The Wayne Herald.

VOL. XIII, NO. 33. WAYNE, WAYNE COUNTY, NEBRASKA, SEPTEMBER 27, 1888. WHOLE NO. 717.

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SURPLUS $13,000.

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W. R. Howard,	" County Supt., "
J. D. Kino,	" County Attorney "
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SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F., Wayne Lodge, No. 118, meets Monday evening in Masonic Hall.
JNO. T. BRESSLER, N. G.
B. J. MORGAN, Secretary.

A. F. & A. M., Wayne Lodge, No. 190, meets in Masonic Hall the second and fourth Fridays in each month.
A. A. WELCH, W. M.
R. F. FEATHR, Secretary.

K. of P., Lotus Lodge, No. 65, meets the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month in the Masonic Hall.
W. J. MCGIL, C. C.
W. C. WORTMAN, K. of R. and S.

A. O. U. W., WAYNE LODGE, No. 103, 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. BASSETT, Sec'y.

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

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Presbyterian Church.

Services every Sabbath morning and evening. Sabbath school at 11:45. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. Rev. F. P. BAER, 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 at 2:15 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.
Rev. M. L. MEILER, Pastor.

Baptist Church

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

St. Mary's Church,

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

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Att'y at Law, Wayne, Neb

W. C. T. U.

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

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Bascum's Wet Grosery.

"Gentlemen," sed Bascum, "there is advantages in running a wet grosery but it hez its drorbax. It is troo that there is 200 per cent. profit, or would be et you got paid for it. A ingenous youth comes into my bar, wich hez a small farm, and he gits to takin' his sustenance. That would be all rite for me ef he cood take keer of his farm at the same time. But he don't and whenever the necessity uv takin' sustenance begins to be regler, I have notist ther wuz alluz a fallin off in his corn crop. Corn won't grow unless you plant, hoe and tend it, and a man wich becums a regler customer uv mine don't plant, tend and hoe to advantage.

"Then, not heving corn to sell, he can't pay for likker, and ez he must hev it he goes tick, and finally mortgages his place. Troo, I allux git the place, but it wood do better for me if he cood keep on workin it and spendin the proceeds at my bar. There is very few men wich can do this.

"And then d-th is another drorbak to my bizniz. Ef a man cood only drink regler and live to be 70 it wood be with while. But they don't do it. They are cut off by the crooel hand uv death just when they git yoosful to me. This one goes uv liver disease, tother one uv kidney trubble, rhoomatism sets in and knocks one of 'em off his pins, softenin' uv the brane kills another, and then ther it chronic diarrear, and of one uv 'em gits hurt he never gits over it, and then bronkeetis comes in on 'em, and dyspepsy—wat good is a man for work wich hez dyspepsy—and ther are so many diseases wat hits the man wich takes hizzen reglerly, that they die altogether too early.

"To make the s'loon biznia wat it ought to be I want a hoss race of men. I want a set uv customers with glass lined stummicks backt up with fire brick. I want a lot uv men with heds so constructed that they kin go to bed drunk and wake up in the morning and go about their work. I want a set uv customers with heds and stummicks so constructed that likker won't kill them jist as soon as it becomes a necessity to em. However, I manage to git on. Ther aint no rose without a thorn."—Nasby.

Who Makes the Money?

It is good to come down from generalities occasionally, and see exactly how the liquor traffic operates in our homes. The editor of the National American, of St. Louis, recently advised the laboring men to make a public statement of their accounts at the saloons for the information of the people. One of them accordingly sent in the following statement for the week ending January 5th, 1884:

Monday morning, 1 whiskey	$ 15
Monday noon, 2 glasses beer	10
Monday evening, 3 " "	15
Monday evening, 2 treats for 3	30
Tuesday, (holiday) for self and friends, 15 glasses beer	75
Tuesday, 6 glasses whiskey	75
Wednesday, same as Monday for self	40
Thursday, 2 whiskeys, 3 beers	45
Friday, 4 beers	20
Saturday evening, a drunk	2 50
	$5 75
Paid a standing bill for coal	2 00
	$7 75
Received for 5 days work	7 50
Owe the saloon keeper	25
Owe for groceries	2 00
Owe for meat	1 25
Owe for rent	2 00
Short	$5 50

This statement was made out on Sunday, in the presence of his wife and four children, while trying to keep warm before an empty grate, with the thermometer 15 degrees below zero. There was no coal in the house, nothing to eat, no money, and no credit outside.

Who foots the bills for this business? The landlord who loses his rent, the baker, the butcher, and the grocer; the charitable persons who pay the children and keep them from starving, and the tax-payers who support the jails, the prisons, the almshouses and the hospitals where such folks fetch up at last.

Who makes the money? The saloon keeper, who is privileged to fill the land with poverty, wretchedness, madness, crime, disease, death, and damnation; being authorized and licensed to do so by the sovereign people. Are you one of the sovereign people?

OUR NEIGHBORS.

COLERIDGE SENTINEL.

F. H. Peavey & Co. shelled and shipped from this town during the last four weeks 14,000 bushels of corn and Boone 16,000, making a total of 30,000 bushels of corn shipped out the value of which might have been doubled had the country contained sufficient stock to have eaten this surplus of last year crop. This corn brought to the farmers of this neighborhood something like $6,000, when it we were proberly stocked the same farmer would have realized in the neighborhood of $18,000. It pays to raise hogs and cattle.

DAKOTA CITY ARGUS.

It looks as if a pontoon wagon bridge will be built at Covington in the near future. We hear that a committee from Sioux City will visit Nebraska City to see if the bridge is a success. If it is, they will so report on their return, and then steps will be taken to build one up here.

HARTINGTON HERALD.

A trip through the northern part of the country proves that the crops are far better than had been reported. Small grain, though badly injured by the frost, is turning out from 35 to 50 bushels per acre and corn never gave such an excellent yield. Farmers are realizing that with our never failing harvest and our unexcelled facilities for raising stock make Cedar county one of the most desirable places in the west for the agriculturist and stockman.

NORFOLK HERALD.

The Wells, Fargo express messenger boys between this place and Sioux City are certainly out of luck. Mat Waugh, the regular, was taken down with the typhoid fever last Wednesday, and Otto Krentz took the run and returned with a nice variety of the measles. Agent Holahan was obliged to fill their position the following day and says that if he escapes with any thing as mild as the small pox he will consider himself in luck. The boys were on the improve at last reports.

RANDOLPH TIMES.

A striking illustration of what people will endure to attend a dance was illustrated Friday night. Two people came from Coleridge to Randolph and another one here, and then went 7 miles east to the hop. About 7 a. m. they returned here with the Randolph passenger and then departed for Coleridge. The night was very chilly, some of the roads rough and dusty, leaving great exhaustion. Total not including the suffering, 44 miles.

WEST POINT REPUBLICAN.

The cattle shipments over the F. E. & M. V. the 6 days are something immense. Train follows train until one is led to wonder if any cattle will be left out west to stock the country.

BANCROFT JOURNAL.

The Journal family drove out to Farley's big reservation pasture last Friday to see the round up. It was a sight worth going many miles to see. About 1000 feeders were to be cut out that day, and in order to do so all the 7000 cattle in the pasture had to be corralled in the ten acre lot, arranged with yards and shutes for the purpose. Probably fifty cowboys and stockmen were at work, and a dozen brands were being cut out at once. It was enough to "rattle" any one not accustomed to such work to keep track of the different brands, but it seemed no trouble to the keen eyed cowboys. The cattle are all in excellent condition, indicating that they have received all necessary care. The wealth their sale will bring into the valley within the next six or eight months will be something immense.

EWING ITEM.

Agent Smith informs us that since August 18th over one hundred and forty car loads of range cattle have passed east over the F. E. & M. V. These trains average over 25 cars to the train. Figuring 16 head to the car which is about an average and we have 56,000 Head of hoof and horns which have passed over one road from our western ranges to the eastern markets inside of six weeks, and the "run" is not over yet.

The services of my Thoroughbred Red Polled Bull can be had for a limited number of good cows for Five Dollars each. One mile south of depot.
27-41 WM. MILLER.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

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

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

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

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Hard and Soft Coal.

Moline Wagons, Deer Plows, Columbus Buggies.

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Wayne -:- Meat -:- Market,

ROE BROTHERS,

Will Keep First Class Meats always on Hand.

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

Market west of Harrington Bros Grocery Store.

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Improve the Opportunity,

And Buy Your

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Where your Money Does you the Most Good

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

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

Call and see

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

MILLINERY AND GROCERIES.

Positively the Largest Stock. Undeniably the Lowest Prices.

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Clothing of all Kinds at Extremely Low Prices

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes

Hats, Caps, Gloves and Mittens.

Closing out Summer goods at cost for the next thirty days to make room for our fall stock.

East Side of Main Street, WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

My Brother-in-Law's First Wife.

[illegible]

My sister Agnes had made what I should call the great mistake of marrying a widower. Not that I had any spite against grave, gold-loving Henry Mayne, yet he was not the sort of man that I could ever bring myself to "love, honor and obey." If I were a woman, even if he had never been married before. He was always wont to repeat the good qualities of his wife whom he used to come to our house, before he was my brother-in-law, and I don't know but I thought, at that time, that it was very commendable in him to pay such tribute to his departed companion; but there came a time when this constant allusion to "Maggie" made me disgusted.

I have often heard my father say that it was never safe to marry a widow unless her first husband had been hung, and even then she was liable to declare that hanging was too good for [illegible] and to effect this [illegible], I will add right here, that in my [illegible], it is never safe to marry a widower unless his first wife has eloped with some other man, and even in that case, perhaps sooner [illegible] would get informed that the only thing [illegible] her to do likewise was a change.

Henry Mayne was building a pre-emption cabin to our claim when we first made his acquaintance and all that we knew of him was that he was an honest, industrious, prosperous farmer, was a widower, with one child who was [illegible] with his married sister in [illegible], which younger sister, Mamie, would finish her education and come to keep house for him, and bring his little girl. He informed us that Mamie had made her home partly with him and partly with the other sister since she was fifteen, at which time they had been left orphans.

We had known Mr. Mayne over a year when it came time for him to make final proof of his claim. On a pre-emption one can make proof at any time, after living on it six months, within thirty-three months. Mr. Mayne had stayed the entire time, but now that the limit was reached he made his proof. I was never more surprised in my life than when Agnes, having followed me one evening when I went out with the herd of cattle, informed me that Henry was going farther west to take a homestead and timber-claim and she was going to be married to him and go with him. I had no objection to the man, but I set before her the difficulties of a step-mother. I consider the rearing of other people's children about as thankless a task as anyone can undertake.

"But some one must take care of her, and I don't know but I am as capable of doing so as any one," urged Agnes.

"I never for a moment doubted that, my little sister. You will be a model stepmother; but the question is, how about the child. Will she prove a model step-daughter?"

"Henry is good-natured, and he always says his first wife was a saint," replied Agnes meekly, "so I think the child ought to have a pleasant disposition. Father and mother think it will be a good match, and—I am twenty-five, you know."

"Well, to make a long story short, they were married and went to Kansas to take more land. I was twenty-one pretty soon after, and as they knew I intended taking claims when I should have reached my majority, they wrote me to come there.

They had been married six months when I went. Henry had been after little Becca instead of waiting till Mamie had graduated, as he at first intended, and it was just as I feared, she was a little terror.

"I can't see where the child takes that evil temper from," said Henry, a few minutes after I arrived, when Becca threw herself on the floor and kicked and screamed and then held her breath till she was black in the face because I would not allow her to pound my watch with a hammer. "I am sure Agnes will bear me out in saying that I never display temper, and as for the child's mother—well, Maggie came the nearest being an angel of any woman I ever saw. I may say, she was the very best person I ever met."

I glanced at Agnes. There was an expression on her face which caused me to believe she had heard "Maggie's" praises sung often, but she looked very much embarrassed when she saw how annoyed I was at hearing her husband praise another to the disparagement of herself.

"If she was better than Agnes she must have been sufficiently good not to need masses said for her soul," I remarked, nettled.

Henry glanced first at me and then at Agnes.

"I was not making any comparison," he said, probably observing that I was jealous for my sister, even if she was not for herself.

At supper I praised Agnes' biscuits. They were made of sour cream and I considered them delicious. Then, too, I knew she must have remembered my partiality to that kind and made them expressly to please me.

"Rather too rich to be light enough," observed her husband. "Maggie made the lightest biscuits I ever saw, I think."

Agnes looked at me imploringly, so I said nothing, though I awfully longed to. I was disgusted at his overlooking the perfections of my excellent sister and constantly wailing about the former Mrs. Mayne. If he thought so much of her, why had he not been true to her memory and remained a widower? It seemed to me it would have been more to the point to have bestowed a meed of praise upon the living wife occasionally, instead of constantly canting about the virtue of her predecessor. But in the first ten days of my stay I never heard a single compliment paid to Agnes by her husband, and if I tried to make up the deficiency myself, "Maggie" was always lugged in, and her goodness extolled till I was sick and disgusted. I would have called him to order on the subject had it not been that on the first night of my arrival Agnes had made me promise not to, and every day kept reminding me of my promise.

"He does not mean anything offensive. It is right enough for him to love and admire his first wife. I am sure, if I had been a first wife it would have been a pleasant reflection that, if my husband survived me, he would still admire me and remember my virtues, even if he married again," was the way she excused him.

"Stuff and nonsense! A man or woman ought never to mention a first companion in a way to cause jealousy on the part of the second—for if you were like the majority of human beings, you'd be perfectly green with jealousy by this time. I'll venture to say, now, if you had been Mrs. Mayne No. 1, and Henry had extolled you to 'Maggie' after she had been Mrs. Mayne the second, to the extent he has her to you, she would have flown into a rage, and pulled every hair out of his head long ago."

When I had been with them about ten days Mamie came home from school.

"You'll find Mamie somewhat giddy," Henry remarked to Agnes as he was preparing to drive to the station to meet his sister. "She was always so, in spite of Maggie's wise counsel and good example to her."

I devoutly hoped that, giddy or not, she would not join in the refrain when Henry chanted the former Mrs. Mayne's praises; for hard as she struggled against the feeling and tried to hide it, I saw that this sort of thing was making Agnes' life miserable. I was prepared to detest Miss Mamie, but was agreeably disappointed in her. She was a spirited brunette, whose only tendency to giddiness—at least all I could discover—was a habit of laughing unrestrainedly and using school-girl slang.

"How awfully much Becca is growing to look like you," she said to Henry one day when she had been there nearly a week.

"Do you think so? Now I think she more and more resembles her sainted mother every day."

Mamie looked puzzled a moment then burst out laughing.

"Fancy the Madonna with a turn-up nose!" she exclaimed.

"I don't understand you," said Henry.

"Didn't I understand you to say she looked like the Virgin? You said 'her sainted mother.'"

"I meant her natural, not her spiritual mother."

"Well, I reckon you wouldn't try to make Mag out a saint! If you would, what would you call Agnes?" she asked, with a frankness that seemed to annoy her brother.

"Agnes is a good woman, too," he replied, gravely.

"I should think so!" exclaimed Mamie. "Why, if you had made remarks about the pancakes to Mag as you did to Agnes this morning, she would have thrown the whole platter into your face. So would I, for that matter. I shouldn't have been surprised so [illegible] you call her a saint, but I think you must be losing your memory if you imagine Mag to have possessed any such thing as saintliness. My goodness, how she used to raise you over the coals!" [illegible] the young lady, greatly to my amusement and Henry's discomfiture. "I should think you'd miss something out of your life if Agnes is always like she is since I've been here. Never a day went over but you and Mag had a quarrel when I was at your house during her life time."

"I was entirely at fault," he said with a very red embarrassed countenance. "I have tried to be very different with Agnes."

"Well," laughed Mamie, "it does me good to hear a man acknowledge that he is at fault about anything, but I can't say I entirely agree with you in this case. Now, there was that time she hit you over the head with the skillet because you insisted upon her wearing heavy shoes in wet weather. I don't really think—"

"Maggie is dead, you must remember," broke in Henry. "Would it not be well to let her rest peacefully in her grave?"

This same thought had sometimes occurred to me, during my stay there, when he had been constantly dragging her name into the conversation in most uncalled for places.

"I know it's customary to say nothing but good of the dead," replied saucy Mamie, "but I couldn't help calling these things to mind when you intimated that Mag was of an angelic disposition."

I could have embraced Miss Mamie for these utterances. However they may have wounded her brother's feelings, they were balm to mine. I will even admit that they were impudent and irreverent, but I thought they were deserved, and they had the good effect to save me from the annoyance of hearing anything more about the "departed angel" for some days.

One morning when Henry had gone to town, I sat in the sitting-room reading. Agnes was combing Becca's hair and Mamie was idly turning over the books and looking through them.

"What an odd creature [illegible]!" she exclaimed, suddenly turning to Agnes. "Here, you've got Mag's picture next to Henry's in your Bible."

"That was hers. Henry gave it to me a few days after we were married with a request that I leave it just as it was," replied Agnes.

"What did he give it to you for if he wanted to keep it undisturbed? To be aggravating?" inquired Mamie, indignantly. "If ever I have a husband, you can bet your basic shekel no other woman's picture will have a place next his—request or no request. What excuse did he have the cheek to make for such a request, anyhow?"

"He said he should always love me next to—to—his first wife, and he gave me the Bible because it was hers, and I was the only person he felt willing should have it," explained Agnes, embarrassed.

"And you didn't throw it at his head?" inquired Mamie, wonderingly. "Well, I must say you are a—shall I say saint or simpleton, Mr. Harten?" she asked, turning to me.

"Both," I said, half impatiently. Agnes' submission annoyed me.

"I don't see what makes Henry so ridiculous about his first wife," Mamie said, after Agnes had quitted the room. "I can see that it hurts Agnes to have him always making out that Mag was superior to her; but she wasn't, by a long way. When they were first married she did seem real good, though no one could ever convince mamma that her goodness was sincere. She always declared she was a hypocrite, but she and Henry got along all right till old Dame Pigeontrot—that's Mag's mother—put in her appearance. I'll never forget what a spectacle she was the first time she came to see them. They were over at our house and she came there to see them. She was the hardest looking specimen of the human race I ever laid my eyes on. She wore a black dress sewn with white thread a pair of shoes that certainly never had been blacked, and they were laced with wrapping-twine twisted and doubled. Her dress came to her shoe-tops in front and reached the floor behind her. But her looks were the best part of her. She was a Jezebel, let me tell you.

"Henry would have given anything to have kept us from finding out about her at home, but it was the talk of the neighborhood what a disagreeable old woman she was, and of course it reached our ears. Henry still held up for Mag, declaring she was not at all like the rest of her folks till one day mamma gave him her opinion, that it was possible, yet hardly probable, that a dove could be reared in a hawk's nest. You see we had heard about how the old lady was so aggravating, and set Mag up to so much meanness that Henry had been obliged to ask his mother-in-law to leave; she had refused to do so, he had insisted, and when he went outside to work, Mag and her mother locked the door on him and kept him out till he agreed to maintain the old lady in a house of her own. He not only had to provide for her, but for all the rest of the family who made it a point to stay either at his house or at old Mrs. Pigeontrot's all the time.

"Mamma died about a year before Mag, and I lived with them part of the time, and I must say I can't see how Henry can forget the abuse he suffered at that woman's hands. She was the poorest cook and the most slovenly housekeeper I ever saw, yet I have heard him brag about her being perfect in both respects to Agnes since I've been here. It's more than I can do to hold my tongue, it aggravates me so to hear him."

"It is natural," I replied. "We think and speak only good of the dead, though he had no [illegible] like yourself, I cannot see the justice in it. I presume the tragic manner of her death affected him greatly, and I have noticed in such instances a tendency to endow the dead with only good [illegible] and [illegible]."

"He told you about her being drowned, then?" she inquired.

"Yes."

"I presume he didn't tell you how it came about, did he?"

"He said she was going to her mother's on horseback, and when crossing a bridge across a deep, narrow creek the bridge gave way."

"Oh, yes; that's all true. But her own stubbornness brought it about. Becca was only three weeks old at the time, and it had been raining all day, so when Mag took a notion to go to her mother's in the evening, Henry didn't want to take the baby, nor her either into the damp air. He told her the bridge was rotten and they would have to go four miles around to the other bridge—too long a journey for either herself or the child on a stormy night. Well, she flew into a rage when she found he was not to be over-persuaded, and cried and stormed and pronounced all manner of imprecations upon the baby for ever having come into the world to bother him, and finally telling me to mind it went out doors. Pretty soon we heard the sound of a galloping horse and Henry ran out and saw her riding away towards her mother's. He followed in hot haste, hoping to reach her before she got to the bridge, but she beat him by a few rods and rode right on, though I could hear him screaming for her not to venture clear to the house. The horse got out all right but it was too late when at last they got Mag's body. She was dead.

