

WYOMING COAL \$6 PER TON. -Thos. F. Beswick, Jr. AT PEAVEY ELEVATOR.

NEW Furniture Store OF BARTLETT & HEISTER Dealers in all kinds of Furniture, Mouldings, Curtains, Etc.

CENTRAL Meat Market. FRED VOLPP, Prop.

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Smoked Beef, Hams, Shoulders and Bacon. Highest Price Paid for HIDES, PELTS AND FURS.

THE BOOK OF THE FAIR, By H. H. Baneroff, "The Historian."

A WORK OF 1,000 imperial folio pages, 12 x 16, printed on the Michel press, as an exhibit in the Machinery Hall. This work contains 25 parts, of 40 pages each. There will be over 2,000 Superb Pictures of all sizes, up to a full-page. A chapter on Fairs of the Past

From the London Crystal Palace of 1851, to the Paris Exposition of 1889. The Exposition was but for

A Moment! While the Book is for All Time! And should be in every home. Sold by Subscription only, on easy payments of 6 1/2 Cents per Day.

For further particulars apply to Phil H. Kohl, Pharmacist Wayne, Neb.

State Bank OF WAYNE. CAPITAL STOCK Paid in \$75,000. President: J. W. Jones. Vice President: Henry Lee Gasler.

MR. CARLISLE'S LETTER Shows the Actual Condition of the Treasury.

DEFICIENCY ESTIMATE TOO LOW. The Speaker's Growing Larger Every Month. Unless Congress Takes Some Action the Will Issue Bonds. He Drafts a Bill to Cover the Case. Correspondence Sent to Minister Willis at Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The following letter was forwarded by Secretary Carlisle to Senator Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee of the Senate: In compliance with your verbal request I have the honor to submit for the consideration of the finance committee of the senate statements showing the actual condition of the treasury on the 22nd day of the present month and an estimate of receipts and expenditures during the remainder of this month and the month of February. It will be seen from this statement that there is an urgent necessity for such immediate action as will replenish the coin reserve and enable this department to continue the payment of public expenses, and to discharge the obligations of the government to pensioners and other lawful creditors.

Carlisle's Estimate Too Low. When my annual report was prepared it was estimated the expenses during the current fiscal year would exceed the receipts to the amount of about \$28,000,000 and I asked congress for authority to issue and sell bonds of other forms of obligations to an amount not exceeding \$30,000,000, bearing a low rate of interest and having a reasonably short time to run, to enable the secretary of the treasury to supply such deficiencies as might occur in the revenues. The estimate then made was based upon the assumption that the worst effects of our financial disturbances had already been realized and there would be a substantial increase in the revenues for the remainder of the year. While it is not believed that the deficiency then existing would be supplied by increased revenues in the future, it was hoped no additional deficiency would occur, but the receipts and expenditures during the month of December and up to the 22nd day of the present month show that the estimate of a deficiency of \$28,000,000 at the close of the year was much too low.

The monthly deficiency during each month of the year has been as follows: July, \$8,770,123.57; August, \$8,414,843.78; September, \$895,251.07; October, \$8,034,977.91; November, \$7,823,625.60; December, \$7,740,259.51; January (12 days), \$4,392,716.77. If the same monthly deficiencies should continue the total on the 30th of next June will be \$78,197,512.

According to the best estimate that can be made the total receipts during the present month and the month of February will be \$11,900,000, and the total expenditures will be \$30,000,000, showing a deficiency during the two months of \$18,400,000, but this does not include any payments on account of the sugar bounty claims for which to the amount of nearly \$3,000,000 have already been presented and are now under investigation of the department.

No Means to Delay Expenses. The coin reserve has been reduced to \$24,109,749, and it is evident from the condition of the treasury that the department will have no means to delay the ordinary expenses of the government until a large part of the payments are received or made from that fund. If this is done the coin reserve will be reduced by the 1st of February to \$68,601,864, a sum wholly inadequate for the purpose for which it was created. On account of this critical condition of the treasury I have considered it my duty in addition to the earnest recommendations contained in my annual report to appear twice before your committee, and after full explanation of the situation urge prompt legislative action on this subject. With the permission of the committee I have prepared and presented for its consideration a bill which, if promptly passed, would, in my opinion, meet all requirements of the situation by providing the necessary means for replenishing the coin reserve to such an extent as to assure the maintenance of the payment of all forms of United States currency.

material improvement in the financial condition of the government is so problematical that unless authority to issue and sell shorter bonds or other obligations bearing a lower rate of interest than that specified in the existing law is granted by congress at a very early day, I shall feel constrained by a sense of public duty to exercise the power already conferred to the extent at least of producing an adequate coin reserve to provide promptly for the deficiency in the revenues during the current fiscal year, and I will from time to time advise your committee of this condition of the treasury in order that this subject may receive due consideration.

