber, and to repeal the tax on whisky and tobacco, and unrestricted immigration. The convention then adjourned sine die.

The Beem Mystery.

Chicago dispatch: The mystery of General Martin Beem's death was to-night made more peculiar than ever by the action of the Veteran Union League organization, which undertook to investigate the matter. A report from the committee charged with the task was submitted to the league this evening. The gist of the report was that General Beem was murdered, but that no blame attached to his wife. No explanation was vouchsafed for such a state of affairs. The committee asked for additional time to probe deeper into the subject. By a vote of the league it was granted, but later reconsideration was moved and the committee discharged, thus apparently shelving the whole business so far as General Beem's old comrades are concerned. The feature of the meeting was the reading of a strong letter from Mrs. Beem, demanding virtually vindication or prosecution.

Horace Kinney, an Omaha colored man, dropped dead last week from heart disease.

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THE HERALD, Omaha, Neb.

MINOR MENTION.

The population of Utah has increased to 150,000.

People who allow water to waste are arrested in Washington.

The Inter-State commission decides that if a colored man pays first-class fare, he must have first class accommodations, or as good as his white brethren.

The condition of the Indians in the far north of the northwest territory is said to be deplorable. Many are dying of starvation and settlers are being raided for food.

The latest tobacco crop prospects in Cuba are very gratifying, and an average abundant yield is expected. The late showers of rain have somewhat improved the condition of the leaf raised in some districts.

It is estimated that 50,000 head of cattle have been lost this Winter in the Navajo country, which lies partly in central New Mexico and Arizona. The snowstorms have been of an unprecedented severity.

The Cincinnati Price Current gives the wheat surplus of the United States at the beginning of the years named, after making deductions for seeding requirements, as follows: 1888, 257,000,000 bushels; 1887, 295,000,000; 1886, 277,000,000; 1885, 344,000,000 bushels.

If the domestic consumption of meats during the Winter shall equal corresponding time last year, the aggregate stocks of meats in the West on March 1, barreled pork included, will be 75,000,000 or 80,000,000 pounds smaller than the average of nine years previously for the corresponding date.

The shrinkage in wheat exports from this country has become noticeable, 10,000,000 bushels less having gone out in seven months this year than last year. At the present time about 86,000,000 bushels remain for export in excess of supplies for seed and food, whereas last year's exports after this date were 56,000,000 bushels.

The total amount of wool bought for the United States of the Australian clip foots up 18,000 bales. Some authorities place these figures higher. This is some 4,000 bales more than was bought during the corresponding period of last year. Australian wool this year will be heavier than last, and the amount when secured will be less.

The exports of apples during the past week from New York city were 3,112 barrels, valued at $10,009, and including seventy-seven barrels to the West Indies, and 3,040 barrels, valued at $9,704 to Europe. The exports of dried apples for the same time were 4,250 packages, valued at $21,061, which were mostly for European ports.

It is stated from California that that State has had such an ample supply of water this season as to preclude all danger from short crops as far as drouth is concerned. The very mountain tops are clothed with a mantle of green, and every thing in the vegetable world is looking healthy and giving evidence of the largest out put that California has ever yet experienced.

The receipts of New Zealand cheese in London average about twenty tons weekly, and the stock meets with favor. The quantity is not large enough to carry any serious influence. Australia has heretofore been the main outlet for this production, but that country having imposed an import duty of four cents per pound, the New Zealanders find it more profitable to ship to England.

The grain crops in the Buenos Ayres during the past season were the largest on record and will more than compensate the deficiency in the wool clip. The shipment of frozen mutton for the past year from that port summed up 1,000,000 carcasses. Such is the activity of trade and industry that although 5400 immigrants land within a week, there is not one of them unemployed after eight days.

The championship absent-minded man lives in Portland, Me. His wife advised him to go to his room to make some changes in his toilet, about 7 o'clock the other night, as she expected a young ladies' whist party to meet with her that evening. He went but forgot his errand, and when his wife went to look for him, a half hour later, she found him sound asleep. From force of habit, when he got to his room, he wound his watch, hung it in its usual place, disrobed and went to bed.

George Fay, an eccentric Englishman, who is said to be worth $6,000,000, is astonishing the inhabitants of Mexico by the erection of a nine-story palace at Guanajuato. He will have hanging gardens, built according to the traditional Babylonic style. Each room of his palace is to have telephones, telegraphic instruments and electric lights. Leading from every window will be a broad terrace. Artificial gardens, lakes and springs have been constructed at a great cost and thousands of dollars have been spent in building hills where they will improve the view and removing them when they hinder it. The whole structure will be supported by iron columns of immense girth and height. The walls will be built of asbestos, brick and paper. Mr. Fay has been in Paris inspecting the construction of the Babylonic tower which will adorn the center of the grounds.

Speaking of the names given to our new men-of-war, a Boston newspaper says that with one exception, the Petrel, the names have a good revolutionary ring; but superstitious old salts will take exception to two or three of them. There was a Yorktown, a sloop-of-war, which was wrecked at Cape de Verde fifty years ago. The only Philadelphia which bore any important part in the deeds of the navy was the frigate of that name, which in the war with Tripoli ran aground and was surrendered, and was subsequently cut out and destroyed by Decatur and his gallant companion. A Philadelphia small steamer brought into the service in the rebellion was sunk by a torpedo. The old Concord, a sloop-of-war, was wrecked on the coast of Africa in 1843. Bennington is a new name in the navy. There was a Petrel in the service in the rebellion. She was captured by the rebels. The old man-of-warsman will say that Davy Jones has his mark on every one of the vessels except the Bennington and the San Francisco.

An extraordinary trick is reported to have lately been performed at Laval by two youthful thieves, who are well known to the police in the north of France. They first forged letters of recommendation from high personages—ecclesiastical and lay—and then attired themselves as Franciscan nuns. Their success in collecting funds was so great that it emboldened them to go to a convent in the town for free lodgings and food. They were received by the mother superior of the establishment, who invited them to return to her convent after they had done their collection for the day. In the meantime however, their conduct in the town, which was altogether unworthy of monks, not to say nuns, excited suspicion, and a wily police official watched them. When the rascals repaired to the convent at nightfall they were ushered into the refectory, for their dinners as they expected, but were surprised to find themselves confronted there by two tall gendarmes, who speedily arrested the pseudo-nuns and conveyed them to goal.

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, 21 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, 727 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 Lizzie W. DeVeau, 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. 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 24 Bridge st., Springfield, Mass., began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, she had suffered for some 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

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

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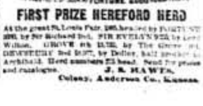

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