"When the tidings were carried to Dame Pigeontrot, she wanted to have Henry arrested because she declared it was all his fault. She pretended to take it awfully to heart, though she and Mag always quarreled and fought so before Mag was married that she couldn't stay at home. She finally contented herself by carrying away everything there was in the house, and even raised a row because she couldn't find Mag's fine shoes. I expect she thought Sister Callie or I hid them back, but they wouldn't have done either of us any good, as we both wear number threes and hers were sixes, though I heard Henry tell Agnes last week that Mag wore twos and a half.

"When 'Mother Pigeontrot' found Callie and I were to take charge of the child, she was in a fine rage. She wanted Henry to let her keep it, and pay her four dollars a week for doing so. He wouldn't do it, and she only shows herself once a year since. She pretends to come to see Becca, but really to get a few dollars from Henry. I heard she and her son were out west some place holding claims."

Not long after this bit of information was given me, Madame Pigeontrot appeared at Henry's in all the glory of a Mother Hubbard made of curtain calico, a pair of [illegible], her hair done in a knot the size of a walnut, underneath a brown walking hat trimmed in green. She rode a lean, patient-looking broncho and affected the manners of a man. She insisted that now, since Henry was married again, she should be intrusted with the care of Becca and be paid twelve dollars a month for her "keep" as she termed it. When Henry refused to comply with her demand, she heaped upon him, and Agnes likewise, epithets which were neither well-chosen nor elegant, and rode away shaking her fist at her ex-son-in-law and consigning his soul to the shades below.

He could scarcely look any of us in the face for a week or so, and, from that day to this, I have never heard his first wife's name pass his lips.—*Yankee Blade.*

How They Got Their Wives.

Recently there was a gathering of young married couples, and the conversation turned on the manner in which the wives had secured their husbands. One had paved the way to the altar by making a face at the fated one because she thought he had stared at her impudently. He admired her mettle and sought an introduction. Another had made the acquaintance of the man who is now her husband by [illegible] sousing him with a pan of [illegible] which she tossed out of [illegible] window into an alley just in [illegible] catch him as he was passing. The one that was, however, voted to be the most novel was the experience of a young man connected with the municipal government. The latter was in the habit of passing, on his way home the residence of a young lady who is now his better half, and one evening, out of a spirit of mischief, she "accidentally on purpose" turned the hose on him. He faced about, blushed violently, and stammered a "thank you" in response to her roguish smile, and from that moment he knew he was fated.—*Louisville Post.*

The Precocious Boston Girl.

The talk one hears from young children on Boston streets sometimes is amazing in the worldly knowledge it reveals. Hurrying down Cambridge Street yesterday to catch a car for over the bridge, a groupe of three little girls—hardly more than babies—were hurrying on ahead. "Yes," said one. "I play with her, and I think she's real nice, even if her father and mother are divorced. That makes it awful bad for the family, you know, and makes folks talk about them, but she ain't to blame." The air of worldly complacency with which the trio regarded the situation would have done credit to their elders; but it is impossible not to question what will be the result by and by—a help or a misfortune.—*Boston Advertiser.*

He Had Important Business.

"Oh, papa," she said with a blush. "Young Mr. Chestnut, who owns so many coal mines in Pennsylvania, is coming again this evening, and says he wants to see you on some important business."

"All right, my dear," responded the old man, chucking her playfully under the chin. "I guess I know what the young man wants."

That evening Mr. Chestnut came to the point at once:

"Mr. Hendricks," he said, boldly, "I want to ask you if you have laid in your winter's stock of coal?"—*New York Sun.*

THE CAMP FIRE.

Memories of Sheridan—Gettysburg—The Noble Trio—The First Etc.

Sheridan.

[Written for the Mail by E. A. B.]

Along the brown Potomac's curving banks
Where martial armies once in deadly strife
Contended for the nation's woe or weal,
The fields and glades are murmuring of peace,
As the still hero of the fateful hour
Is borne in mournful pomp to his last rest.
How like the vision of a dream the scene
That memory conjures from the mist of years.
When this dead soldier, of the heart of fire,
[illegible] with enthusiast zeal
Of [illegible] courage, and set war aflame.
The stories told in verse of gallant deeds
When valor was the soul of soul with men,
And the loud battle was the joy of earth,
Were [illegible] again for telling with his name
To round the period of brave applause.
[illegible]
[illegible]
The eternal spirit-peace has lulled to sleep
[illegible] his valiant and renowned career,
And crown with radiance "war's thrice-horrid front."
[illegible]
[illegible]
Who clasps the sturdy palm of welcome friend.
[illegible] cannon and the crash of arms
Was [illegible] hearing of his soul
[illegible]
[illegible] and fulfilled [illegible]
[illegible]
His spirit passed and coursed till man and [illegible]
[illegible] in courage and in purpose one.
[illegible] charge [illegible]
[illegible] down the Valley with destroying might.
[illegible] victory from wild despair,
And [illegible]
[illegible] campfires from the rebel [illegible]
And then again, when Cedar mountain's rocks
Gleamed red as Phlegethons had drenched her [illegible]
The single force of this undaunted man,
His saber flashing as his voice cheered on,
Turned ruinous feet triumphantly,
And won a field that valor's self had lost.
No foe dismayed him, and no peril checked.
Within him was the strength that scorn of death
And steadfast faith in self gives to the will
That counts no less but duty unperformed.
His was the soldier's task;
Beneath the flag whose starry azure was his benison,
To do or die was all the mission that he knew.
Not braver than [illegible] the wise
When deeds not all their own involve unnumbered lives,
He yet had that supreme contempt of means
That holds all sacrifices justly made;
If but the end essential be attained.
Where flashed the lightning of his sword,
Or rang the joyous [illegible] of his lusty cheer,
The boys in blue leaped forward with fresh zeal,
Revivified, encouraged, and made strong.
Faith in their leader multiplied their force,
Love for the little general nerved them on,
And from that first mad rush when Stuart fell
Unto the last wild swirl at red Five Forks,
The soldier, fit to rank in lustrous fame
With bravest of the brave outliving time,
Plucked still new laurels from each bloody field.
The world's gray annals shield no worthier name
Than his for proud memorial and love
Where patriot hearts to patriot daring thrill;
And in the realm of fancy where brave deeds
Gain glory from the poet's coloring pen
No warrior hero quickens bold romance
With goodlier valor or with doughtier grace
Than be addressed to war's most real decree.
Well may he lie within the nation's heart,
The murmuring ripple of Potomac's stream
The miserere of his last bivouac,
His sleep in that historic ground his sword
Did not the least to keep his country's shrine.
Peace to his ashes—modern errant knight,
Type of chivalry, bravest of the brave.

What Sheridan Did.

It is not every day in the year that the American may stop in his business cares and think of what such a soldier as Sheridan has done. We buried him under the shadows of green trees and in the times of plenty and peace. The blue and the gray met and forgave long before he went to the majority that is having its reunion in the "windowless palace of rest."

We can think for a little time of what this now silent soldier witnessed and faced and came in contact with. Here it is:

Cascades of the Columbia	April 28, 1856
Booneville	May 28, 29, 1862
Blackland	June, 1862
Donaldson's Cross Roads	June, 1862
Baldwin	June, 1862
Booneville	July 1, 1862
Ripley	July 28, 1862
Guntown	Aug. 15, 1862
Rienzi	Aug. 26, 1862
Perryville	Oct. 8, 1862
Tennessee campaign	Nov. 1862 to Sept. 1863
Stone river	Dec. 31, 1862 to Jan. 3, 1863
Eagleville	March 15, 1863
Fairfield	June 27, 1863
Winchester, Tenn	July 3, 1863
Cordon station	July 3, 1863
University	July 4, 1863
Chickamauga	Sept. 19-20, 1863
Missionary Ridge	Nov. 23-25, 1863
Chattanooga	Sept. 4—Dec. 4, 1863
Dandridge	June 17, 1864
Battles of the Wilderness:	
Todd's Tavern	May 5, 1864
Furnaces	May 6, 1864
Todd's Tavern, No. 2	May 7, 1864
Spotsylvania Court-House	May 8, 1864
Beaver Dam	May 10, 1864
Yellow Tavern	May 11, 1864
Meadow Bridge	May 12, 1864
Richmond	May 12, 1864
Hanovertown	May 27, 1864
Tolopotomy Creek	May 27, 1864
Hawes shop	May 28, 1864
Metadequin Creek	May 30, 1864
Cold Harbor	May 31, June 1, 1864
Trevillian Station	June 11, 1864
Mallory's Ford Cross Roads	June 12, 1864
Tun-tall Station	June 21, 1864
St. Mary's Church	June 24, 1864
Darbytown	July 28, 1864
Lee's Mills	July 30, 1864
Kernston	Aug. 11, 1864
Toll gate	Aug. 11, 1864
Kabletown	Aug. 26, 1864
Smithfield crossing of the Opequan	Aug. 29, 1864
Berryville	Sept. 3, 1864
Opequan Creek	Sept. 19, 1864
Fisher's Hill	Sept. 19, 1864
Tom's Brook	Oct. 9, 1864
Cedar Creek	Oct. 19, 1864
[illegible]	Nov. 12, 1864
Winchester Raid	Feb. 27 to March 25, 1865
Mount Crawford	March 1, 1865
Waynesboro	March 2, 1865
North Anna Bridges	March 11, 1865
Ashland	March 14, 1865
Richmond Campaign	April 1, 1865
Dinwiddie Court-House	March 31, 1865
Five Forks	April 1, 1865
[illegible]	April 1, 1865
Amelia Court-House	April 5, 1865
Jetersville	April 4, 1865
Sailor's Creek	April 6, 1865
Farmville	April 7, 1865
Appomattox Depot	April 8, 1865
Appomattox Court-House	April 9, 1865

The Forces at Gettysburg.

The battle of Gettysburg is remarkable not only for its results, but for the fierce and stubborn nature of the conflict itself. The armies on both sides were large, though not so large perhaps as to make the battle pre-eminent on that account. The figures on this point are interesting. Those given by the Comte de Paris may be accepted as obtained by careful investigation. The army of the Potomac, without French's division, which had remained at Frederick, numbered 167,251 men, but nearly 28,000 were in the hospitals, and more than 21,000 were on detached service. The number of men present with their corps was 112,988, and that of men under arms 99,455. About 5,000 men came as reinforcements under Stannard and Lockwood, making a total of effective forces of 105,000 men and 352 pieces of artillery. But 2,750 troops were on duty at headquarters: the cavalry numbering 10,500 were not seriously engaged; 3,000 to 4,000 were serving as additional guards near supply trains, batteries, etc., and there were probably 4,000 to 5,000 stragglers. The Comte de Paris therefore estimates the Union force seriously engaged at from 82,000 to 84,000 men. According to the official reports the Union loss was 2,834 killed, 13,709 wounded, including ten generals, and 6,645 prisoners, or 23,186 in all. But these figures do not tell the whole story. The hospital records show the burial of 3,575 Union corpses, and it is estimated that 1,000 or 1,100 died of their wounds. It is estimated that Lee brought on the battlefield for actual service 68,000 to 69,000 men and 250 guns. The Confederates had 2,665 killed, 12,599 wounded, including 13 generals, and 7,464 missing, or 22,728 in all, making their losses almost exactly the same as those of the Union forces, though the latter army was the larger by one-fourth. The losses were enormous, being 27 per cent. of the Union army and 6 per cent. of the Confederate army. They are proofs of the stubborn bravery of both the blue and the gray, which the survivors of to-day can recall with pride as well as with sorrow.

Grant, Sherman, Sheridan.

What a wonderful trio they were—the three generals whose names are as inseparably associated in our thoughts as they will be for all time to come on the page of history! Unlike in many ways, each of a distinct, strongly marked individuality, how they yet supplemented one another, and how loyal they were in their friendship for one another! It is pleasant now to think of that—that our great soldiers were so free from selfish jealousy and rejoiced so heartily in one another's successes and rewards. There is only one of them left now, the oldest of the three. The day when Sherman follows Grant and Sheridan—may it be still far distant, and may the intervening years be as full of peace and happiness as of honor!—will mark the close of a splendid and heroic chapter of the nation's story.—*Hartford Courant.*

The First.

General John A. Logan was the first Commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic to issue the first general order directing the observance of Memorial Day. Wrote he in that order:

Let us at the appointed time gather round their sacred remains and garland the passionless mounds above them with the choicest flowers of springtime; let us raise above them the dear old flag they saved from dishonor; let us in this solemn presence renew our pledges to aid and assist those whom they have left among us, sacred charges upon a nation's gratitude, the soldier's and sailor's widow and orphan.

Notes.

The sixteenth Indiana reunes, Oct. 3, at Connersville, Ind.

There are thirty-five Grand Army Posts in Philadelphia, Pa.

A soldiers' monument is to be erected at Allentown City, Pa.

Reunion Tenth Missouri Infantry, Topeka, Kan., Oct. 3 and 4.

The twelfth Kansas holds its reunion to Topeka, Kan., Oct. 2.

President Cleveland vetoes, on an average, one private pension bill a day.

Gen. Benjamin Harrison has been for many years a member of George H. Thomas Post, No. 17, Department of Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic.

Reunions of veterans at farm-houses are becoming popular. Down East they take the lead. Socially they are more enjoyable than the reunions held in large villages and cities.

The bondholder has been paid since 1862 $2,321,058,484 as interest; the old soldiers have been as pensions since 1862 $793,866,102, leaving the bondholder an excess over the old soldier of $1,527,222,382.

The Rev. Albert C. White, of Amesbury, Mass., now claims the honor of being the youngest soldier. He was but 9 years and 29 days old when he was mustered in as a drummer of Company D, Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteers.

The whole number of men called for by President Lincoln from 1861 to 1865 was 2,942,748. The number obtained was 2,859,723, a shortage of only 78,025. The number of men drafted was 163,049. Number of colored troops, 186,097.

A monument has been erected on the spot where General Hancock fell, wounded, during Pickett's charge. It is of granite, 8 feet 6 inches in height, and bears the inscription: "Major General Winfield Scott Hancock; wounded July 3, 1863. Erected by friends and comrades."

CURRENT EVENTS.

The Canadian potato crop has thus far made excellent progress.

The production of the 7,900,000 acres of cotton in Texas is 1,500,000 bales.

The total production of sugar in the Empire of China is placed at 250,000 tons.

The lobsters recently planted on the California coast are said to be thriving finely.

Considerable invoices of sugar from Europe are being made by the New York refineries.

A gigantic trust has been formed to control the Minnesota and Wisconsin lumber interests.

The treasury department has purchased less than $32,000,000 of bonds in more than [illegible] days.

Corn canning is now in full blast in Maryland and Virginia. In New England the season is later than usual.

Since Jan. 1, the coroner of Chicago has held inquests on 156 dead human bodies killed in the streets at railroad crossings.

During 1887 there were 45,500 tons beet sugar sent to Spain. Of late years France has been furnishing a heavy percentage of this amount.

A late dispatch from the Columbia river states that the total salmon pack there was 33,000,000 to 540,000 cases, of which about 40,000 cases were seconds.

The best beeves sell in Chicago at 6¼ cents a pound on the foot, and yet in that centre of meat supply the butcher charges twenty-five cents a pound for good steak.

New York city is receiving fifty or sixty cars of Delaware and Maryland peaches daily. Reports from New Jersey indicate a very heavy yield of peaches this season.

The total shipments of foreign onions to the port of New York from Liverpool from April 1st, to date amount to 13,188 cases, 1,111 crates, 3,011 bags, 688 baskets and 480 packages.

The Massachusetts cattle commissioners, after due investigation, report that hog cholera in the state is spread by feeding swill containing germs of the disease brought from the west in fresh pork.

It is proposed to combine the flour mills and bakeries of London in one great establishment where the work may be done in immense ovens under scientific management, and at a material saving in expense.

Some people, who have observed that medicine ordered by the doctor is seldom more than half used, get ahead of the druggist by finding out what he charges for the whole prescription, and then ordering half of it.

A fire was started in New York city by the crossing of two telegraph wires. The contact of the wires produced sparks which ignited a telegraph pole close to the buildings which were soon in flames, creating considerable damage.

Six cities of the union are provided with electric roads by which 3,500,000 people are annually carried, and twelve other cities have them in process of construction, and in thirty-seven others companies have formed for the building of similar roads.

A tea-train of sixteen cars arrived in New York last week in a little less than seven days from Tacoma, W. T., via the Northern Pacific, Chicago, Burlington and Northern Chicago and Atlantic and Erie. The run over the Erie is said to have been made at the rate of forty miles an hour.

While the most rapid cannon shots scarcely attain a velocity of 600 yards a second, over 1,500 knots per hour, meteorites are known to penetrate the air with a velocity of 44,000 or even 63,000 yards per second, a [illegible] which raises the air at once to a temperature of 4,000° to 6,000° centigrade.

One of the leading produce merchants in Liverpool, England, writes under date of Aug. 11, that American butter is arriving more freely, but prices are still too high to permit active movement, and again immense sales of oleomargarine, which is gaining ground, crowds out the demand for genuine butter.

In localities along the Hudson river the Buffalo moth is so numerous as to occasion untold trouble and effect extensive injury in those parts. All efforts and remedies have alike seemed fruitless, and it is said that there housewives do not fasten down the carpets as they have to be so frequently taken up on account of the pests.

In building large houses in the crowded cities of the east capitalists have, in many cases, prepared the roofs for purposes of social enjoyment. One theater is mentioned as having a summer garden and promenade upon its roof and many private-house owners are availing themselves of the advantage of their elevated roofs over the lower levels in warm weather.

It has been remarked that a person frequently using a telephone always employs one particular ear in receiving messages over the wires. It has also been observed that the same person invariably turns that particular ear to catch the words of any speaker. This, it is claimed, is because of a refined sense of sound produced by the constant use of the telephone. Such is termed a "telephone ear."

A brickyard in Freetown, a small California town, lately sprang into prominence through the discovery of gold in the composition of its brick. When it became known that there was gold in the yard the owner commenced working it, and the great piles of brick on hand suddenly acquired a market value of twenty-five cents each. One house constructed of these brick is about to be torn down by the owner to get the gold.

The New York state forest commission from their reserve of 43,000 acres in Ulster county, have succeeded in locating an experimental deer park for breeding purposes. The lot selected, 195 acres, is on the banks of the mountain stream, Neversink river, 1½ miles from Big Indian station on the Ulster and Delaware railroad, thirty-three miles from Kingston. Bears are frequent, though there are no deer. The ruffled grouse and partridge abound.

A German company has patented a process for producing surface colorations upon articles made of copper, zinc or brass. Upon the first named metal it is possible to develop all the colors of the rainbow, and upon zinc the same, if formed of such thickness as to permit of chasing the surface. The most important application of this invention seems to be in the imitation of antique bronze, the results in this direction being very satisfactory, both in the matter of durability and resemblance.

A married couple residing in Brooks county, Ga., so the story runs, became very much alarmed because they appeared to be losing their eyesight. They wiped and rubbed their spectacles, rubbed and wiped them, and went over it all again and again, and yet the vision was not improved. Finally, and all at once, their sight was fully restored. Then the truth flashed upon them. In some unaccountable way the [illegible] had been changed, each wearer getting the wrong pair, and in some other unaccountable way they had been changed back again.

Small Fruit Farms.

The first farmer was a gardner and a fruit grower. His labor consisted in caring for the trees that yielded the fruits on which he subsisted. In tropical countries where fruits ripen through the year, men still largely live on the products of the banana, which it has been said produces a greater amount of nutriment per acre than any kind of grain. It is quite possible that some kinds of small fruits, and especially the grape, might contest with the banana for supplying man's wants for food from small areas. The small fruits are veritable foods and not mere relishes as they are too often considered. If used as food more extensively mankind would be healthier and happier. Then fruit growing as it confesses to this result, is a benefit to the race. By diversifying farm labor it also helps to make all branches of farming more profitable.

In some sections of country, where fruit generally succeeds, the devotion of entire farms to the growing of fruit has become quite common and is liable to be still more so. It is every year more evident that for exclusive grain growing of any kind the eastern farmer cannot compete with the great west. In fact, the western farmer is himself hard pushed to compete successfully in wheat production with the wheat of Russia and India. It is this which with a few years has so largely stimulated the making of butter and cheese at the west. There is money in dairy products for western farmers on cheap lands especially as these enable them better than grain growing to maintain the fertility of their soil. But with the last monopolizing grain and dairy products what is there for the eastern farmer?