Bill Presented by Carlisle. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The bill which is referred to in the foregoing letter is as follows: An act to amend section 3, of "an act to provide for resumption of specie payments," approved Jan. 11, 1875.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of these United States of America in congress assembled, that section 3, of "an act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," approved Jan. 11, 1875, be, and the same is hereby so amended that in lieu of the descriptions of bonds therein authorized, the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to issue from time to time as he may deem necessary and in such form as he may prescribe, coupon or registered bonds of the United States in denominations of \$25 and multiples thereof, redeemable in coin at the treasury of the United States after years of sale, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent per annum, payable quarterly in coin, and to sell the same at not less than par in coin; and the proceeds of such bonds shall be held and used to maintain the parity of all forms of money coined or issued by the United States, but the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to use from time to time such part of such proceeds as may be necessary to supply deficiencies in the public revenues during the fiscal year 1894.

Against the Issue of Bonds. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Representative Bailey of Texas introduced the following resolution: "It is the sense of the house that the secretary of the treasury has no authority under the existing law to issue and sell bonds of the United States, except as conferred upon him by the act of Jan. 11, 1875, an act to provide for the resumption of specie payments, and that the money derived from the sale of bonds issued under that act cannot be lawfully applied to any purpose excepting those specified therein." The resolution was referred to the judiciary committee. The committee is understood to be against the issue of bonds.

CORRESPONDENCE FOR WILLIS. Several Daily Packages Are Sent to the Minister at Honolulu. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The mail that left here Monday night carried several bulky packages addressed to Minister Willis which will be forwarded to him by the steamer Australia, which leaves San Francisco for Honolulu next Saturday. Included in the dispatches is a communication from the treasury department upon matters in which Mr. Willis is much interested. When he left here he was attorney for the city of Louisville in a \$10,000 claim against the treasury department. First Controller Bowler has disallowed \$18,000 of this, and Mr. Willis hearing of it, sent word to hold up the matter until he could return home. A message containing Mr. Bowler's decision, with letters on the subject, was sent him.

Hornblower's Nomination Rejected. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—In executive session Monday Senator Hill opened the fight against the confirmation of Hornblower for associate justice of the supreme court and Senator Vilas (Wis.), the only Democratic member of the judiciary committee who supported Mr. Hornblower in the committee room, made a strong appeal for confirmation. After a general discussion, lasting throughout the afternoon, Hornblower's nomination was rejected by a majority of six.

Under the Five-Minute Rule. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The consideration of the tariff bill under the five-minute rule was begun Monday. Only three amendments were disposed of, none of material moment. The attempt of Messrs. DeForest and Sperry, Democrats, to secure the adoption of an amendment increasing the duty of Samatra cigar wrappers to the present rates was defeated. The debate continued with a brilliant tilt between Mr. Cochrane and Mr. Reed.

Hartman's Bill Adversely Reported. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The house committee on public lands made an adverse report on Representative Hartman's bill to suspend for the year, 1894, the provision of the mining laws of the United States requiring assessment work on quartz lode mining claims.

Electric Companies in Court. DENVER, Jan. 16.—Depositions were taken by United States Commissioner Ellens in the case of the Denver Consolidated Electric Light company vs. the Standard Underground Electric company of Pittsburgh, Pa., for damages in the sum of \$50,000. The Denver people charge a breach of warranty of a defective cable they bought in 1892 and seek to be indemnified.

DOCTOR BADLY TAKEN IN

Mr. Martin Works Dr. Lafayette of Kansas City.

TRADED HIM A RANOH IN TEXAS.

Later the Doctor Found He Had a Mortgage of \$12,000 That He Had Not Bargained For—Ketting's Financiering Created a Deficiency of \$1,340,000 in the South Side Savings Bank of Milwaukee.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 16.—Wint looks like a gigantic and barefaced swindle was unrolled Monday afternoon, when Dr. J. B. Defeyth, a capitalist and well known broker of this city, swore to a complaint before Justice of the Peace J. H. Worthen, charging G. D. Martin, formerly of Fort Worth, Tex., and later of Denver, with obtaining goods to the value of \$3,000 from him under false pretenses. Martin's bail has been placed at \$1,500. After considerable running around among acquaintances Martin was unable to give bond and was locked up in the county jail to await a hearing next Monday.