Fruit growing seems the most natural answer to this inquiry. There are many advantages in this kind of farming. It does away with the need of expensive machinery required in grain growing or the more expensive outfit in cows needed by the dairyman. By dividing attention between a variety of fruits, the farmer can provide something to do the most of the time and some revenue through a large part of the year. This kind of business necessitates the subdivision of farms. It is impossible for a man to properly care for more than a few acres of small fruits and a part of his land should be in apples, pears and quinces, which require less continuous care during the growing season than do the various kinds of berries.

The change to this kind of farming should be made gradually. Only the small fruits will pay anything for the first two of three years. Strawberries give their best crop a year after planting. Raspberries and blackberries are a year later, but will bear several crops without needing to be renewed. Grapes the third year after planting ought to yield enough to pay for the labor of that year; and if properly pruned and trained they will increase in value for many years. There is some money in grapes even at the very low prices they sell for in a glutted market. The man who gets two cents a pound for grapes, if he has a fair crop, receives better pay for his labor than the farmer in almost any other branch of business. It is besides a pleasant task to cultivate and prune the grapevine, to say nothing of harvesting and marketing it.

We do not believe there is serious danger of overdoing the production of any kind of good fruit. If the market is glutted and prices are low it is usually more the fault of inferior quality, deficient distribution than of excessive supply. To some extent the choicest fruit makes its own market; but it needs some business enterprise and push to bring producer and consumer together. Farmers sometimes complain that the middle man takes too large a share of the profits. If he does so it is the fault of farmers themselves in not combining together. In almost every town, neighborhood are families doing without fruits who would gladly buy them if brought to their doors as they are in the city. It is rather odd that while fruits and vegetables are altogether grown in the country, people have been obliged to go to the city markets to obtain them.

This arises mainly from the fact that fruit growing is made incidental to other farming or is so extensive that only wholesale methods of disposing of fruit are practicable. But the middleman is obliged to take an extreme profit out of fruits because of their perishable character. It is for this reason that fruit growers should, so far as possible, market the products of their land themselves. This necessarily limits the area they can cultivate and care for, including harvesting and marketing, though extra help will always be needed when the fruit is ready to be gathered, to have the crop saved without waste.

Can a farmer make a fair living and provide competency against old age from fruit growing on small areas? Thousands are doing this and there is room for many more. It is not a business that dazzles with ambitious hopes of enormous profits. No branch of farming offers such tempting prizes of great wealth as do the mercantile and professional careers. But there are also fewer blanks. Most of the failures in farming come from trying to do too much. This is true of fruit grow g than of anything else, for the reason that most of the work requires greater care than can be given on an extensive scale.—*American Cultivator.*

Early Plowing for Wheat.

In the winter wheat-growing regions early preparations of the seed bed has always been considered important. The reason why was for a long time either not thought of or not understood. To insure the vicissitudes of winter the wheat plant must have a firm but not deep root, spreading near the surface rather than striking down. Early plowing favors all these conditions. It makes the soil compact, provided the after cultivation is shallow. There is then a seed bed two or three inches deep, with a well hardened stratum of compact soil trampled down by teams and the pressing of harrows, drags and other implements over it. In the days when sheep were part of the stock on every wheat grower's farm their trampling over the plowed soil helped largely further to compact it, and was as helpful to increase the yield as was the enrichment of the soil from their droppings.

Most wheat is now grown after crops of spring grain, and it is equally as necessary to get the plowing done early as it was when the summer fallow was the prevailing method of preparation for wheat seeding. The stubble is itself an injury to the seed bed. It helps to hold up the furrow under which it is turned, and some time is required for it to be pressed down and rotted. The manurial value of the straw is next to nothing, and is more than offset by the injury it does to the seed bed by making it too light and dry. In most cases for wheat the seed bed will be better to have the stubble of the summer grain burned over before plowing. This has the further advantage of destroying many injurious insects. The Hessian fly, we believe, sometimes attacks spring barley, owing it is "crinkle down" as it begins to head. In such cases the fly may be propagated in scattering grain after the barley crop until the wheat, its more natural home, was up.

One of the chief advantages of early plowing of stubble land is in getting the scattering grain up and out of the way before wheat is sown. It should be cultivated after plowing. Seed sown after plowing, to particles lumps near the surface, and also to compress the furrow bane sin the shallow seed bed. On no account should this cultivation be deeper than two or three inches, and, perhaps, an inch of depth, might be better still if there were frequent rains about seeding time. Rain helps to compact the seed bed for wheat better even than cultivation. A heavy storm that leaves the plowed land almost as hard on the surface as the road bed is really better for drilling over than can be made by any cultivation. To go on with harrow or drag immediately after plowing is to leave the seed too deeply that the drill will put the seed down to too great depth. If the rain comes just about the right time for seeding do not wait for further cultivation, as it will usually do more harm than good. And until rain comes there is little use in sowing wheat. Better wait long past the season for a favorable seeding time than cover the seed deeply in a seed bed of fine dust, and then have rains come after and compact the soil above it. Wheat thus sown is pretty sure to winter kill, as thousands of farmers, who put in their crop under these circumstances last fall, can now testify.—*American Cultivator.*

A Bit o Human Nature.

Among the pieces in which self-revealing scraps of human nature crop out are railway stations. In one the other day, says the Boston *Record*, a big, brawny Irish woman, whose good clothes showed that her condition in the world had risen in a ratio rather too rapid for her "culture," went up to the office to purchase an out-of-town ticket for herself and little girl. At the same moment a male acquaintance of hers, who was about the same business, forestalled her offices and got her the tickets, and then gallantly, if a trifle haltingly, refused to take the money.

"Ah, botheration to ya," cried the woman in rough, good-humored bad nature, "don't ye be for puttin' me under obligations to ye like that; the more so when I don't need it!" and then in a sort of rallying aside: "Faith, if I did maybe it's pigskin yer pocketbook would be made of."

"How so?" asked the man.

"Grunt; a long time before it opened," she added promptly. The man took the money.

"A Little Aconite."

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has christened an old liquor with a new name. She told an interviewer lately that she invariably took a little aconite before going on the stage to steady her nerve. It turned out that this aconite was rimest Scotch whisky.

They Separated.

A well-to-do old bachelor in Oakland, Cal., concluded to marry, but after a week's trial he and his wife agreed to separate. They had not quarreled, but in six single days he had kept bachelor's hall and still insists upon do ng all the housework, because he liked his own way best. As the lady understood that part of the work to be n her contract, she is determined to dissolve a partnership which promises her a life of inactivity.

A pretty hard rub—A Turkish bath.—*Puck.*

Broke Into the Wrong Game.

"I was crossing the Atlantic in a Cunarder," said he, "several years ago, and poker flourished most abundantly in the smoking room. It was rather a big game most of the time, but my luck was good and I stuck till the finish. On the third day the steward of the smoking room, a rather superior sort of an Englishman, asked to be allowed to take a hand. I told him he'd better stay out, but he persisted and we let him in. He might have played poker all right in England with Englishmen, but he didn't know enough to come in with four or five Yankees and a couple of Illinois legislators. I suppose he lost fifteen pounds to me the first sitting. Most of it he lent to me.

"When the game was over and the steward was going off with a long face I called him back. I gave him the money I had won from him and told him to avoid Americans at cards. 'You think, you blasted Britishers, that you know poker,' I said, 'but you don't. Yankee and western poker players a darned sight smarter every time.'

He took the money and the advice."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Rubinstein's Photographic Treasures.

Rubinstein, the pianist, has many photographs, but none that he cherishes more dearly than one of which he is accustomed to relate the following tale. He was, at the very outset of his professional career, about to give his first concert at a town in Russian Poland—Rubinstein eat at the box office all day, but not a single person came to buy tickets, and the young musician had a sinking feeling at his heart. At last, however, a Polish Jew entered, and threw down a rouble, asking for six seats. This rouble proved the first of many thousands of coins that the artist was to pocket during his career. Years afterward Rubinstein again passed through this Polish town, met his friendly Jew of old, and had him photographed. This counterfeit the pianist has ever since had with now for many roubles.—New York Tribune.

Siberia's New Waterway.

A new waterway in Siberia will connect the rivers Obi and Yenisaei, and will utilize the river Obi and its branch the Ket—the Samoyedes—and Yassuja—an outlet of the "Great Lake"—on one side, and on the other the Yenisaei, with its tributaries, the Great and Little Kass. A cutting 42 miles long, between the Great Lake and the Little Kass will complete the connection between the two rivers. The difference of level between the Great Lake and the river Obi is 65½ feet, which will necessitate eight locks being built, the difference between the Great Lake and the Yenisaei there is a fall of nearly 174 feet which will be got over by twenty-five locks. The Great Lake is 6½ feet deep. The cutting through it is 12 feet 6 feet wide and 4.1 feet deep. The total amount of excavation is 719,680 cubic yards, of which 76,009 cubic yards have to be dug out. The works were commenced in 1883 and will be finished this year, the estimated cost being 8,000,000 roubles.—London Standard.

Fortunes in Frogs.

Any man who has a pond on his farm can try the experiment of raising his own frogs, says the Boston Journal. First, let him buy six pairs of fine New Jersey breeders, and dump them into the pond. With these for a starter, you may select a quantity of domestic batchins, and then you will have the nucleus of a fortune. Don't interfere with the water supply for a year, any more than to keep your growing stock well supplied with food. They require an abundance, but one may run very much dainty in his taste, the account will be light. For a young farm two barrels a day of hotel table scraps will keep the frogs in splendid shape, so that at the end of twelve months you can begin marketing all that you can fish out at the same price as spring chickens. Give me the time and frogs and I will venture that at the end of two years I will be living on an income of $5,000, and my frogs will pay all my expenses.

An Old Indian Pupil.

The Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., has the oldest pupil of any educational institution in the United States. He is more than 90 years of age. Crazy Head is his name, and he was once chief of the Crow nation. He was a bold warrior and made quite free in summons to learn the ways of the white man, and is now receiving instructions in blacksmithing. During the coming winter he will attend school. He is now in vigorous health, and has a more refined face than is often found in his race. He is described as patient, and there is something almost pathetic about his longing to learn the customs of civilization before he dies.—Boston Transcript.

A Lucky Man.

Mr. Frank Lawrence Dant held one-twentieth of ticket No. 8,894 which drew the first capital prize of $300,000 in The Louisiana State Lottery on the 7th inst. The $15,000 was collected through the Citizens' National Bank of Louisville. Mr. Dant is rather prepossessing in personal appearance, is twenty-six feet high and weighs 150 pounds. He is an intelligent and affable gentleman, only twenty-two years old and unmarried. He was educated at St. Mary's College, and learned book-keeping at the Southern Business College, Louisville. For three years he kept books for his father, Mr. W. L. Dant, proprietor of a large distillery of au old brand of pure Kentucky whisky at Dant's station, fourteen miles from Lebanon, Marion county, Ky.

Only a few days before the position of time-keeper for the Knoxville division of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and clerk of assistant master of trains at a salary of $80 per month, and is stationed at the railroad, one mile from Stanford, Ky. His good fortune has not turned his head, for he intends to hold on to his place, hoping by close application to business he will be promoted.

For two years he persisted in purchasing tickets in The Louisiana State Lottery. Four months since he organized a club, of which he was elected, and continued to buy tickets. Last month he drew $25, and on the 7th came the big prize. His club paid out what was due the club, and will invest his portion in some safe speculation, and continue to cycle and count fickle fortune as heretofore.

To make a long story short—Send it to the editor of a newspaper.

Half Rate Excursions.

The first of the series of Harvest excursions via the Missouri Pacific railway and Iron Mountain route to Arkansas and Texas, will leave September 25th, October 9th and 23d. Tickets will be sold at one fare for the round trip with a limit of thirty days to return and ample stop-over privileges.

Damascus is the oldest city in the world.

Log Cabins are fast going out of style as fashionable residences. Log Cabins will, however, always have a place in American history, as they were the most prominent feature of our country's early social life. The pioneers were strong, rugged, healthy people. Take a cabin built of Consumption Remedy is a reproduction of one of the best of the old time roots and herbs remedies, which kept them well. Positively cures "Dippeeanoe" as a stomach tonic.

Boiling Well in Georgia.

Professor Lawson E. Brown reports quite a phenomenon on his plantation in Burke county, Ga. He has a well three 100 feet deep, with about forty feet of water in it. About three months ago the water began to boil up with a roar distinctly heard at some distance. The disturbance continued for weeks, then ceased for a short time, and began again with equal vigor. The tenant on the place has ceased using the well on the bottom, discovering no cause to produce the phenomenon.—Chicago Herald.

FIVE CHEAP HARVEST EXCURSIONS

Rare Chance to View the Wonderful Crops of the West, Southwest and Northwest.

The most abundant ever known. Come and see for yourself. The Great Rock Island Route offers you the inducements of lowest rates, and a delightful journey in its splendid equipment.

Dates of excursions: Leave Chicago September 11 and 25, and October 9 and 23 (1888), for Kansas, Nebraska, Northwestern Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota.

Rate: One fare for the round trip. Tickets first-class and good 30 days for return passage. Improve this opportunity. You may never have another in a season's time. Be sure your tickets read via the Great Rock Island Route, which has its own lines to principal points in all these states.

Write for full particulars, address Wm. Rickey, Passenger Agent, Davenport, Iowa, or E. A. Holbrook, G. T. & P. A., Chicago.

Never kick unless you find you are getting the worst of it.

Now the Millionaires and Judges Take It.

Our Massachusetts Moxie is rapidly creeping up to the crown of high office. Col. Bennett, the Philadelphia eight mill fountain, says it saves him and he intends to build a monument to it in Fairmount Park. Judge Brewster, of the Supreme Court, takes large on it, too. First-class Moxie sold under a positive guarantee, and rich men put it on their sideboards. On the street, five Moxies are sold by the glass to one of anything else.

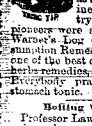
Herr Ropft, of Germany, has declined a baronetcy.

Medicated Salt Sea Bath. Dr. Hand. Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

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

If this country must have a natural flower why not take the shad-rose?

Before slates were invented people multiplied on the face of the earth.



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For The Nervous The Debilitated The Aged

CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Liver Disease, and all affections of the Kidneys.

AS A NERVE TONIC, It Strengthens and Quiets the Nerves.

AS AN ALTERATIVE, It Purifies and Enriches the Blood.

AS A LAXATIVE, It acts mildly, but surely, on the Bowels.

AS A DIURETIC, It Regulates the Kidneys and Cures their Diseases.

Recommended by professional and businessmen. Price $1.00. Sold by druggists. Send for circulars.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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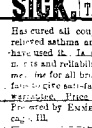
FOR THE SICK. Ellert's Extract of TAR AND WILD CHERRY

Has cured all coughs, colds, bronchitis, and relieved asthma and consumption for all who have used it. In use and sold more than all the rest and reliability! It is a sure and safe remedy for all bronchial troubles and never fails to give satisfaction. Try it under a full realization of its merits. Large bottles. Prepared by ELLERT PROPRIETARY CO., Chicago, Ill.



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To Wagon Stations.
Leaves Corner Court and Water Streets, East Side of River, Binghamton, N. Y.
Every Day Except Sunday, at 4 P. M.
JONES BROS. & CO. BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Would you know the keen delight
Of a wholesome appetite,
Unrestrained by colic's dire,
Headache's curse, or fever's fire,
Thoughts morose, or lier chills?
Then use Dr. Pierce's Pellets—
Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets—the original and only Little Liver Pills; 25 cents a vial.

A cancel will work seven or eight days without drinking.

A Business-like Offer.

For many years the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy have offered in good faith, $500 reward for a case of Nasal Catarrh that they cannot cure. The Remedy is sold by druggists at only 50 cents. This wonderful remedy has fairly won its way to its widely world-wide fame. If you have dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; if the eyes are weak, watery and inflamed; if there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice being changed and has a nasal twang; the breath offensive; smell and taste impaired; dizziness, mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility, you are suffering from nasal catarrh, or may reasonably expect your disease, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. Thousands of cases annually, from the simplest to the most offensive and loathsome, manifesting all of the above symptoms, result in consumption and end in the grave. No disease is more common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood, or more unsuccessfully treated by physicians.

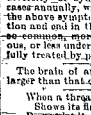
The brain of an elephant is somewhat larger than that of a man.

When a threatening lung disorder,
Shows its first premonitory symptoms,
Do not let it create the terror—
Quell it with activity.

Many a patient, young or olden,
Owes a quick recovery
All to Dr. Pierce's Golden
Medical Discovery.

Ill. is Illinois, but it doesn't follow that Illinois is ill.

ST. JACOBS OIL



For NEURALGIA, CURES CHRONIC Cases PROMPTLY and PERMANENTLY.

No Return of Pain. Cures Positively.

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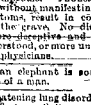
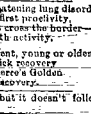
ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM



I suffered from catarrh 12 years. The dropping in the throat was nauseating. My nose is almost stopped daily. Since first days use of Ely's Cream Balm have had no trouble. Soreness is entirely gone. D. G. Davis, with Dustin Budget.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents by mail or at Druggists. Circulars free. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren st., New York.

HAY-FEVER



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CASH ASSETS $190,000,000.
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Why Don't

You take Hood's Sarsaparilla, if you have impure blood, have lost your appetite, feel that tired feeling, or are troubled by sick headache, dyspepsia or biliousness. It has accomplished wonders for thousands of afflicted people, and, if given a fair trial, is certainly worthy a trial from you. "I have been troubled a great deal with headache, but on reporting to Hood's Sarsaparilla, and feel as much as any one could, and be about my work." Mrs. A. Swetman, 10 Pearl Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich. "I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for the good I derive from it myself, grumble stronger every day." A. Swetman, 10 Pearl Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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

100 Doses One Dollar

Solid Truth!

THERE IS NO BETTER CATHARTIC NO BETTER LIVER MEDICINE THAN THE WORLD-RENOWNED

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

For Sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cts. per box. 5 boxes for $1.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philada., Pa., receipt of price.

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Any book learned in one reading. Mind wandering cured. Self-confidence, Will, Speech, Energy, etc., Great inducements to correspondence. Prospectus with opinions of Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, Richard Proctor, Mark Twain, Joaquin Miller, Dr. Minot J. Savage, Hon. Jas. G. Blaine, Jr., Rev. Joseph Cook, Prof. A. LOISSETTE, 37 Fifth Ave., New York.

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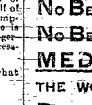

I prescribe and fully endorse Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have used it in my practice for many years, and it has never failed to relieve. H. B. HEDRICK, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

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Book-keeping, Shorthand, Telegraphing, and English studies. Actual business and large practice in the week. Three first-class pennmen employed. For circulars address, with stamp, Prof. J. E. Zollars, Manager, G. R. Hathbun, Proprietor, Omaha, Neb.

ASTHMA CURED

German Asthma Cure Never fails to relieve the most distressing cases. Sufferers should not delay. Also cures Catarrh, Hay Fever and Bronchitis. Send for circulars and testimonials. Sold by druggists. $1.25 and 50c. Sample free. Dr. R. SCHIFFMANN, St. Paul, Minn.

$75.00 to $250.00 A MONTH can be made by any active man or woman. We want an Agent in every town who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Any one can do the work properly without previous training. A few vacancies to locate and control the trade in unoccupied districts. We furnish a complete outfit, including Fine Horse Harness, Robes, etc., and guarantee the business to be as represented. Reference required. Address, with stamp, P. O. Box 1,000, Augusta, Maine.

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Any Soldier, Prisoner in Pensions, Widow, Child or Dependent Relative, now entitled to one, or more. Send for new laws. C. B. KELLOGG & CO., Attys., Washington, D. C.

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Treated and cured without the knife. Book on treatment sent free. Address DR. D. M. BYE, Indianapolis, Ind.

GOLD

Lives at home and makes more money working for him than anything else in the world. Either sex. Costly outfit free. Terms also free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

A WET HEN

We offer for sale a wet hen (not dyke) a garment that will keep him dry in the hardest storm. It is called POWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER. It is the finest thing a Cow-boy all over the land. With them on he can defy the fiercest Wet and Weather. Coat is Power's Fish Brand Slicker.

Ask for the "FISH BRAND" Slicker. If your dealer does not have the FISH BRAND, send for descriptive catalogue. A. J. TOWER, 70 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.

TO MAKE
A DELICIOUS BISCUIT

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
DWIGHT'S "COW BRAND" SODA.
AND TAKE NO OTHER.

DWIGHT'S SODA

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

The Wayne Herald.

BOSWORTH & McNEAL, Editors.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 27, 1888.

Official Paper of Town and County.

Largest Circulation of any Paper in Wayne County.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

For Vice President,
LEVI P. MORTON
Of New York.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
JOHN M. THAYER.

For Lieutenant Governor,
GEORGE D. MEIKLEJOHN.

For Secretary of State,
GILBERT L. LAWS.

For Treasurer,
J. E. HILL.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,
THOMAS H. BENTON.

For Attorney General,
WILLIAM LEESE.

For Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings,
JOHN STEEN.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
GEORGE B. LANE.

For Electors,
GEORGE H. HASTINGS,
H. C. RUSSELL,
M. M. BUTLER,
JAMES McNERVY,
CHARLES F. IDDINGS.

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

For County Attorney,
W. M. WRIGHT.

For County Commissioner, 1st District,
CHAS. ERXLEBEN.

For County Commissioner, 3rd District,
A. H. CARTER.

Precinct Chairmen.

Brenna, A. Lindsay,
Chapin Henry Joyner,
Logan, Levi Biltz,
Hancock, John Elliott,
Hunter, D. Cunningham,
Leslie, L. Wade,
Wayne, T. J. Steele,
Wilbur, J. E. Hanson,
Spring Branch, E. Behmer,
Sioux City, R. C. Osborn,
Deer Creek, I. W. Steele,
Plum Creek, W. W. Delahoyde.

Republican Senatorial Convention.

The Republican convention for the 11th Senatorial district of Nebraska, will be held at the Pacific Hotel, in Norfolk, on the 10th day of October, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for State Senator and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. The several counties comprising the said district are entitled to delegates as follows: Madison, 8, Wayne, 3, Pierce, 4, Stanton, 4.

It appears that by the act of the last legislature redistricting the state the 11th senatorial district is without an organized Republican central committee, therefore this call is signed by the chairmen of county central committees of the counties comprising the 11th Senatorial District.

Dated this 22d day Sept. 1888.

H. E. Wood, Madison Co.
A. B. Slater, Wayne Co.
D. W. Elliott, Pierce Co.
A. McFarland, Stanton Co.

Wheat has gone beyond a dollar, selling at Minneapolis last week for $1.03½.

The West Point Republican wants a prohibitory amendment submitted so that it can be defeated, which the Republican thinks can be done easier now than a few years hence.

W. J. Connell, of Omaha, was nominated for congress in the first district by the republicans last week on the ninetieth ballot. The first district will have a republican representative the next term.

The democrats of this senatorial district unite in petitioning Dr. Bear to become their candidate for state senator. The Dr., however, tells us that however much he may feel honored and complimented by the confidence reposed in him by his fellow democrats, it will be impossible for him to accept the nomination, and he must decline it absolutely.—Norfolk News.

We learned on Monday from as high authority as the editor of the Pender Times that Wayne county in this state, and the whole of the state of Arkansas will be carried in November by the Union labor party. What a note that will make in the solid south and make a little leak in Nebraska!—Lyons Mirror.

What the editor of the Pender Times doesn't know of the political situation in Wayne county would make a very large volume. The Mirror need give itself no uneasiness about the "little leak in Nebraska." There are a few republicans in Wayne county yet.

Judge Crawford, of West Point, was nominated for state senator last week by the democrats.

Father Martin has sold the Dakota City Argus, and "The Conflict" will now probably end.

This whole section of country is getting such an advertising at Sioux City as it never had before.

The spread of the yellow fever in the south has caused a panic among the people, and all who can get away are fleeing for their lives.

The democrats pretend that they are going to cut Thayer's majority down to a very small figure, and some of the very sanguine ones talk of electing McShane, but the real campaign is behind all this bluster. The position McShane has his eye on is a seat in the United States senate and a desperate effort will be made to capture the next legislature for this purpose. On election day every vote that can be bought or traded for will be cast for the democratic candidates for the legislature, and every thing else on the ticket will be sacrificed to gain them. The scheme will amount to nothing if the republicans are on their guard.

At the democratic representative convention Tuesday afternoon Henry Ley, of this place, was nominated for representative. The result of the convention is quite a surprise all around, as it had been generally expected that in the event of the nomination of a Wayne county man, that R. H. Wilbur would carry off the honor, but the delegates from Stanton county thought that Mr. Wilbur would not run well in their county, and so Mr. Ley was nominated, with the idea that he would get a larger vote. The nomination is a strong one, but the delegates largely overestimated the number of republican votes he will get. In a presidential year, and especially in voting for members of the legislature who will next winter elect a United States senator, party lines will be closely drawn, and many of Mr. Ley's republican friends, who esteem him as a man and like him as a friend, will oppose him as strongly as they can. The republicans of the district must understand that a vote for a democratic candidate for senator or representative this year is a vote for John A. McShane for United States senator from Nebraska, and a vote against electing a republican successor to Senator Manderson. That is the real fight this year in Nebraska, no matter how much the democracy may endeavor to disguise it. This district must send a republican to the legislature, and if a good nomination is made, the republican nominee can be easily elected, but it will not do for the republicans to sit down with folded hands and let matters take their own course. Mr. Ley is personally popular, and he is a "rustler", and if the republican nominee is to get the full party vote in Wayne county each republican must do his duty during the campaign and at the polls.

William E. Curtis, special correspondent of the Chicago News, sends a long special to his paper on the situation in New York, and gives it as his unqualified opinion that Harrison will carry the state. Mr. Curtis is a shrewd and careful observer and the News can certainly not be charged with any particular friendliness for the republican ticket. The following is an extract from his letter;

If the election depends upon New York—and people generally conceive that it does—Benjamin Harrison will be our next president. There seems scarcely room for a doubt that he will carry this state, and democrats who have been about much concede it. I met W. E. Kerfoot, of Chicago, on the streets yesterday, and, as everybody knows, he is a democrat and a man not given to wild words for hasty conclusions. I asked him what he knew about politics.

"It's all one sided here," he said, "and Harrison will carry this state by 20,000 majority. I never saw such a change. It seems as if the bottom had dropped out of the democratic party in New York."

"How do you explain it?"

"Well, a good many democrats are going to vote against Cleveland on account of the tariff; others are dissatisfied with the way he has distributed the offices. Everybody wanted an office, of course, and there weren't enough to go around. Then some of the appointments were bad, and disgusted people who had expected better things. The men who have been the most active in the democratic party, at least a good many of them, are lying back this year, and doing nothing. Even if they vote for Cleveland when the time comes, most of the mugwumps will vote for Harrison, and the republicans are more united and enthusiastic than they have been for years."

Mr. Kerfoot's opinion is shared by almost every unprejudiced man I meet, and the effect is felt at the democratic headquarters, tho' the managers there still talk loudly and cock at doubters.

The fact is that the men who subscribed most liberally to the Cleveland fund four years ago are indifferent this year, or are working on the other side. Mr. H. K. Thurber, for example, the head of the largest grocery house in the world, was enthusiastic for Cleveland in 1884, and gave $20,000 to the democratic national committee. I met him yesterday at the Chase national bank and he told me he was putting in about half his time electioneering for Harrison; that he had spoken at a republican meeting every night this week, and expected to speak almost every night from now until November 7.

"I thought you were a great Cleveland man," said I.—

"So I was," he replied, "but I have quit. I like Cleveland, but he has repudiated his first letter of acceptance, has violated his pledges to the civil service reformers, has sold himself to the south, and I can't stand his free trade policy. Harrison will carry this state by 25,000 majority, and will be elected. There will be a tidal wave in November like that of 1884.

Wayne, Nebraska, Sept. 23, 1888.

To the Public: Whereas, Richard O. Stringer, having attained the age of 18 years; and desiring to transact business for himself and in his own name and for his own benefit, I, Mark Stringer, his father hereby give and grant unto the said R. O. Stringer his time from this date, that he may so work, labor and receive the benefits, therefor, free and clear of any claim or right I might have by virtue of our relationship, intending by these presents to give him the full benefit of his time and services in as free and clear a manner as he would have if he had attained his majority, and extending to him as far as I am able, the right and power to contract for himself in his own name, and do any other thing that he may be required to transact his own business free and uninterrupted, so far as I may be interested.

MARK STRINGER.

In presence of N. G. Bentley.

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 cents per box. For sale by Wightman & McFarland

If you are thinking of buying
A Sewing Machine
—CALL ON—
J. H. WARD, Agent,
Singer Manufacturing Co.
WAYNE, NEB.
Office in Davies' Book Store.

L. S. WINSOR'S
Blacksmith Shop
Second door west of Harrington's.
HORSE SHOEING
A specialty, and all work guaranteed to be first class.

MONEY
TO LOAN
On Improved or Unimproved Lands
And desirable Town Residences.
LONG OR SHORT TIME.
Low Rates of Interest.
Money Furnished when Papers are Made out.
No Delays.
If you wish to get a Loan on the Best Terms,
Call on or Address,
NORTHROP & WELCH,
Attorneys at Law.
WAYNE NEBRASKA.

6 Fine Poland China Boars
For Sale.
Stock Recorded in A. P. C. Records.
HUDSON E. FEATHER, Raiser.

OUR PLATFORM!
We Pledge ourselves in favor of
PROTECTION of customers from overcharge, Adulterations and misstatements,
FREE TRADE for everyone with the merchant who does most for his customers.
PROHIBITION of monopolistic rings, inflated values, and oppressive high prices,
REDUCTION of the people's burden and the buyer's bugbear—tax profits.
BUY AS YOU VOTE—Intelligently.
As candidate for your patronage we invite an examination of our business record in support of our claim for Fair Square Dealing. We promise for the future the in quality, the most in quantity, and the lowest prices to all customers—without distinction of age or class, and behind our price stands our splendid new stock of Fall and Winter
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.
FRED. LILLJEBERG, Wayne, Neb.
West side Main Street.

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

W. A. IVORY,
DENTIST,
WAYNE, NEB.
Nitrous Oxide or Painless Extracting
Work Guaranteed First-class.

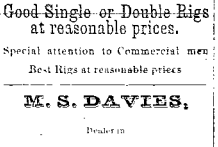
CITY
MEAT MARKET
J. H. GOLL, Prop'r.

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.

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

A. B. CRAWFORD,
PIONEER
REAL - ESTATE - AGENT,
WAYNE, NEB.

JONES & WARNOCK
Livery-:-and
Feed Stable!



Good Single or Double Rigs at reasonable prices.
Special attention to Commercial men
Best Rigs at reasonable prices

M. S. DAVIES,
Dealer in
Books, Station'y,
Wall Paper,
Musical Instruments, etc.
Eastside Main Street, Wayne, Neb.

Old Corner Store!
Our store is now loaded down with Fall Goods of all descriptions.
IN CLOTHING,
We have an elegant line and splendid fitting.
BOOTS -:- AND -:- SHOES
We are headquarters for Hendersons Red School House shoe, and all other lines. Call and see us.
Harrington Bros.

BIGGEST STOCK!
LOWEST PRICES!
—AT THE—
88
West Side Main St.
JAMES DOBBIN, Proprietor.
P. M. CORBIT, Manager.

WIND MILLS, PUMPS,
AND
WELL BORING!
We sell the cheapest and best Wind Mill in Wayne County. Pumps and Well Boring a specialty. All at low prices. Terms made to suit purchaser. Give us a call and save money.
NEWTON & CO.

Subscribe for the HERALD

H. GREGORY'S
Blacksmith & 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.

LOOK, LOOK!
New Goods, Lowest Pirces.
In Boots and Shoes, at
JUHLIN & JOHNSON'S.
Whenever you are ready to buy anything in Footwear, don't fail to drop in at JUHLIN & JOHNSON'S. They have the largest and most complete stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES
In Wayne. Custom work done to order.
Respectfully, JUHLIN & JOHNSON.
First door south of the Boyd, Wayne Nebraska.

Rail Road Time Table

GOING EAST

No. 8, Sandolph Freight, ar. 1.05 depart 1.40
" 12, " Passenger, " 8.05 " 8.35
" 20, Norfolk Freight, " 1.05 " 1.40
GOING WEST

No. 13, Sandolph Freight, ar. 9.10, dep. 9.15 p. m.
" 19, Norfolk Freight, " 11.45, " 11.55 "
" 11, " Passenger " 5.10, " 5.15 "

Teachers Examination.

I will examine all persons who offer themselves as candidates for positions of the common schools in this county, at my office at court house in Wayne, on the 2nd Friday and Saturday of each month.

W. E. Howard, Co. Supt.

Try Purity Tea, at H. Ley & Co's.

Randolph is greatly agitated over secession or a single.

J Grant Mears is building a house in the southwest part of town.

The pay car distributed wealth among the railroad boys Friday.

The customary big crowd was doing business in town Saturday.

Watermelons were plenty in town Saturday for the first time this season.

J. H. Buchanan was in Norfolk last Friday night, furnishing music for a ball.

M. K. Richabaugh made a flying visit to Mills county, Iowa the latter part of the week.

I. B. Wilson, of Logan, was in town Friday chuck full of enthusiasm for his fellow-Hoosier, Harrison.

The Wayne and Winside kids played their second game of ball Saturday, and this won by a score of 18 5.

Mrs. Mary McNeil and Miss McNeil left Tuesday morning for South Riverside, California, where they make their home for the future.

Jas. Roach, of Claremont, was in town Monday. He comes here to mill although it makes him a long drive, saying he gets more and better flour at the Wayne mills.

Quite a number of Wayne Masons attended a lodge of instruction held by the Grand Custodian at Wakefield Monday night. A similar meeting was held here last evening.

E. C. Dearborn and wife, of Jacksonville, Florida, are here visiting relatives and will probably remain all winter, or at least until the yellow fever pasle is the south subsides.

Rev. F. P. Baker will be at Valentine over Sunday, and there will be no services at the Presbyterian church Sunday morning. There will be a Sabbath school concert in the evening.

Lund & Anthony were showing a new machine Saturday, and one that will probably come into general use in a few years. It is a machine to cut corn, which it will leave in bundles, and will cut a row as fast as a horse can walk.

When Sam Davies aroused himself from his slumbers Saturday he found the front of his cigar store ornamented with all the old boxes, barrels pumpkins, melons, beer bottles &c along the street. Sam indulged in a little excusable profanity as he fired the decorations into the street.

The Lutheran Synod of Nebraska, in convention at Rising City, September 18 to 25, 130 delegates present, heard, and with gratitude adopted, the report of Wayne Academy. The General Secretary of the board of education of the general synod of the U. S., Rev. Trosel, will be in Wayne next week to complete arrangements for the new building.

It is said that one of our dashing young men is out late so often,—seven nights in a week—that his friends have found it necessary to provide for him two large pillows, with a proper arrangement of straps and buckles to fasten them to his feet. Armed, or rather shod, with these he manages to get up stairs and to bed without awaking the household or arousing any complaint.

The "Siege of Sebastopol" has folded up its tents at Omaha and gone, but it has left behind it a war over how the name ought to be spelled and pronounced that bids fair to enlist the entire population of the city on one side or the other. The Quite Bohemian episode will furnish the needed precedent if the combatants wish to settle the controversy by arms.

Wm. G. Olinger of Tekamah, the prohibition candidate for United States Senator, will address the people of Wayne county on the subject of constitutional prohibition of the liquor traffic at the following places and dates: Carroll, Oct. 1st at 8 p. m., Winside Oct. 2d, at 8 o'clock, Scott school house, Oct. 3d, at 8 o'clock, Wayne court house Oct. 4th, at 2 o'clock. Everybody cordially invited.

The good people who thought that Frank P. would never make a trotting horse because he was badly out of condition in the early part of the season will need to revise their opinion. Frank has been doing first class work the last few weeks. He won the 2.32 race at Omaha the 2.35 at Lincoln, the 2.35 and free for all at Kearney, all against large fields of horses, and all in straight heats and put his record at 2.28. Not very bad for a horse that a few weeks ago was said to be a failure. Frank will strike a 2.20 gait yet.

The following is an extract from the obituary notice of a Kansas newspaper, published in another paper of the same town.

"The pen is silent; the office secrets have been laid away to rest. The stillness of death pervades the very atmosphere where once the hoarse voice of the devil typed the copy of Shakespeare's whisky and was want to resound. The paste-pot has soured on the what not, the rock-maple is eating the composition off the rollers, and the blue bottle fly is drying in the rich folds of the printer's towel."

"I reached home on the third day and was out just $6 82. How are you $15?"

The above is from a report of his trip to the state fair by a correspondent, by A. Shufelt, in the Alliance News. If he will make public the method by which he made 50 to per the grind monopolies for carrying him to Hastings and return, a ride of about four hundred miles, and yet have enough left to pay his expenses for three days, he will deserve the gratitude of a number of republicans and democrats in this county who would like to attend conventions but do not care to thirty or forty dollars worth.

Corn Palace weather.

Regular meeting of Lone Lodge next Monday night.

The fair and trotting will draw a beginning to appear.

We go to press too early to give any account of the fair.

Lots of Wayne people have attended the Corn Palace this week.

Flour is going up in response to the advance in the price of wheat.

A rain that would lay the dust would be greatly appreciated about this time.

Try our Purity Tea.

H. Ley & Co.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian church will give a dinner and supper two weeks from today.

There were no services at the Lutheran church last Sunday, Mr. Melick being away, attending a meeting of synod.

Eli Jones bought three car loads of feeders of Swarts & Frazier last Thursday. He will feed them on his farm northwest of town.

A supper will be given by the ladies of the Lutheran church in the Hoffman building Thursday evening September 27th, to which all are invited. Supper from 5 to 9. Price 25 cents.

When symptoms of malaria appear, in any form, take Ayer's Ague Cure. It will prevent a development of the germs of disease, and eradicate them from the system. A cure is warranted in every instance.

The attention of close buyers is called to the fact that a dollar will go further at H. Ley & Co's. than anywhere else in Wayne. A large line of new goods arriving daily.

EDITOR HERALD: At your invitation I will give your readers a few notes relative to the Minneapolis exposition; but before doing so, allow me to speak of an exhibit which was my pleasure to see while on my way to Minneapolis. A few weeks since, you stated, I believe, that Alabama had sent a car of products to the Sioux City Corn Palace. They are, however, visiting many different places in the northern states. At Sheldon, Ia. their two cars were attached to one train and were taken to Mankato, Minn. One car contained the exhibit, the other was for the accommodation of the party, composed of fifteen gentlemen from different cities in Alabama. We were invited in to see the display, and during the run to Mankato, had a chance to see of what Alabama's agricultural and mineral resources consist, and what she can do in the way of manufacturing. The cars was divided into compartments and well filled by different cities, Birmingham, Sheffield Anniston, Selma, Decatur and Huntsville taking the lead. While cotton is the staple crop, they make a very creditable showing in the small grains, corn, millet and fruits.

In minerals were coal, iron, marbles and building stones. In manufactured articles were the pro ducts of the iron and cotton mills. Since the developement of her mineral resources, Alabama has been making rapid strides. For instance, the city of Anniston having grown in three years from a corn field to a city of 12,000, while manufactures are springing up like magic.

The party, with one exception, were southern born and democrats. I asked a major Somebody how the people there felt on the tariff question. He said, "I am a protectionest, and could we vote on that question alone without being connected with any party it would carry by a large majority." I had a long talk with a Mr. Porter, who went there seven years ago, from Iowa. He is a very pleasant and well educated gentleman, as all the party seem to be and said he found no trouble in living in the south. He gets along in harmony with the people, and takes an active interest in all affairs except politics. As he is a republican he lets politics entirely alone.

The Minneapolis Exposition is held in a building erected for the purpose, this being the third annual exhibit. It covers a block of ground not so large as a Wayne block, and is three stories high. From the northwest corner rises a tower many feet ab ve the main building. The site is at quite an elevation, hence from the top of the tower a fine view of the entire city may be had, with its many fine buildings, its immense lumber yards and saw mills which turn out 2,000,000 feet of lumber per day; the huge rock buildings in which 8000 barrels of flour are "rolled" out each day; granite elevators and the mine bridge which spans the Mississippi. Almost at the foot of the building are the falls of St. Anthony. But if Father Hennepen and La Salle could visit the locality again, they would wonder what had become of the falls, for they are entirely planked over to prevent the rocks from breaking away and the water power being ruined. A short distance above the falls is the suspension bridge, and from this I got the finest view of the Exposition building, when it was illuminated in the evening. From it to bottom a flood of light poured from its windows, while surrounding the top of the tower was a circle of arc lights in many colored glass bells.

Entering at either entrance, the first thing to attract the attention is the hum of machinery mingled with the sound of falling waters. On the first floor are agricultural implements, wagons, buggies, machinery etc. Here, too, was quite an arsenal owned by the government, large guns, small guns, old guns, and modern ones, together with sand and shed of many sizes, ready to be used at a moments notice. Among the cannon was one about 30 feet long, and a foot in diameter, which was used in the Civil War.

In the center of this floor, in an oval basin about forty feet by eighty feet, filled with water. In the center of the basin is a large vase filled with and surrounded by plants and flowers. At either end a fountain plays, while five alligators swim lazily about on the surface. Balls of logs, nearly submerged, placed there for their use. No floor intervenes between the water and the sky light in the center of the building, so that the vase, the fountains, the flowers and the alligators from my floor. On the third floor and surrounding this oval space and purpose are chairs to rest about four hours and.

To attempt to notice the separate exhibits would make my article too long, but I will speak of a few. The N. P. R. R. Co. and the St P. M. & M. R. R. Co. had immense exhibits of the products of the country along their lines. In the N. P. display, and in the regular line of grains, grasses, fruits, vegetables and minerals, were fifty three specimens of wood; a section of its tree seven feet in diameter, and a mammoth moose stuffed, also Indian relics from Alaska.

The St. P. M. & M. company showed sixty three varities of grains and grasses; the manitoba train of cars on a track was loaded with grain in sacks, the eagle being made of unthreshed wheat and oats. The best, however, was their wonderful showing of mineral wealth, gold, silver, copper, zinc, and many other ores, and silver bullion; the estimated value of all being about $4,000. As I looked at a large rock which might be taken for red sand stone, I was told it was gold bearing and estimating from its assay it contained $1,800. Passing this I came to Fergo's quarters, and here my whole interest centered in an arm chair which bore the following label: "The chair in which Gen. Grant sat while writing the terms of Lee's surrender." I thought of the members of Geney Post and felt that they would be glad to hear about it, and with the permission of the gentleman in charge I sat down in it while he told its history. It is owned by Gen. Capehart of Fergo, D. T. Gen. Capehart was in Custer's command at Appomattox and was among those present at the time the terms of surrender were written. He shortly after returned to the house and bought it for $10, took it with him to Bridgeport, Ohio, and from there to Fargo. He has been offered $1,000 for it.

W. E. HOWARD.

(Continued next week.)

District Court Proceedings.

Black vs Dugan, motion to open judgment overruled.

McCormick Harvesting Machine Co. vs Acker, continued

Millican & Co.'s vs Chaffee, judgment for plaintiff for $187.

" vs Lejeune vs Harmon, Judgment for defendant.

Saunders vs McCandliss, original judgment confirmed.

Tolles vs Steele, appeal dismissed.

Hugerwerd vs Miner, continued.

Hornick vs Laumen " "

Root vs Patrick " "

Freeman vs Monroe, default and judgment for plaintiff.

Childs vs Warrington, judgment for defendant.

Hugerwerd vs Heeren, case removed to 3d court.

Bennett vs Cooksey, improperly on docket.

Chace vs Chaffee, judgment for plaintiff

Hazlewood vs English, settled and dismissed

Britton vs Davis, continued.

Slater vs Shiels " "

Sandahl vs Barnes, judgment for plff for $200.

Neigenfind vs Lief, judgment of court below confirmed.

Fritz vs Scott, continued.

Gribbon vs Cary right & Co. Judgment for plaintiff

Riley vs Langan, dismissed

Rees vs Taylor, sale of property confirmed.

Davenport vs Klinge, continued for service

Cole vs Perry, dismissed.

Bressler vs Pile, judgment for plaintiff

Wilson vs Wilson, default, and decree for divorce

Conn vs Wallace, continued.

Leonard vs Evans, continued

Cruse vs Hudson, not at issue

Bernadin vs Warnock, not at issue

Reed vs Reed, continued

Ivins vs Ivins, " "

Miller vs Garwood, default, and judgment for plaintiff

Flint vs Vierautz, continued for service

Christensen vs Christensen, decree for plaintiff

Kettler vs Martin, continued

Ware vs Bressler, dismissed

State vs Erdley, dismissed

McDerby vs Hart, judgment for plaintiff

Spencer & Fisher vs Fleming, motion to dismiss attachment sustained

Grothe vs Fleming, motion to dismiss attachment sustained

Is Consumption Incurable.

Health & Fleming Mfg. Co. H. Noon Newark Ark. says "Was down with chronic of lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable consumptive. Began taking Dr. Kings New Dis Kins New Discovery for Consumption, six bottles, using Dr. Hoods boils and skin to correspond in work of cure. Is to-day sound and well as ever."

Jesse Mcdowell, Deputy Office Hall of Records, Dr. Kings New Discovery first consumption I recommended and used. Began taking Dr. Kings New Dis Kins New Discovery for Consumption, six bottles, using Dr. Hoods boils and skin to correspond in work of cure. Is to-day sound and well as ever."

Democratic Representative Convention.

Wayne County, Nebraska.

A convention is held for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent Wayne county in the democratic state convention to be held at Omaha on the 26th day of September, 1888, for the nomination of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Attorney General, Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of Labor, Statistics and Mines, Railroad Commissioner, Judge of the Supreme Court, Regent of the University, and two Judges of the Supreme Court, and to transact such other business as may come before the convention.

The democratic electors of the several precincts of Wayne county are requested to meet at their usual voting places on Saturday, September 29th, 1888, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock p. m. and elect delegates to the county convention, which will be held at the court house in the city of Wayne, on Monday, October 1st, 1888, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices to be voted for at the general election to be held November 6th, 1888, viz:

One member of the legislature.

County Treasurer.

Clerk of the District Court.

County Judge.

County Clerk.

County Surveyor.

County Commissioner, 3d district.

Two Justices of the Peace.

Two Constables.

The democratic electors of the several precincts of Wayne county are requested to meet at their usual voting places on Saturday, October 6th, 1888, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock p. m. and elect delegates to the county convention, which will be held at the court house in the city of Wayne, on Monday, October 8th, 1888, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices to be voted for at the general election to be held November 6th, 1888, viz:

One member of the house of representatives.

Sheriff.

Treasurer.

Surveyor.

Coroner.

Commissioner 1st district.

Commissioner 2d district.

Commissioner 3d district.

Two members of the county board of education.

The several democratic committees are requested to call their respective conventions at the time and place herein designated.

By order of the democratic central committee.

J. N. VERITY, Sec.

SEBASTOPOL

Call and see our Schlesinger dress goods. Harrington Bros.

Try Tea.

All new subscribers, and all old ones who pay a year in advance, will send the Omaha Weekly Bee free until January 1st, 1889. The Bee is a favorite paper with many of our subscribers, and this is a good chance to get it six months free.

Notice.

All those indebted to me please call and settle either by cash or note, as I would like to have the old books settled

HENRY LEY.

For Sale.

125 head of native feeders, weigh about 1100, for cash or on 6 months time.

ROBERT LOGAN.
Pierce, Pierce Co. Neb.

A CURE FOR DIARRHOEA.—Mr. J. A. Burnison, of Colburg, Montgomery Co., Io., has found out how he can cure any case of Diarrhoea. Two of his children had the disease; for about six weeks he tried four different patent medicines without benefit, but he finally got hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy, which he says cured them at once, and is confident it will cure any case when the plainly printed directions are followed. Sold by B. J. Kass.

Money to loan on chattel or personal security on long or short time. Terms liberal. J. D. King, Wayne, Neb.

We are paying the highest price for good hard wheat. Weber Bros.

Big bargains in heating stoves at Linn Bros.

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 $30 by use of one bottle. Every bottle warranted by John E. McFarland Druggist.

New Felt and Straw Hats for Fall. Our new fall goods will be in next week. We will have a large assortment of feathers, tips, ribbons, velvets, plushes, fancy goods, buttons and gloves. Arrasene, cacaille, embroidery silks and tinsel in great variety. We cordially invite one and all to call on us. Wilkinson & Swan.

Price Will Tell

If you will get our prices, we can sell you your DRESS Goods and CLOTHING. Connor, Smith & Co.

Connor, Smith & Co.

Will sell you goods cheaper than ANY COMPETITION, because we HAVE NO RENT TO PAY and no CLERKS TO HIRE.

Fine saw filing a specialty at Rosenberg & Son's.

The Elmhurst is now in at Linn Bros. Come in and see it.

Eight, ten and twelve foot shed poles at Philleo & Son's.

H. Ley & Co. wish to call the attention of the ladies of Wayne county to the immense stock of new and fashionable stock of fall and winter dry goods now being placed on their shelves. They will guarantee style, quality and price.

Cholera Morbus is one of the most painful and dangerous of diseases, many deaths result from it each year, usually because it is not properly treated. The most severe cases can be cured by using Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It never fails. Sold by B. J. Kass.

Heating stoves from $2.00 up at Linn Bros.

FOR SALE. I have a number of choice thoroughbred Cotting Poland China pigs, sired by the famous Tecumseh, from the celebrated sow. Our Choice, two of the best hogs in the United States.

J. S. FETLER.

New goods of the latest fall and winter styles are being received daily at H. Ley & Co's. Mr. Ley has been in the east for several weeks and has searched the markets through for the best and most stylish goods.

Bring your wheat to the Wayne Roller Mills to store. If you have none now is the time to buy and store it.

Weber Bros.

At this season of the year people can not be too careful about keeping their bowels regular. Bilious and malarial diseases are often brought on by allowing the bowels to become torpid. An occasional dose of St Patrick's Pills is all that would be required, and might prevent serious sickness. Sold by B. J Kass.

We have on hand a large number of 8 10 and 12 foot shed poles at bed rock prices. Call in and see them at Philleo & Son's.

I have a number of very fine thoroughbred Poland China boar pigs for sale. Frazier.

TAX NOTICE.

All real estate upon which the taxes are not paid by October 1st, will be advertised for sale. Parties interested take notice.

JOHN GONNER
County Treasurer

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 is guaranteed to do all is claimed. Electric Bitters will prove a blessing to the Liver and Kidneys will remove Pimples, Boils Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood—Will drive Malaria from her system and prevent as well as cure all Malaria fevers—For cure of Headache, Consumption and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle at Van Camp & Perrine's

SEBASTOPOL

Call and see our Schlesinger dress goods. Harrington Bros.

Try Tea.

All new subscribers, and all old ones who pay a year in advance, will send the Omaha Weekly Bee free until January 1st, 1889. The Bee is a favorite paper with many of our subscribers, and this is a good chance to get it six months free.

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We are paying the highest price for good hard wheat. Weber Bros.

Big bargains in heating stoves at Linn Bros.

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 $30 by use of one bottle. Every bottle warranted by John E. McFarland Druggist.

New Felt and Straw Hats for Fall. Our new fall goods will be in next week. We will have a large assortment of feathers, tips, ribbons, velvets, plushes, fancy goods, buttons and gloves. Arrasene, cacaille, embroidery silks and tinsel in great variety. We cordially invite one and all to call on us. Wilkinson & Swan.

Price Will Tell

If you will get our prices, we can sell you your DRESS Goods and CLOTHING. Connor, Smith & Co.

Connor, Smith & Co.

Will sell you goods cheaper than ANY COMPETITION, because we HAVE NO RENT TO PAY and no CLERKS TO HIRE.

Fine saw filing a specialty at Rosenberg & Son's.

The Elmhurst is now in at Linn Bros. Come in and see it.

Eight, ten and twelve foot shed poles at Philleo & Son's.

H. Ley & Co. wish to call the attention of the ladies of Wayne county to the immense stock of new and fashionable stock of fall and winter dry goods now being placed on their shelves. They will guarantee style, quality and price.

Cholera Morbus is one of the most painful and dangerous of diseases, many deaths result from it each year, usually because it is not properly treated. The most severe cases can be cured by using Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It never fails. Sold by B. J Kass.

Heating stoves from $2.00 up at Linn Bros.

FOR SALE. I have a number of choice thoroughbred Cotting Poland China pigs, sired by the famous Tecumseh, from the celebrated sow. Our Choice, two of the best hogs in the United States.

J. S. FETLER.

New goods of the latest fall and winter styles are being received daily at H. Ley & Co's. Mr. Ley has been in the east for several weeks and has searched the markets through for the best and most stylish goods.

Bring your wheat to the Wayne Roller Mills to store. If you have none now is the time to buy and store it.

Weber Bros.

At this season of the year people can not be too careful about keeping their bowels regular. Bilious and malarial diseases are often brought on by allowing the bowels to become torpid. An occasional dose of St Patrick's Pills is all that would be required, and might prevent serious sickness. Sold by B. J Kass.

We have on hand a large number of 8 10 and 12 foot shed poles at bed rock prices. Call in and see them at Philleo & Son's.

I have a number of very fine thoroughbred Poland China boar pigs for sale. Frazier.

TAX NOTICE.

All real estate upon which the taxes are not paid by October 1st, will be advertised for sale. Parties interested take notice.

JOHN GONNER
County Treasurer

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 is guaranteed to do all is claimed. Electric Bitters will prove a blessing to the Liver and Kidneys will remove Pimples, Boils Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood—Will drive Malaria from her system and prevent as well as cure all Malaria fevers—For cure of Headache, Consumption and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle at Van Camp & Perrine's

Wayne Herald

Wayne Nebraska

Thursday Sept 27 1888

Local Brevities.

Wanted Lard and Oil Hides Furs Grease &c.

LINN BROS.

Try Purity Tea, at H. Ley & Co's.

In broadcloth suitings with leopard plush to match we have a fine line. Harrington Bros.

The services of my Thoroughbred Red Polled Bull can be had for a limited number of good cows for Five Dollars each. One mile south of depot.

27 4t WM. MILLER.

Large display of Radiant Home stoves at Linn Bros. now.

H. Ley & Co. are receiving their fall and winter stock of dry goods, and will have the largest and finest stock that has ever been placed on their shelves. Mr. Ley has bought carefully as well as extensively, and the goods will be sold at prices that have never before been made in Wayne.

50 CENTS.

Remnants of table cloths at fifty cents per yard. Regular price seventy-five, at Harrington Bros.

Try Purity Tea, at H. Ley & Co's.

LIGHT DRESS GOODS

Will close our entire stock AT COST. Connor Smith & Co.

NEW and STYLISH

are those new Fall TAILOR GOODS. Remember we guarantee satisfaction or no sale.

Connor, Smith & Co.

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

Linn Bros. have such a lot of heating stoves on hand that they can't get them all in their store.

1200 YARDS.

in those remnant Ginghams at 10 c. Regular price 12½c. at Harrington Bros.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the District court of Wayne county, Nebraska, in pursuance of a decree rendered in said court on Feb 29th, 1888, in favor of Augustus B. Slater and Charles O. Fisher, and against George Shirts, Eliza Shirts and Thomas Shirts, directing me to advertise and sell the following described property to-wit:

Lot No. six (6) in Block No. three (3), in North Addition to Wayne. I will on the 8th day of October, 1888, at two o'clock P. M. at the front door of the court house of said county, in Wayne, sell said real estate at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to satisfy said decree, the amount due thereon being the sum of $87.80, $6.48 costs and accruing costs.

Wayne, Neb. Sept. 1, 1888.

A. S. MINER,
Oct. 4. Sheriff of Wayne Co.

Legal Notice.

In the District Court for Wayne County, Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of Jep Jesperson, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on hearing upon the petition of Martin Midtqueard administrator of the estate of Jep Jesperson deceased, praying for a license to sell the West Half of the South West Quarter of Section Number Twenty-six, (26) in Township Number Twenty five, (25) North, of Range Number Five, (5) East of the 6th P. M. in Wayne county Nebraska, or a sufficient amount of the same to bring the sum of $880.00 for the payment of amount due United States government and expenses of administration, there being not sufficient personal property to pay the said debts and expenses.

It is therefore ordered that all persons interested in said estate appear before my office in Wayne, Nebraska, on the 17th day of November, 1888 at two o'clock P. M. to show cause why a license should not be granted to said administrator to sell said real estate or so much of the above described real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay said debts and expenses.

And it is further ordered that this order be published for four successive weeks in the WAYNE HERALD, a weekly newspaper, published in Wayne county Nebraska.

Dated this 20th day of September, 1888. W. F. NORRIS.

Judge of the District Court.

—Sep. 27 4w.

Legal Notice.

In the District Court of Wayne County, Nebraska.

William Carberry, Plaintiff,
vs
Benjamin R. Sheldon, Defendant.

The said defendant, Benjamin R. Sheldon will take notice that on the 17th day of September, 1888 William Carberry, the plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the District Court of Wayne county Nebraska, against you, the said defendant, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose said decree sold the mortgage to defendant of a certain United States land warrant, number 74,398, issued to plaintiff October 26th, 1857. Said assigned warrant having been made January 8th, 1870, by one Charles C. Tucker claiming to be administrator of plaintiff's estate

That plaintiff be decreed to be the full and legal owner of said land warrant and the owner in fee of the following real estate located under said land warrant and that defendant, Benjamin R. Sheldon, be ordered to make a full conveyance of said real estate to plaintiff, and for general equitable relief.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 29th day of October, 1888.

WILLIAM CARBERRY.
By Northrop & Welch, His Attorneys

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the district court of Wayne county Nebraska, in pursuance of a decree rendered in said court on February 29th, 1888 in favor of E. E. Stark, Co. and against William R. Jordan, directing me to advertise and sell the following described property to-wit:

The South East Quarter of Section Thirty-four (34), Township Twenty seven (27) Range Two (2), Wayne county Nebraska.

I will, on the 9th day of October, 1888 at 2:00 o'clock P. M. at the front door of the court house in the Village of Wayne sell said real estate to the highest bidder for cash to satisfy said judgment, the amount due thereon being the sum of $340.98, with interest from February 29, 1888 at seven per cent, and $25.75 costs and accruing costs.

Wayne, Neb., Sept. 5th, 1888.

A. S MINER,
Sheriff of Wayne county.

Northrop & Welch, Attys.

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

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

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Ry.

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

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

Sleeping Cars on night trains.

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

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

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

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

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

E. W. TEACHOUT,
General Passenger Agent.

J. S. MCCULLOUGH,
Ass't General Passenger Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

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

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

THE
SMOKER'S EMPORIUM,
S. DAVIES & CO., Prop's.
Cigars, Tobaccos
And Smoker's Articles.
For Cigars in bulk see Van Camp & Perrine's.

AUG. PIEPENSTOCK
City Bakery,
And Grocery.
Fresh First Class Goods at Reasonable Prices.
Call and give me a trial.
Lunch Room in Connection.

WAYNE HERALD-TRIBUNE.
COBURN & McNEAL, Publishers.
WAYNE, NEB.

NEBRASKA.

The State Fair.

The state fair of 1888 has closed, and to-day the exhibits that attracted the attention and admiration of so many thousands of visitors during the past week will be displaced and the grounds left vacant for another year. The fair was undoubtedly a great financial success and the exhibits both in number and quality favorably compared with most of former years. The absence of any special attraction, however, such as by Lee Sec was a year ago, was compensated upon every frequently, and the every appropriate time. It is probable that a mistake was made in this matter, but notwithstanding this the fair was a great success.

Nebraska has again exhibited her products, specimens of her corn and wheat and cattle and fat stock and fruits and the products of her manufactories—the handiwork of her artists and artisans, and she has no reason to be ashamed. Thousands of strangers, men from the east and northern states, have been astonished at the exhibits made and will go away from the state as missionaries proclaiming the good things they saw in Nebraska. It is now conceded that no other state in the union excels Nebraska in the exhibits made at state fairs. For a young state the display is simply marvelous, and will go far to make known her soil and the favorable climatic influences, but the prosperity of her people and the possession by them of those qualities which have made the wilderness to blossom as the rose.

The fair of 1888 has not been behind the ones which gave Nebraska her reputation before the world, simply as a great improvement over any preceding year.—Lincoln Journal.

Fighting the Missouri Pacific.

Lincoln special to the Bee: Since last Saturday Friend Buel, of Hickman, has been the hero of a series of sensational scenes near that place. One year ago last spring the Missouri Pacific railway company began condemnation proceedings, as it is a foreign and not a domestic corporation. Basing his action upon this fact Mr. Buel prepared to defend his property, for the value imposed by the track layers last week. On Saturday he pitched his tent on the grade of the road, moved his family into it and with the gun and revolver almost within reach the center pole defies the whole gang, some fifty men or more. He proudly says, "I am a citizen of Nebraska. You can not take my property." Yesterday Talbott, a representative of the road, got out an injunction and served it on Buel, but the contempt of the defiant Missouri Pacific man has him arrested for threatening to shoot an employe but he was promptly released on a misapprehension. During Buel's absence his wife, who is every inch a man as a lion, held the fort and was mistress of the situation. Mr. Buel, his wife and their family, children and intelligent servants still occupy the tent and the whole neighborhood propose to see that they are not molested while in their temporary home.

STATE BREVITIES IN GENERAL.

A mark from an engine set fire to the grass on the farm of Mr. Trowbridge, near Inland, and fifty acres of fine hay was burned.

A farmer at Paxton has an agricultural curiosity in the shape of six stalks of corn containing nine well developed ears, all grown from one grain of corn.

A Minden man traded off a glandered horse the other day, but the party who took the animal soon discovered the disease. He immediately demanded a return, and upon its being refused drew a rifle, and had the dealer covered, after which the glandered horse was disposed of by the sheriff.

Engine 310 that runs back and forth over the bridge at Omaha, has been on the track twenty-five years. It is estimated that the engine has run 11,401,622 miles since it was built for the Union Pacific.

Robinson, the murderer of Sheldon, again escaped from jail at Valentine on the 17th, this being his second break for liberty. Deputy Sheriff Clyne had taken the prisoners their supper, leaving the jail door unlocked, when Robinson slipped behind him and made a rush for the door, getting out and locking it on the outside. Before an alarm could be given Robinson had made good his escape. Sheriff Little has offered $50 for his capture.

Silas neat estate men of Broken Bow tendered Mr. A. L. Knight, secretary of the Custer County Agricultural society, a reception as a recognition of the honors he secured for the great county of Custer at the state fair. Mr. Knight was greeted at the train by hosts of friends and after the usual landslide an escort headed by the band led the way to the human, where a bountiful repast was in readiness.

J. W. Nicholas, a railroad freight conductor, was assaulted the other night at Omaha by an unknown party and so badly injured that fatal results are feared.

People who have attended the state fairs in this city for the past few years, says the Lincoln Journal, will remember the tumble-down ramshackle fiddle and sing with such gusto on every corner, while his equally fat wife held the tin cup into which the nickels fell like showers in June. They have been at it like business for years and making a big thing of it. It is reported that they have property in St. Joseph worth at least $50,000.

There was a fine display at the York county fair.

The Lancaster county district court will have 600 cases to deal with at the next term, which begins October 15th.

A five thousand dollar elevator is about to be built in Crete.

The attendance at the state fair on the 18th was estimated at 40,000.

Burglars entered five houses in Tecumseh one night last week, securing considerable booty.

The new Presbyterian church recently dedicated at York has but $2,000 to be provided for. Nearly $10,000 was pledged at the dedication exercises.

At the state fair baby show among the boys the first premium was given to Mrs. Bullison. Among the girls Mrs. Buff's twins were given the first premium and the three months old daughter of Mr. Hamley.

The east bound passenger train on the B. & M. from Denver to Kansas City ran into a freight standing on the track at Violet on the 13th, completely wrecking both engines and mail car. The freight train had orders to make Violet before the arrival of the passenger, but did not do so in time and from the side track. The passenger was flagged to stop, but did not understand the signal. The train was running forty miles an hour and the engine breakman and mail agent of the passenger were slightly injured. No other casualties.

The 13-year-old daughter of Frank Slake, living near Odell, Gage county, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

The Fern normal school opened with a large attendance, numbering nearly three hundred.

The four-year-old son of Frank Potelock, of Arlington, swallowed one of the tin whistles so commonly used by the boys. Serious results are feared.

A Omaha street car driver attempted to collect two five cent fares for the whir of a club. The break cost him $15 in the courts and he didn't get the fares either.

A man named Edward Troutman was arrested at Lincoln last week for passing counterfeit money.

Reports from points on the line of the Omaha road in northeastern Nebraska show that 98 per cent of the corn crop is beyond frost, blighting catch of frost.

During state fair week the county judge of Lancaster county did a big business in the matrimonial line.

The contractor of the York county court house demands $17,000 more than his bid for the work called for, and has entered suit for the same.

F. A. Scoville's opera house at Valparaiso is up one story and work is suspended until another supply of brick can be obtained.

Valparaise lumber men report a good deal of building now going on in the country in the way of houses, barns, sheds, corn cribs, etc.

"The corn crop of Holt county," says the O'Neill Tribune, "is beyond all danger of frost and will be very large. The general crop of Holt county has been far above the average yield.

The Union Pacific have constructed for one of its western surgeons a railroad trioycle that can be made to run fifteen miles an hours. The machine consists of two large wheels, one thirty inches and the other twenty-six inches, to run on the same rail, and another wheel of fourteen inches to run on the outside rail. It has ball-bearings, cranks and pedals similar to the ordinary road tricycle.

Box Butte county bore away the second premium on agricultural products at the late state fair.

Train No. 4 on the B. & M., pulled out of the Omaha depot at the usual time the other night with C. A. Green, engineer. As they were passing under a bridge about a mile from the depot some unknown parties threw cars of corn against the headlight, breaking the glass and putting out the light. Few moments later, as they were passing through a cut, a dozen men or so standing on the embankment by the side of the track commenced bombarding the engineer and fireman with stones. The fireman escaped with a few bruises, but Engineer Green was quite seriously hurt, having been hit in the stomach and ribs with the rocky rocks, beside a severe blow on the leg.

Fritz Piper, a West Point youth, has become insane from injuries received by being thrown from a colt which he was riding.

The first regular term of the supreme court began last week. There are about 400 cases filed, enough to keep the court busy for some months.

Burglars are again plying their nefarious business in Fremont with peculiar success. Saturday there were two houses entered in the afternoon. One of them was the residence of W. C. Wiley, from which was taken all the family's jewelry and other things to the value of about $100. Thomas Frahm's room was also entered and a valuable watch and charm stolen.

A barn in Hastings belonging to D. Quackenbush was burned a few days ago. Three horses perished in the flames. Another was injured so badly that he was killed. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss on the building is $3,000. No insurance.

A railway accident occurred on the Union Pacific, about twelve miles west of Columbus, at Gardner station, on the 17th, whereby freight No. 74 was derailed. Some defect in the trucks of the engine caused the accident. None of the passengers were injured. An unknown man, supposed to be a tramp stealing a ride, had his right arm bone broken and was otherwise injured.

On opening of the Douglas county district court of twenty criminals arranged only one pleaded guilty. He was immediately given one year in the penitentiary.

Mrs. Sarah Buchanan, of Lancaster county, is seeking a divorce. She claims that her husband misrepresented to her his property and his ability to support a family, that too late she discovered that she had married a sickly old banker.

At York, Karl Knispel, a hod carrier, fell a distance of seventeen or eighteen feet with a hod of mortar and was fatally injured. He was at work on the new school house. His injuries are internal. He was a hard working man and will difficulty supported a large family.

Charles Dietrich has been missing from his home in Nebraska City some time. He is slightly deranged and it is feared has wandered into the woods and died. His family is nearly distracted over his absence and parties are scouring the woods in search of him.

SHERMAN ON RETALIATION.

He Addresses the Senate, Criticising the President's Course.

The time of the senate on the 10th was mainly taken up with discussion of retaliation measures. Senator Sherman addressed the senate on his resolution, but his speech was mainly directed at the retaliation bill. After alluding to the president's retaliation message and justifying the rejection of the fisheries treaty by the senate, Senator Sherman wondered that the selfish and un-Christian acts of the Canadians had not led to violent retaliation before this time. If the president had the power of preventing withheld such privileges from Canadian vessels as were withheld by Canada from American vessels. The trouble would have been remedied promptly, and the president's change of base had excited surprise in this country and abroad. The retaliation measure proposed by the president was far beyond the range of and out of all proportion to the complaint. He controverted the position of the president that article 22 of the treaty had been terminated. President Grant had asked for similar powers and congress had refused to grant them, and should congress now confer them it would be what had been refused to President Grant? Congress had furnished a simple, ample and complete remedy in the law. He denied the power of the senate. To seek a quarrel with such a pretense was neither manly, dignified, nor just. It was an after thought. He doubted the policy of conferring such powers of retaliation upon the president. The practical solution of these questions that had been pending between Great Britain and our Canadian neighbors for so many years was a political and commercial union, but that could not be reached by unfriendly legislation. Retaliatory legislation by governments of the United States was to injure Canada in a fraternal way the freedom of trade and intercourse and in such a manner that it would be an invitation to Canada to become a part of our American government. He saw no difficulties in the way of the accomplishment of such an object. The institutions and people of the two countries were substantially alike, and such a union could only be accomplished by the free and hearty assent of both people. Retaliation would only defeat it. With the firm conviction that that consummation most devoutly to be wished," was within the womb of destiny, he was not willing to vote for any measure which looked to retaliation before that time.

Senator Sherman replied to Senator Sherman, and described a portion of Senator Sherman's speech as a "post mortem examination of the recent fisheries treaty." He doubted if Senator Sherman's beautiful picture of a zollverein would be realized before the end of the next century. He had been greatly surprised at the course of Senator Sherman's treatment of the question, and preferred to read the speech in print before commenting upon it in detail. He was opposed to the senator's condemnation of retaliation before it had been considered by the foreign relations committee. The committee would meet on Monday and Senator Morgan preferred to let the subject go over until then.

Done with Terrible Completeness.

A letter to the New York Tribune from Havana, under date of September 8, gives particulars of the recent cyclone which swept over Cuba. The cyclone entered Cuba by way of Sagua, and taking a westerly direction, with a slight northerly inclination, its center passing almost over Havana. For fifteen hours it raged, and wreaked fearful havoc to the property throughout the island. It demolished the principal buildings of large cities, and wiped out whole towns situated near the seaboard. Water flooded large districts of fertile land, richly planted with sugar, tobacco, fruit and vegetables, destroying valuable machinery of plantations, and ruining crops. In the mountains, heavy seas broke down wharves and occasioned great damage to shipping and commerce, and loss of shipping crews on board of vessels was terrible. In some instances vessels were carried half a mile into cities, whole blocks of, houses and trees being battered down as the vessels cut their passage through the streets. Havana presents a novel sight. The streets and public squares are piled high with the ruins of demolished buildings and the people are living in the open air. Loss to crops, business and shipping amounts to many millions of dollars.

A Very Successful State Fair.

Des Moines special: The officers of the state fair association have been busily engaged for several days in settling up its accounts. They find that the last fair was the largest and most profitable ever held. The association has prospered ever since it came to Des Moines bankrupt nine years ago. Since that time the fair has been making money steadily. It paid out $40,000 for buildings on rented grounds, and then when the state purchased grounds for a permanent home the association expended $75,000 in buildings and improvements, and this year will put in $10,000 more. This year the receipts were large enough to make up past deficiencies, pay the old debt, and leave a handsome balance in the treasury. The association is therefore out of debt, has $100,000 worth of buildings, and owns real estate for its purposes worth $250,000. The Rock Island road carried 120,000 people between this city and the fair grounds. On one day (Wednesday) 45,000 people were brought from the grounds and unloaded in fourteen minutes. The distance is four-miles.

J. D. Calhoun, formerly publisher of the Lincoln Democrat, is now editor-in-chief of the Omaha Herald.

THE LATE GENERAL SHERIDAN.

A Eulogy of the Distinguished Army Officer Pronounced by Gen. Algor.

At the nineteenth annual reunion of the society of the Army of the Cumberland in Chicago an address of welcome was delivered by Major A. F. Stephenson of Chicago. Colonel Stone submitted the names of new members and during the recess and General Fullerton made a motion that a member of the society from each state be appointed to consider the question of erecting an equestrian monument in Washington in honor of General Sheridan. General R. A. Alger of Michigan delivered the following eulogy on the late General Sheridan:

General Alger began his address with a brief sketch of General Sheridan's life, touching upon the circumstances of his birth, his graduation at West Point, his service as Quartermaster General organizing the Indians in Oregon and Washington territories, his recall from the Pacific coast in the fall of 1861 and assignment to duty as chief quartermaster of St. Louis, and noted that this great military genius was not given independent command till May 25, 1862, when Governor Blair commissioned him colonel and colonel of the Second Michigan cavalry. General Alger continued:

"He was a resolute man, and his command soon learned the fact that in every in camp two parties were in constant danger—the enemy and themselves. He was always genial and easily approached except when in battle, when his manner seemed to change, and woe to the man who crossed him while the fight was on. Speaking of the fact not a year since, that he was always cool when in a battle, he replied: 'I guess that was so; it was the way I always felt.'

Summing up the sketch of Sheridan's military career, General Alger said: Sheridan's military career was a battle. He seldom made an attack that was not successful, and, like a mighty rock standing in the sea, whose waves strike it first to the right, then to the left, so the enemy's host was ever hurled upon his command but to be broken. Those who saw a handful of men defeat ten times their number at Booneville, those who stood in the cedar brakes at Stone river and witnessed the repulse of the proudest army ever sent by the rebels to the west; those who looked on him in the seven miles of fire at Mission Ridge; those who were with him in that hill of fire in the Wilderness, or served under him in the terrible battles of Spotsylvania, Yellow Tavern and Trevillian station; those who passed with him through the terrible battle of Winchester; those who helped to defeat Early and the rebel army at Cedar Creek, and those who followed him at Five Forks, all joined in acclaim as each victory in turn increased his everlasting fame, crowning him with the plaudits of the world.

"One of the strong characteristics of General Sheridan was his intense devotion to the interests of the country. Serving with him was not a mere occupation to gratify personal ambition, but he believed intensely that the rebellion was a crime, and that it ought to be punished. It was this intense earnestness that made his success. His appearance upon the field at any time during the battle always produced a thrilling effect. Whether he handled a regiment as though it was an army, and an army was managed by him as though it were a regiment."

Referring to Sheridan's and Sherman's opinions of Sheridan, the speaker said: "Sheridan's part in the war was so prominent that it attracted attention at once, and because of the favor given to artists, and historians to dwell upon. Other men had served their country well, and died hoping that future generations would do them justice. Sheridan was happy in living in the glory of his own fame, and his fondest friends can hope for no more than that the future may honor him with his own time in doing him honor."

The speaker then touched upon the pension question, and said that there were about eight hundred thousand veterans in the country who were dying at the rate of ten thousand per year, and added: "The comrades of the gallant Sheridan ought to defend the nation's wards, and not the nation's paupers. A grateful country should rise up to give them their just reward and place them beyond the reach of want and suffering during the few remaining years allotted to them." The speaker closed with an eloquent apostrophe to the dead general.

Large Reward for a Murderer.

Chicago dispatch: Mrs. Snell, the widow of the millionaire who was murdered in his own home by a burglar, doubtless the young scapegrace Tascott, offered to day double the amount of the original reward, which was $10,000, for the capture of the fugitive. It is not believed that the offer will result in Tascott's recapture, as has caused this action.

Mrs. Snell to-day called on Superintendent of Police Hubbard and offered the reward of $20,000 for the capture of William B. Tascott, the supposed murderer of her husband. The reward will be paid over to the police on the receipt of the original reward of $10,000 expired last May and was not renewed.

A. J. Stone, son-in-law of Mrs. Snell, said to-day that the reason the reward was allowed to lapse was because the newspapers had intimated that some of Tascott's family were going to furnish the money and consequently the reward expired or was withdrawn. Becoming tired of waiting for the promised revelations the relatives of the dead millionaire to-day offered a new and larger reward.

Can Take Another Homestead.

Washington dispatch: Senator Manderson to-day introduced a bill providing that any honorably discharged soldier or sailor in the late war who has once filed a declaratory statement for a homestead entry, and who, before the expiration of the six months allowed under section 2,304, revised statutes, in which to make his entry, has abandoned the entry, shall not be debarred from making another homestead entry unless it shall be made to fully appear that such abandonment or relinquishment was made for the purpose of speculation. A bill to authorize the president to appoint General W. S. Rosecrans a brigadier general on the retired list of the army was also introduced by Senator Manderson to-day.

PORTY-THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Annual Distribution of Profits by a Minneapolis Milling Firm.

Minneapolis special: To-day the majority of the employes of C. A. Pillsbury, the miller, each received an envelope, the contents of which gladdened them exceedingly. Not only did it increase the size of their purses but it increased their love and respect for their employers. The amount distributed is the largest ever given employes of any concern in the United States under the profit-sharing system. It exceeded $40,000. The distribution was made so quietly that none outside of those benefitted were informed of it. Inquiries made of Charles A. Pillsbury elicited the simple reply, "We have made our distribution at this year and are happy to say it was larger than usual," and that is all he would say. It was four years ago—the C. A. Pillsbury & Co. company—that adopted the profit sharing system and the firm was among the first to adopt it. The first year, what was considered a large division was made, and in that connection the firm sent a circular to its employes which is one of the most remarkable ever issued by a firm in this country. In this circular was the following: "We regret to inform you that we will be unable to make a division of the profits to any of our employes for the present year, as the loss in wheat values is that we have no profits to divide. We are somewhat recompensed, however, in the reflection that most of our men have been employed during the year, been able to pay your wages promptly, and without any deductions." This year has been a profitable one, and the amount to share is very large. The distribution has been on a more liberal scale than before. Every man who has been in the employ of the firm for two years received a share. The amounts individually received varied from $25 to $2,500. In no case was the amount less than a month's salary.

A Father's Horrid Crime.

Raliegh (N. C.) dispatch: J. C. Parrish, of this county, was brought here in day very quietly in order to prevent his being lynched, and was tried before a magistrate upon the charge of outraging his own daughter, aged 13 years. The girl, her mother and brother were witnesses, and the evidence was direct and positive. Parrish was held for trial. His crime is a capital one in this state.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

A Record of the Work Done in Both Branches.

HOUSE.—Weaver, of Iowa, introduced a bill to prohibit the deposit of public money in the national banks of other banks except for continued disbursement of the public funds. Referred. A resolution was offered calling on the president for information relative to what the rights of American fishermen have been violated by the Canadian authorities within the last year, and if so whether any steps have been had or are contemplated to do under the act of March 3, 1887. Referred. Forney then came forward with his conference report but Reed, Speaker, objected the latter to the order that even such a privileged report could not be presented when the house was divided on his motion to refer the labor statistics report presented to the committee on labor, and his point of order having been sustained, the tellers resumed their places. For hours the fifteen members stood there, patiently waiting for a quorum. Various propositions were submitted to break the deadlock, but there was objections to each one, and the house adjourned.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 17th Mitchell introduced a bill to reduce letter postage to 1 cent. Sherman offered a resolution directing the committee on foreign relations to inquire into and report at the next session of congress the state of the relations of the United States with Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada, and to report such measures as are necessary to promote friendly commercial and political intercourse between those countries and the United States, was taken up and Sherman proceeded to address the senate on it. The resolution went over without action.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 20th Mr. Morrow of California, as a question of privilege, offered a resolution reciting the passage of the Chinese exclusion bill, its signature by the presiding officers of both houses, and the fact that it is being withheld from the president by the acting chairman of the committee on enrolled bills, Mr. Kilgore, and directing its transmission to the president without delay. McMillan of Tennessee and Mr. Herbert of Alabama both took the ground that there had been no unreasonable or unusual delay. In the absence of any point of order, the speaker pro tem decided that the point was well taken and that the question was not privileged. He, however, stated that even if such a bill to reach the president, after being signed by the presiding officers of both houses, was three days. He was not sure that the limitation of the time of the resolution was renewed in a few days he would declare it out of order as a privileged question.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 20th the order reported from the committee on foreign relations by Senator Edmunds came up, and Senator Edmunds stated that as the Chinese exclusion bill had passed beyond the possession of the senate the order was not applicable, and moved that it lay on the table, which was agreed to. The senate bill to ratify the agreements made with the Spokane Indians was passed. The house amendments to the senate bill to abolish circuit court powers in certain cases were disagreed to, and a conference ordered. Among the bills reported and placed on the calendar were those for extending the act of 1871 for the relief of the Stockbridge and Munsie tribes of Indians in Wisconsin; Senate bill granting the right of way to the Pensacola & Memphis railroad company through the public lands in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, and the military reservation near Pensacola.

Born in a Street Car.

Evansville dispatch: Quite a sensational scene took place to-day on Main and Franklin street car. A young woman named Sarah Highsmith boarded the car at the corner of Wabash avenue and Franklin street, in Independence, and in a few moments the driver noticed the passenger was in misery, which continued to grow intense until the car neared the end of the line, when the woman gave birth to a girl child. The patrol wagon was summoned and the suffering lady and child taken to her home. She is a comely woman, 20 years of age, and came to this city three weeks ago from her home in Crawford county, Ill. She refused to give the name of her seducer.

An Insurance Company Fails.

Des Moines special: The state auditor has just officially announced the failure of the Dakota Fire insurance company of Sioux Falls, Dak. Its failure was a great surprise, as he had examined its affairs in September, 1887, and found them in a fine condition. Last June the company filed what purported to be a statement of its insolvency of the company. It operated not only in Dakota, but also largely in northwestern Iowa and Nebraska, and to some extent in Illinois.

Terry Must Sweat It Out.

San Francisco dispatch: David S. Terry, formerly justice of the supreme court of California, who was recently committed to jail for contempt in assaulting Justice Field of the United States supreme court, for contempt in escorting the marshal during the progress of the Sharon case in the United States court for a revocation of his sentence. Justice Field announced the decision of the court to-day and denied the petition.

THE MARKETS.

OMAHA.

WHEAT—No. 2	74 @	79¼
CORN—No. 2 mixed	30 @	30¼
CORN—No. 3	30 @	30¾
OATS	23 @	39
RYE	45 @	45
BUTTER—Creamery	18 @	21
BUTTER—Choice country	15 @	17
EGGS—Fresh	14 @	14
SPRING CHICKENS—per doz	2 50 @	3 50
TURKEYS—Choice, per lb	4 00 @	5 50
GEESE—Per doz	4 00 @	5 00
DUCKS—Per doz	2 75 @	3 75
POTATOES—New	40 @	60
TURNIPS—Per bu	25 @	30
APPLES—Per bbl	2 00 @	3 00
ONIONS—Per bu	50 @	60
TOMATOES, per bu	50 @	1 00
CABBAGE—Per doz	15 @	20
HONEY	14 @	17
HOGGED FEED—Per ton	17 00 @	17 50
TIMOTHY SEED	3 00 @	4 00
RED TOP SEED—Per bu	3 15 @	3 20
HOGS—Mixed packing	6 15 @	6 25
HOGS—Choice heavy	6 30 @	6 35
BEEVES—Choice steers	4 50 @	5 35
SHEEP—Fair to medium	3 50 @	4 75

NEW YORK.

WHEAT—No. 2 red	88½ @	98¾
WHEAT—No. 2 corn	52 @	95¾
CORN—No. 2	36 @	36
OATS—Mixed western	26 @	32
CATTLE	4 25 @ 5 25	
LARD	10 92½ @ 11 00	

CHICAGO.

WHEAT—Per bushel	85 @	85¾
CORN—Per bushel	44 @	44¾
OATS—Per bushel	24 @	24¾
PORK	12 45 @ 12 50	
LARD	6 40 @ 6 42½	
RIBS—Packing shipping	5 90 @ 6 00	
CATTLE—Western Rangers	3 00 @ 4 50	
CATTLE—Western Steers	3 75 @ 5 90	

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 red cash	91 @	92
CORN—Per bushel	44 @	44¾
OATS—Per bushel	24 @	24¾
HOGS—Mixed packing	6 30 @ 6 50	
CATTLE—Feeders	2 70 @ 3 50	
SHEEP—Westerns	3 50 @ 4 50	

KANSAS CITY.

WHEAT—Per bushel	76 @	96¾
CORN—Per bushel	32 @	33¾
OATS—Per bushel	20 @	21¾
CATTLE—Native steers	5 00 @ 5 50	
HOGS—Good to choice	6 10 @ 6 30	

SENATE.—In the senate on the 18th the deficiency appropriation bill was reported back from the committee on appropriations and ordered printed. Sherman's resolution instructing the committee on foreign relations to inquire into the state of the relations of the United States with Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada, and to report at the next session such measures as are necessary to promote friendly commercial and political intercourse between those countries and the United States, was taken up and Sherman proceeded to address the senate on it. The resolution went over without action.

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GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES.

It is stated that Henry Watterson has decided not to take charge of the branch bureau of the democratic national committee in the northwest and west.

A Boone cable telegram announces that the decree of the holy office on the Knights of Labor question is favorable to that organization. It has been forwarded to Cardinal Gibbons.

Mrs. George Johnson, who was bound over last May to appear before the grand jury, charged with poisoning her husband, has been acquitted and is at her home again. Mr. Johnson has always been a hard working woman and for some time before her husband's death supported the family by taking in washing.

The Grand opera house at Syracuse, N. Y., burned on the 13th, causing a loss of about $250,000. Kimball's Merry Makers were filling an engagement at the opera house and their wardrobe was entirely destroyed. The buildings also contained Mr. Reed's business college and was occupied by several firms, whose loss will be total.

The body of Prof. Proctor was removed from the hospital, where he died, to North Brothers island. There it was laid in an isolated dead house to be kept until orders have been received from the family in Florida or abroad as to their desires in the matter of interment. It was decided that in view of the characteristic symptoms of bloody vomit in Prof. Proctor's case, no autopsy was necessary.

Sam Brown, a notorious desperado, was in Clark's saloon, at Bartville, on the 13th. Frank Williams, a cowboy, went into the saloon and asked Brown to step outside. Both went out and Williams shot Brown, twice, once in the arm and once through the body. Brown died in about an hour. Williams mounted his horse and left town and there is no probability of his capture.

After a years' search the police of Iowa City and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway secret detectives have arrested the man who tried to wreck a passenger train on the above named railway near that city a year ago. The man is named Frank Orris, is now 20 years old, was raised in Iowa City, has been traveling around a great deal. He has made a confession, saying his motive was the robbery of the passengers.

Frederick G. Wolbert, chairman of the democratic club of Hudson county, New Jersey, three months ago met Miss Mary McCormack, twenty years old, and though Wolbert has a son and two daughters and is a widower aged seventy years, he loved the girl and paid her much attention. People noticed and made sport of the pair, so Wolbert, to close the mouths of gossiping, went to a justice of the peace with Mary and married her.

Curtis' Letter of Acceptance.

James Langdon Curtis has issued his letter of acceptance of the nomination for president tendered him by the national American party.

Curtis approves the platform of the party adopted by its convention at Washington a month ago and his letter consists of arguments and declarations in support thereof. The ideas favored are:

Restricted immigration, with $100 tax upon each immigrant twenty-one years old, residence as a qualification for voting, preservation of public lands for active settlers, establishment of technical and industrial schools, abolition of trusts, no display of any flag except of the American states and nation; government ownership and construction of American shipping; participation of business men in public affairs in the place of politicians and the substitution of arbitration for force in settling international disputes. Mr. Curtis declares that none of the old parties are nationat all are partial. The American party alone can furnish a common ground of political action.

A Boring Feat at Niagara Falls.

Niagara Falls special: Charles A. Percy, who went through the whirlpool rapids on August 28, 1887, in his life boat, and some days after had proceeded from the whirlpool to Lewiston, attempted the same feat the afternoon. He left the old Maid of the Mist landing above the suspension bridge, at 4:15, and crawled into one of the inclosed apartments of the boat. The boat passed the whirlpool rapids and out into the whirlpool safely. When about a half mile below the whirlpool waves dashed in through the manhole door, forcing him into the boat. Being thrown overboard he swam through the dangerous rapids to Lewiston, a distance of three miles, where a fisherman picked him up in an exhausted condition at 5 o'clock. Percy had contracted to make the voyage from the suspension bridge through the Niagara river and across the lake to Toronto, to be given on shares with his boat. He it twenty-seven years old, unmarried and lives at Suspension Bridge. The boat was lost.

Death of the Oldest New Yorker.

Rondout (N. Y.) dispatch: Winifred Eagan, in all probability the oldest person in the state, died at the residence of her son, Michael Madden, here today. She was verging on one hundred and six years. Her parents were John and Honora Flannery, of the parish of Seven Churches, Kings county, Ireland, where she was born. She left the Emerald Isle when about seventy years old, and located here. Her husband died twenty-one years ago. She was the mother of eleven children, of whom but two are living so far as known. She never used spectacles and but a few years ago was able to thread the finest kind of needle. Three weeks ago last New Year she fell with a serious accident, breaking both wrists. This is believed to have worried the old lady so as to cause her death.

Miscellaneous from the Sixth Ward.

Cincinnati dispatch: The session of the democratic convention of the Sixth Kentucky district to-day in Covington was an interesting occasion. The crowd was far beyond the limit of the accommodation, although there was no whoop-er-do-about-it to the actions of the convention. Mark Gray of Grant county, Kentucky, placed John G. Carlisle in nomination, and Theodore Haiden made an eloquent speech seconding the motion. The nomination was made with great enthusiasm, and upon Carlisle appearing there was an outburst of applause lasting several minutes.

PERSONAL AND OTHER NOTES.

Robert Todd, of Illinois, has been nominated by the president for minister to Russia.

Butts has not yet found a purchaser for her castle in Wales. It is cheaper for a man to build a castle in Spain.

Samuel J. Randall never studied law in spite of the fact that most people have the impression that he is a lawyer.

Mrs. Thurman has never had a photograph taken. Her husband has recently had several pen pictures made of him that were not at all flattering.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher has aged very rapidly of late. She has made no plans for the winter, but is very anxious to be in Florida by the first of Nov.

John L. Sullivan is still suffering considerably from the gunshot wound which he received while holding a nickle up for an expert marksman to shoot at.

Levi P. Morton, republican candidate for vice president, won eight prizes at the late state fair, principally for his eight exhibits of improved stock.

Abram S. Hewitt, mayor of New York city, is suspected of being the anonymous philanthropist who recently contributed $12,000 to the yellow fever sufferers.

Mr. McGlynn is said by his friends to have aged noticeably since the last presidential campaign. He looks ten years since he was deposed from the priesthood.

Thomas A. Edison has invented a meter whereby the flow of electricity can be measured. But it will never be able to smoke such shocking liquors as the gas meter.

A newspaper man from Portland, Me., asserts that the face of Amelie Rives can be seen outlined against the moon if a powerful telescope is used. It is probable that the newspaper man that was full when he made this discovery.

Master Melbourne Grubb, who lives near Wytheville, Va., is claimed by his parents to be the largest boy in America. He measures 47 inches around the chest, 24 around the neck, 28 around the thigh, and 13 around the calf of the arm. He is 5 feet and 9 inches high, weighs 340 pounds, and was 10 years old July 3.

Alexandre Dumas is one of the few wealthy authors in the world. He has a magnificent house in Paris filled with art treasures. Near Dieppe he owns a beautiful chalet covered with ivy and decorated on the inside with handsome furniture and curiosities. He is about 64 years of age, but strong and vigorous.

General Sherman has moved into his house at No. 75 West Seventy-first street, New York. It is understood that he will devote a large part of his time to the preparation of his official papers and memoranda for publication, and there is talk that he may write a book for which he has been collecting materials for a long time.

Land for the New Fort.

Washington dispatch: Bids offering land for sale for the new Fort Omaha were opened this afternoon by Acting Secretary of War MacFeely. The following were the bids: Thomas Swift, 400 acres, $50,000; Jorgen Clausen, 160 acres, at $100 per acre; Hamilton Martin, 480 acres, no price mentioned; James E. Boyd, 480 acres, $48,000; B. L. Knight, 555.9 acres at $100 per acre; Barton & Nichols, 549.89 acres, $54,989, or $81.28 acres, $88,132; Hulin and Dumont Underwood, 160 acres, no price. In the same it came four lots from Martin S. Hunn and Joseph Hulin, all 209 acres, price $37,642; John S., Carrie B., Clara L. and Malcolm Brown, and Jerusalem A. Forsythe, 440 acres, at $150 per acre; Lucy Ann Cook, 320 acres at $85 per acre; John. H. Cryer, 638 acres at $100 per acre; Charles Abernethy, agent, $100 per acre, number of acres not mentioned; Thomas Swift, 320 acres, $46,000; W. H. Lowe, 477 acres, at $97 per acre, also 557 acres at $95 per acre; Hans Beekman, 493 acres at $100 per acre, also 160 acres at $90 per acre; H. F. Clarke, of Bellevue, eight lots at $60 and $90 per acre; John L. McCague, president of Portland & Puget Sound Railway company, 320 acres, $40,000; George Bates, 480 acres, $53,200, also 360 acres, $30,000; W. W. Lowe, 480 acres at $100 per acre; Henry Kelsey and Charles H. Sternberg, 160 acres at $100 per acre; Ramsey Saling and C. V. Gallagher, 440 acres at $132.50 per acre; H. H. Crouchman, 332 acres, $33,200; Mary Ann Terry, 160 acres at $100 per acre, Fred Prick, of Sarpy county, 320 acres, $65,000; James A. Connor, 400 acres at $150 per acre; W. Easton, 480 acres at $100 per acre; Cook & Cobb, 450 acres $65,000; Henry Zucher, 350 acres, $64,750; L. Crounse, 400 acres, $35,000; two additional plats of land, $7,500; John B. McCune, 320 acres, $40,000, 450 acres, $56,000, 360 acres, $61,000, and 360 acres acres, $66,000, all of which are six miles from Omaha on the road to Fort Calhoun. Some time yet, and it is probable that a board of officers will be sent out to select the most eligible site.

The Official Returns.

The official returns of the Maine election have been received at the office of the secretary of state from all the voting places save a few remote and unimportant plantations. The result gives Burleigh (rep.) for governor, 79,513, Putnam (dem.) 61,018. Republican majority on the gubernatorial vote, 18,495.

The pluralities for congressmen are: First district, Reed, 2,437; Second, Dingley, 3,473, Third, Milliken, 7,583; Fourth, Boutelle, 4,510.

The republicans have 31 senators to none for the democrats, and 125 representatives to 26 for the democrats.

Of the other county officers—sheriffs, probate judges, county attorneys, etc., the republicans elected eighty-six and the democrats three.

Old Tecumseh Not Afraid of Death.

Washington special: General Sherman does not seem to be appalled at the thought of dying. At any rate he speaks of it sometimes in an off-hand sort of way that is almost amusing. Not long after Sheridan's funeral, in speaking of the decease of many prominent officers of the late war, he remarked in his rapid manner: "I shall have to hurry up and die pretty soon or there will be nothing but militia left to bury me." I am glad to say that the general appears to be good for at least ten years more of life, and perhaps to survive after every other greatly distinguished performance of the war period shall have passed away.

Cincinnati Special: The Crop Report.

Cincinnati special: The Chronicle-Tribune's annual estimate of the corn crop says: The bulk of the crop is secure from injury from hard frosts, and little damage has resulted from this cause, outside of unimportant districts, mainly in the New England states and in Michigan, where the injury has been more than in other western localities. The drouth has also been a drawback in Michigan. The result is simply an increase of 520,000,000 bushels or 16 per cent. The indicated gain over last year in the six other western states is 83,000,000 bushels, a gain of 15 per cent. The indicated gain in Tennessee and Kentucky being otherwise classed) indicate a total production somewhat greater than last year, which exceeded any previous year. The seven surplus states show the following gains over last year: Ohio, 41,000,000 bushels or 55 per cent; Indiana, 49,000,000 bushels or 25 per cent; Illinois, 100,000,000 bushels, or 91 per cent; Iowa, 86,000,000 bushels, or 47 per cent; Missouri, 69,000,000 bushels, or 49 per cent; Kansas, 10,000,000 bushels or 62 per cent; Nebraska, 54,000,000 bushels, or 58 per cent. The area in corn this season appears to be about 70,420,000 acres, against 66,000,000 acres in 1887. Tentative estimates to the area harvested last year. Our returns and estimates in detail for thirteen western states, representing about 77 per cent of the crop, and approximations for other portions of the country by application of official data, indicate a total production of 2,915,000,000 bushels of corn this season or about 559,000,000 more than the 1887 crop.

The Notoriety of Miss Rives.

Baltimore dispatch: When Bishop Randolph first assumed charge of the Virginia episcopacy he was, perhaps, the most popular of all the Protestant Episcopal heads in this country. Of late, however, he has seemingly fallen out of him as affectionately as heretofore; indeed, they condemn what they term his snobbishness. The change of feeling came about in this way:

A short time ago Amelie Rives-Chanler made known her desire to be confirmed. She is a member of the family have always been devout members of the Episcopal church, and assisted materially in the building of the pretty edifice at Castle Hill, Albemarle county, the seat of the Rives family. It was naturally supposed that the authorities would avail themselves of the opportunity to visit Bishop Randolph in his visitations should reach the district. Instead of this, however, she sent a request to the bishop that the services be performed at her residence. The rites had never been conferred in this manner before, and the good bishop hesitated. Finally, however, he consented, and proceeded to Castle Hill and confirmed the rite of confirmation. When this became known to the members throughout the diocese it created a storm of adverse criticism, and the bishop is roundly censured for yielding to the whim of the fair authoress. This exclusive confirmation is said to be the first in the history of the Protestant Episcopal church.

The case of Hollingsworth against the B. & M. railroad company has been settled and the insuing dismissed before the state board of transportation. The plaintiff received a treatie with over the "draw" at Nelson approaching the streets from the depot, and will rail the same and fence the dangers lining the track. The company has also been asked by the citizens of that place. It is said to have been an equitable settlement.

Nebraska City special: Fred Shreidey, a well-to-do farmer living about six miles south of this city, met with a possibly fatal accident yesterday. While driving a team of mules, attached to a hay wagon, a portion of the harness became loose and he stepped out upon the wagon tongue to fasten it, when one of the mules gave him a severe kick, knocking him under the wagon. The mules then ran away and the wagon passed over Shreidey's body, rendering him unconscious and carried to his home. Physicians who were called express the opinion that he has sustained severe internal injuries, and that his recovery is doubtful.

Pistols for Three.

Mount Sterling (Ky.) dispatch: A three-sided duel to the death was fought at Stapstone, twenty miles east of here, yesterday. The participants were Steel and Mackabee Carpenter, brothers, and a cousin also named Carpenter. Stapstone is a prohibition town. The Carpenter brothers, who are only about twenty years of age, and their cousin came here and got three jugs of whisky and then started for their home a few miles beyond Stapstone. On the train they became quarrelsome, flourishing their guns and intimidating passengers on the train. When they reached Stapstone the conductor told them to get off and fight it out, and he would wait for them. This proposition was accepted and the men repaired to the street where the duel with pistols. Three rounds were fired when the cousin, whose given name could not be learned, fell with a bullet through his brain. The two boys then boarded the train, which had waited for them, and went on to their home at Estherpriar. The affair was witnessed by the passengers on the train.

Twenty-four Maids Want Rep.

New York dispatch: Twenty-four Swedish maidens, ranging in age from 19 to 25, arrived in Castle Garden yesterday on the steamer Hecla. They came first class on the vessel and their journey through the gates was a mere formality. It was learned that all had come to this country on contracts to marry, the contracts having been drawn up in Sweden. The whole party left the garden last night, four going to prospective husbands in Brooklyn and the remainder out west. The engagements were made by advertisements in Stockholm and considerable correspondence.

No More Havana Cigars.

New Orleans dispatch: The Picayune's Key West special says: Advices from Havana indicate that the cigar makers strike is no nearer a settlement than when it started, four weeks ago. The manufacturers are as determined as ever, and have organized a lock out which will probably continue a long time. It is thought that 2,000 operatives are out of work, and the distress among their families is great.

Fatal Quarrel About a Claim.

Quray (Col.) special: Word reached here this afternoon of a tragedy on Mt. Sneffles road in which Charles Crothswaite was the assassin and George Johnson his victim. Crothswaite and Johnson recently located a claim four miles above here and as they could not agree Johnson left and went to work for a mining property near by and Crothswaite went to work in Smuggler mine. Johnson a few days ago, gave some men permission to camp in his cabin during Crothswaite built. When the latter heard this he came over and declared his intention to kill Johnson. He went to Johnson's cabin and in the presence of Dodge Conklin sleeping called Johnson up. He began to quarrel over matters and wanted to fight it out at once. Johnson refused and ordered Crothswaite out. Crothswaite insisted got up when the latter, who was crouched at the foot of the bed told him if he moved he would kill him. Crothswaite made a move to write, a short scuffle followed, and Johnson was shot through the heart. The murderer escaped and has not yet been captured. Crothswaites name is well known on the editorial staff of the Denver Tribune and has been connected with Kansas City and St. Louis papers.

The Indian Outbreak Ceased.

Livingstone (Mont.) dispatch: The Sioux Indians who left Poplar River agency some days ago with the avowed intention of avenging the killing of three of their number by the Crows last spring were intercepted at Pompey's Pillar while on their way to the Crow reservation by a troop of cavalry and turned back and escorted to their agency. There were only nine of them, and this is the whole of the threatened Indian trouble.

Hugh Campbell, the reservation stock detective, who was here yesterday on his way to the agency, says all is there was no Indian trouble at all, and that the sensational reports that are being sent over the country do much harm, and are false in fact. The disturbances are merely local, and movements of troops are merely of a police duty nature, such as they are called upon to perform.

Again Under the Hammer.

Richmond dispatch: Libby prison was sold at auction this afternoon for $11,000. Dr. D. D. Bramble, of Cincinnati, was the purchaser. When sold privately last February to W. H. Gray, of Chicago, the property brought $23,000. It is the consequence of Mr. Gray's failure to make the deferred payments that the building was sold. Dr. Bramble says he simply bought the property for a friend, and that he has had no receipt of information that a syndicate of Chicago gentlemen has been formed to take the property off his hands at an advance.

Failed to File in Time.

Washington special: In the claim of the heirs of the late Thomas B. Evans, late of Lincoln county, who make the government to reimburse them for damages to the amount of $2,000 lost in 1866-70 through the depredations of the Sioux Indians the interior department submits the following findings:

The property last mentioned jointly by Thomas B. Evans and Frank Schmidt and that they (Evans and Schmidt) lost by the hands of unknown Indians in the year 1870, of the total value of $4834, in January, 1870, fifteen oxen of the value of $930 and that the claim for the loss in May, 1870, was not presented within the period fixed by law.

A large party of gentlemen connected with St. Theresa's Roman Catholic congregation of Lincoln went to Exeter last Sunday on a surprise visit to Rev. M. A. Kennedy, late pastor of St. Theresa's. After a pleasant half hour of mutual greetings and conversation, Mr. Sutton, in behalf of his fellow parishioners, presented Father Kennedy with a purse of $600, accompanying the presentation with an appropriate address. Father Kennedy, although taken completely by surprise, responded in a feeling manner.

The increased attendance at the Columbus schools has warned the board of education that more room is needed for pupils, and the basement in the new school building will be utilized. Additional property have been taken.

The Hamilton county fair opened with a large display of fine stock.

The democratic senatorial committee of the First senatorial district met in Peoria City and unanimously nominated Hon. Lewis Emmons of Falls City as a suitable from that district.

W. B. Bridges and wife, of Arlington, were on the Union Pacific flyer that was derailed last week. He says that a wheel broke from under the coach they were in and all the others were piled up in such a manner as to make it almost impossible for passengers to get out. Several were injured.

Pleasures of Memory.

The pleasures of memory are not confined to the past. Every one who has ever been in the Lander mountains, or around on the brow of the hill curved like a bow, the narrow path which creeps down the hillside by the spring of sparkling water, through the country graveyard and so to the broad road again was as the last bowstring.

Down to the clear, sand bottomed spring the path was shaded with leafy trees, scrubby oaks, maples and chestnuts bound together with many a clinging band of grape vines and slumbering briars, the shading bowers belonged to springtime and summer, with gay floral evidences of odorous white flowers and scarlet petals.

Like a tawny rent across a green carpet the path led along between the trees, fringed with waving grasses, nodding, they, friendly flowers and scrubby, sturdy wild rosebushes that oft-times leaned confidentially over the ancient, time worn trail and dropped velvet leaves softly upon its sun scorched bosom.

At the spring the path paused in a hesitating sort of way, as if undecided whether to stop for good in the wild thyme bed beside the sparkling, gurgling water, but finally goes forward again, following along the brink of the brooklet, that flows from the fountain, unwilling as yet to part with its new found musical friend.

A hundred yards down the valley, however, they part forever. The brook goes merrily on down flowery banks, across corn and cotton fields, losing itself at last in the turbid waters of the river; the path now climbs a stony hillside among ragged shrubbery of underwood and sturdy oaks to the fence surrounding the graveyard, where it loses all its beaten walk that the feet of mourners have made round about the city of the dead.

It is a dreary, desolate place, but all that made life sweet to many lies within this rotting, rive-wrapped fence. Here and there white shafts rise above the tall, swaying grass, the stunted rosebushes and broken pickets inclosing moss-grown mounds, thrusting the ghastly white falsehoods and glaring cant of stereotyped sorrow alike into the face of an offended heaven and a worldly-wise world who know that the "sorrowing" or "affectionate" wife, husband or child's life is giving daily convicting evidences of perjury against his marble-carved lying. Here are numerous mounds without other name or number, where the grief of those who once mourned what lies beneath, almost sunfaces level and forgotten. Blooming bushes and flowering shrubs on others bear gratifying witness that some hearts do not forget, that some lives laugh at coffin screws and burial sods.

Near the foot of the stone-thronged yard is a low, green mound that seems a pleasant patch on the dull brown sward about it—a short, narrow grave, unmarked save by daily-renewed tokens of a mother's loving hands. The mother dwells at the old homestead on the hill beyond the sand-bottomed spring, and comes daily along the sun-scorched path to pray beside the little grave and bathe its green sod with tears.

Years ago she had tripped gaily along that path to meet the father of the little girl who died, and sleeps below. She was then a bright-faced girl, and life was as fair to her as the bright sky that shone above the rose bowers among the graves where they often met. Then came her merry wedding day—and then she began learning that with love comes sorrow.

Her child sleeps beneath the rose bower where she sat in happy days with her lover, and he is a wanderer about the earth.

As she can, with closed eyes, recall every flower, stone and shrub that borders the narrow, sun-scorched path, so also can she in memory live over every hour of kindness, sorrow, or joy she passed with her husband in those dear, dead years.

His days are joyless, his present and future hopeless. The little grave on the hillside is also in his heart; the mother's tears are not more bitter than his. Where she finds relief in her sorrow she can see a star of hope, hear the wings of answered prayers, nor is this denied him.

Time like the clambering roses, litters every year his heart-grave with the falling leaves of change and the dimming wear of life, but that pleasant little patch on a broad sward of care and worldly sorrow, remains ever green and unforgotten.

One summer evening long ago he sat beside the window, with his little girl on his knee, idly tapping the window pane. "Papa," she said, "you taint see outside now, papa, it is too bright," and climbing off his knee she crossed the room and extinguished the lamp. Instantly the summer sky was studded with twinkling stars, as if called into existence by her hand. So with this bereaved man. His soul was so bound up in his love for his child he could not recognize the hand that bestowed the gift; but when the light of his life was taken away, his eyes could discern the glory and beauty of the world to which she was called, where no hunger, hardship and cruel sight, one has taken all days are healed, to meet her Maker.—*Edward W. Wakeling in Arkansaw Traveler.*

We have seen people who could play a cubic yard of some kind.—*Duluth Paragraph.*

Discovery Effected by a Stuttering Medical Student and Its Merited Punishment.

A good story is told of a medical student who recently came up for graduation and was pitilessly plucked. He was troubled with an impediment in his speech, and at class quiz he was allowed to go to the blackboard and write the answer to his questions thereon, while the quiz master continued on with the class examination. The stutterer's written answers were always correct and couched in good English terms, and he had the reputation of being a good student and well read. On his final, however, he turned in very bad papers, and the professors were at a loss to understand it. He made some sort of an excuse and it was believed that when he came to the faculty oral examination he would redeem himself. Accordingly he was closely questioned by the several professors. As was the custom at class quiz he was allowed to write his answers on the blackboard. Question after question was properly answered, until suddenly the professor of anatomy said: "Take off your shirt, sir, and then go to the board and describe the foramina in the base of the skull and the vessels, nerves, etc., they transmit." That settled it. The stutterer taking advantage of his infirmity and the privileges accorded him in consequence, had written his shirt bosom full of "points," and with his face to the blackboard and his vest open all he had to do was to refresh his memory by reading from his linen slate. The old professor of anatomy "caught on" and the stutterer was plucked.

The Man Who Watches for People to Fall Overboard.

It is a noble and commendable thing to save human life, and we sometimes wonder why doctors don't get into the way of doing it oftener than they do. To-season, any individual from a watery grave, for instance, when said individual would prefer a dry one, entitles the rescuer to thanks, and repeated efforts in that direction ought to be rewarded with a medal.

But the professional rescuer who hangs around wharves and steamboat landings watching for some one to tumble into the water in order that he may save him, gets more credit than he deserves, we are inclined to think. We are prone to ask, Is it pure love for humanity that prompts him to neglect his own business and loiter around the docks and river side? Doesn't a thirst for notoriety have something to do with it, and may not a person acquire a mania for making a New-foundland dog of himself on every possible occasion?

It is asserted that the rescue keeps a very accurate account of the number of lives he has saved, and as the list increases he shows an increased eagerness to make it beat the record of any other man who has embarked in the business. We wouldn't say that the rescuer pushes anybody overboard so that he may plunge in and save him, but where two competitors are working the same wharf for the championship we wouldn't care to wander very close to the edge with one of them on the watch.

We can imagine a professional rescuer becoming more and more engrossed in the ruling idea of his existence as the years in which his record grows. A day when nobody tumbles into the water becomes a melancholy one to him. I can imagine him petulantly wondering to himself why people are so alkilling careful of themselves. No use of it while he's around. He lacks only a few of an even hundred, when he would get his name in the newspapers and receive a medal, perhaps, but no one seems to think of that, he mutters. For a man to lose his balance ever so little in walking up a gang-plank would help him so much, but they won't do it. Not the least danger, either; only a little wetting.

Then there is child straying along the edge of the wharf," he says, preparing to jerk off his coat. "Haven't pulled out a child for some time—easy to handle and counts just as much as a man that weighs three hundred. Pshaw! that shoozer there has pulled the child away. If there's anybody that I do hate it's the man who interferes with another man's business."

All this may never occur, yet it is possible, too. Men do lots of things simply from a craving for notoriety. Hunger for fame impels some men to take life; why may it not induce others to try to save it?—*Texas Siftings.*

Wouldn't Take His Word for It.

"No," said the condemned, "I don't think much of your judges. There's nothing positive or passionately about 'em, you know. There's judge Blackstone, for instance. He gets me into his court and asks me, "Are you guilty or not guilty?" and when I tell him I'm not guilty,' instead of taking my word as one gentleman should take another's he goes to work and leaves it to a dozen fellows that never knew me a second in all their lives. 'Tain't square, that's what I say, and 'tain't good manners either."—*Boston Transcript.*

"Japanese sleeping rugs" are recommended as a cure for insomnia. It is not stated, but we suppose the rugs must be awakened from their slumbers before they are applied.—*Norristown Herald.*

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WAGNER.

The Great German Opera-Composer as a Begging-Letter-Writer.

In perusing the recently published translation of the "correspondence" between Richard Magner and Franz Liszt I confess my feelings were diverse, says London *Truth*. On the one hand arose a certain admiration of the manner in which Mr. Frances Hueffer has, in English, which most dramatically reproduces the rugged eloquence of a German, told only the truth, but the whole truth of Wagner's life by his own letters. On the other hand I imagined the pain which it must have afforded the Rev. H. R. Haweis when by the light of these same letters he discovered in his pet composer the most miserable of grumblers and begging-letter writers, and the most incurable of cads. It will be a rude shock to him to find that in two gigantic volumes of nearly 400 pages each Wagners whole idea was to screw as much money as he possibly could out of the slender pockets of the Abbe Liszt, without a solitary suggestion of ever repaying a penny-piece. Liszt himself thirty-five or forty years ago was in receipt in Weimar of an income of only about £200 a year. Yet Wagner had the effrontery to ask for £40 down as a gift and "the same annual sum for the next two years." It is true that to Liszt's letters a princess—who might have added to or, for aught I know, diminished Liszt's banking account—often managed to add a postscript. But, seeing what the abbe's own income was, it is to the everlasting credit of the most unmelodious of melodists and most open-handed of men that he gave Wagner the £50, though he was obliged to refuse the annuity. Wagner, of course, was not satisfied. From page 6 of the first to page 318 of the last volume he never ceased the cry of the horseleech, and thanks to the suggestions of (page 45, vol. 1) threatened to "pawn the score of Lohengrin," or to sell all his operas for a mere nothing, he generally managed to screw the money out of poor Liszt. The interludes are filled with querlous complaints of the conduct of every nation. Of England we may, of course (vol. 1, page 64), expect such things as this:

"I live here as one of the lost souls in hell. I never thought that I could sink so low. The misery I feel in having to live in these disgusting surroundings is beyond conception and I now realize that it was a sin, a crime, to accept this invitation to London, which, in the luckiest case, must have led me far from my real path. I need not expatiate to you upon my actual situation. It is the consistent outgrowth of the greatest inconsistency I ever committed. I am compelled to conduct an English concert program right down to the end! That says everything!"

The "disgusting surroundings" did not, however, prevent Wagner from returning to London to conduct concerts ("for a consideration") at the Albert hall, when toward the end of his life it will be recollected, owing to gross incompetency as a conductor, he was replaced by Richter. France, it appears, was just as bad as London. Wagner says: "Artistic affairs here [in Paris] are in so vile a condition, so rotten, so fit for decay, that a bold scytheman is required who understands the right cut" and with the old money craze strong upon him, he goes on again to ask Liszt to get him an annuity. Even in his beloved Germany "I discover nothing but mean and miserable things, conceit and a pretense, of solid work without any foundation, half-heartedness in everything;" and then he prates once more about his "narrow financial circumstances." I need not continue quotations which only go to show the greatness of composers for nearly a whole lifetime privately posed as one of the meanest and most sordid of men. Poverty, of course, is no crime, but even Mr. Micawber refrained from persistently draining the purse of a solitary friend and patron. The publication of this correspondence will, however, tear the veil from the character of a man who was perpetually sermonizing about art, though he was begging money on the sly.

He Struck the Wrong Words.

In a church in Baltimore, says the *Sun* of that city, a noted tenor singer was rendering a solo in Warren's "Te Deum," and mistaking the instructions to the organist as to the use of the stops for the sacred words, sang out at the top of his voice, "Pedal, great gamba and swell," to the astonishment of the congregation. He could not account for the uncontrollable and convulsive though suppressed laughter of the choir, and was not aware of his mistake until it was explained to him, while he was overcome with mortification. Another instance more intensely amusing, was that of a well-known baritone singer in the same church on another occasion, who inadvertently placed the slur on the wrong note. He had adapted the air of the "Jewish Maiden" to a hymn beginning, "Before the Lord we Bow," and instead of placing the slur on the first two syllables he placed it on the last one and rendered it thus, "Before the Lord we bow-wow-wow." The effect was immense. As he had and still has a powerful and beautiful voice, his hearers were thoroughly electrified at this unwonted and unlooked-for canine imitation. He has never entirely recovered from the effect of his ludicrous mistake.

How He Got His Money Back.

A gentleman in Cleveland tells a good story of how he recovered lost money in a sleeping-car. A roll of bills disappeared from his vest pocket, and the porter was called in. The porter said that he had not seen the money and assisted in the search, but the roll could not be found. "It is pretty hard on a porter to have money lost on his car," said that individual. "If it is found where shall I send it to you?" "Don't send it anywhere," was the reply. "Keep it and notify the superintendent of the road. I dine with him to-morrow." There was a look of astonishment on the face of the porter, and, going to the berth again, he soon came back and said: "Here is your money. I just found it at the foot of the berth."

A TALE OF THE BOWERY.

Once a Gentleman Always a Gentleman.

Scene: The Bowery. Time. 9:30 P. M. Electric lights blazing everywhere. Street crowded with all sorts and condition of men and women, good, bad and indifferent, especially the bad and indifferent. A reporter hurrying along to investigate a cutting affray in the Italian colony. A stalwart but seedy looking individual approaches the reporter. Face bloated, clothing tattered breath smelling of whisky. Plain case of wrecked by drink.

"Say, stranger, please give me a dime?"

"What for?"

"To get a drink."

"What good 'd that do you?"

"Makes me feel happy."

"But don't you know that drink is carrying you to the devil?"

"Better than you do."

"Why don't you quit then?"

"Can't."

"Humbug!"

"'Take each man's censure but reserve your judgement.'"

"What's that? Where did you get acquainted with Shakespeare?"

"Decent fellow once; wreck now; but are you going to give me a dime?"

"N-o-no. Contrary to my principles to give to a man who drinks."

"Good night."

"Stop, I'd like to talk with you."

"Don't want to talk. Good night."

Reporter (soliloquizing)—"Queer sort of a bummer that. There's a good story in him if one can get at it. Wonder if I ought to have given him a dime? Guess not. It would have done him no good. Poor fellow!"

A week later—Again the Bowery. Time, 11 o'clock; near the Cooper Institute. Pretty woman, respecable, evidently—dressmaker or something of that sort—hurrying home. Three "mashers" in pursuit of her. One of them speaks to her. She says nothing but walks faster. Mashers laugh and quicken their steps too.

Reporter (to himself)—Infernal scoundrels; somebody ought to lick 'em. They are to big for me. I'll follow anyhow. May strike a policeman."

Leaning against the lamp-post half a block ahead is the figure of a man. The dramatis personæ approach him:

"What a pity! It's only that same old bummer who knows something of Shakespare."

When opposite the lamp post one of the mashers puts a hand on the woman's sholder.

"Let me alone, sir!"

A chorous of coarse laughs is the responce.

"Let that lady alone, you infernal blackguards!"

"Great Scott, it's the bummer! why he must be—"

"Mind your own business, you—or —"

"Piff!"

Bravo! straight from the shoulder. Down goes one of the mashers.

"Piff!"

Another masher is stretched out. The left did it this time. The third runs off.

The bum—the gentleman—takes off his battered hat to the woman with a superb air of good breeding.

"I hope they haven't frightened you much?"

"I'm ever so much obliged to you. I —really—I should like to give you something."

She opens her purse and takes out a dollar bill.

"Oh, madam, pray don't; I was a gentleman once; pray let me be one again for a little while."

The woman stamers and apologizes, and then goes her way. "Sir," says the reporter, "I should esteem it an honor to be acquainted with you."

"Yes, just now perhaps, but you didn't feel that way when we last met and you wouldn't if we met to-morrow."

"Is there anything I can do for you?"

"No. Good night, sir."

"I hope I shall meet you again."

"I hope not; you'll find me drunk or begging."

These scenes occured over a year ago. The reporter has never met the man since.—*New York Tribune.*

A Phonograph's Contents.

A phonograph will arrive at Thomas A. Edison's laboratory at Llewellyn Park in a day or two, which, when it is allowed to give forth the sounds that are contained within it, will create no small degree of sensation. It contains the tones of the elegant voice of William E. Gladstone, ex-Premier of England, the "Grand Old Man," who is now Ireland's dearest advocate. Still more—there is sealed up in the little instrument a song by the diva, Adelina Patti, and a speech by the Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland. Mr. Edison sent this most perfect of all phonographs to England some months ago with the idea of obtaining for the edification of the American people the sounds of the voices of the English statesmen Gladstone and Balfour, as well as those of the divine Patti. The mission was a success, and the phonograph, full of eloquence and song, is almost hourly expected to arrive. When Mr. Edison shall finally turn the crank which shall unwind the skein of language and music a treat may be expected such as may never be experienced again until Gladstone, Balfour and Patti shall come in *propria persona.*—*New York Times.*

There Was a Patriot for You.

The train had left Niagra Falls and was speeding on toward Chicago. As morning dawned and the train halted on or near a bridge, two occupants of the sleeper opened a window in their berth and peered out, uncertain as to what part of the country they were in. They discovered three fishermen on the bank of the stream which the bridge spanned. Quoth one of the sleepy excursionists:

"Say, friend, have we left Port Huron yet?"

"Oh yes," promptly replied the fisherman (who was a Michigan man and proud of his state). "You're in God's country now, and its time you got up!"

Why You Feel

So weak and exhausted is because your blood is impure. As well expect the sanitary condition of a city to be perfect with defiled water and defective sewerage, as to expect such a complicated piece of mechanism as the human frame to be in good order with impure blood circulating even to its minutest veins. Do you know that every drop of your two or three gallons of blood passes through the heart and lungs in about two and a half minutes, and that, on its way, it makes bone and muscle, brain and nerve, and all other solids and fluids of the body? The blood is the great nourisher, or, as the Bible terms it,

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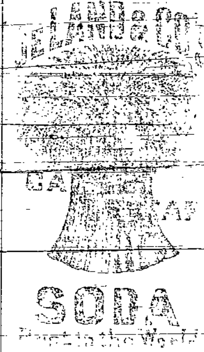

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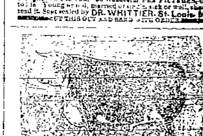

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