According to the statement of Dr. Lafayette he was introduced to a man named J. M. Wylie in the latter part of October last. A few days later, he alleges, Wylie introduced him to Martin with the statement that Martin was possessed of untold wealth. He says Wylie told him that Martin owned a ranch in Texas and a hotel in Denver. Martin told him he had 1,005 acres of land free and clear in Archer county, Texas, which he would trade for anything good. Lafayette said he had a stock of notions invoiced to him at \$11,000 which he wanted to dispose of.

According to agreement Dr. Lafayette met Wylie and Martin in a room in the Midland hotel and there agreed to transfer the stock of notions and 1,100 acres of Missouri land for the 1,005 acres of Texas land and \$2,400 in promissory notes and the trade was made. Martin, he says, shipped the notions to Dallas, Tex., and afterward to Bonham, Tex., and when he found that the notes were worthless he began making inquiries about the Texas land.

A few days ago he received a letter from the county clerk of Archer county telling him that the land was mortgaged for \$12,000. He says he confronted Martin with these facts and Martin told him the goods were in Dallas, Tex. He has been unable to locate the goods and upon inquiry he has found that Martin and Wylie entered into a conspiracy to rob him. Martin will make no statement in the matter.

KOETTING'S FINANCIERING. When His Bank Closed There Was a Deficiency of \$1,340,000.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 16.—Falsified books, inflated assets, worthless securities, and loans and nothing, or next to nothing, for the depositors is the history of the financing which caused the wreck of the South Side Savings bank, according to the testimony of August P. Conrad, who testified in the case of Banker John B. Koetting. He swore that on the morning of July 23, 1893, when the bank closed its doors, there was in the bank \$24,000 in assets to meet liabilities of \$1,340,000, or an actual deficit of \$1,210,000. Mr. Conrad swore that he found that according to the official published statements of the bank there should have been of the bank there should have been of capital of \$100,000, but he found no mention of it in the books and did not put it in his statement of liabilities. He searched the books as far back as they go and found a statement in the books in 1872 where the capital was mentioned as \$53,000, and this was the only reference.

The witness said that the Schlesinger account, as appears by the books, had been overdrawn \$12,338, but this does not represent all that was overdrawn. There were overdrafts amounting to \$75,000, but he could find no entries in the books. The witness learned of these overdrafts from a letter written by Koetting and by comparing accounts with Ferdinand Schlessinger. He said the account against Schlessinger aggregated \$330,214.68 and was worth about 5 cents on the dollar. This statement caused a sensation in the crowded court room and the penniless depositors had heard what they had expected—that every hope was gone.

Crispi's Land Reform Bill.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A dispatch from Rome says that Premier Crispi is preparing a land reform bill in Italy and Sicily, similar to Mr. Gladstone's Irish land bill. It will regulate the relations between landlords, and will give the tenants facilities to purchase the holdings. Premier Crispi demands that upon the reopening of parliament he shall be given dictatorial powers for six months to execute financial and administrative reforms. If the chamber of deputies refuses to grant him these powers it will be dissolved.

Sold Some Imaginary Hogs.

KNOXVILLE, Ia., Jan. 16.—A man presented to the clerk of the firm of Davis & Amos, stock-buyers of this city a stolen weight bill filled in with the weight of forty light hogs, which had never been bought or delivered. Everything appearing right, the clerk gave the swindler a check on one of the national banks for \$343, which he promptly cashed and then disappeared. In the rush of business the clerk took no notice of the man's personal appearance and there seems no clew to his identity.

SMOKERS, Look Here!

Somme Union Made Cigars, Manufactured at Home. You will leave From \$5 to \$8 on Every Thousand Cigars

In the City for Circulation, that would Otherwise go Elsewhere. Ask your Merchant for a Prize, Imperial or Perfecto. All first-class. ADAMS & MA Cigar Manufacturers.

EDWARDS & BRADFORD LUMBER, Lime and GET ESTIMATES BEFORE YOU BUILD. W. H. BRADFORD, Agent.

STONE & FREIDOLPH, Merchant Tailors! Workmanship First-class and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

THE IDEAL RESTAURANT. OSCAR FRANKS, Propr. HOT MEALS AT ALL HOURS OYSTERS IN ALL STYLES CIGARS, TOBACCOS, And Confectionery. Billy Anderson, one of the famous cooks of the Niagara Restaurant, of Sioux City, is now in the employ of the Ideal.

Nothing too Good FOR OUR TRADE! Chase & Sanborn's High Grade Coffees Made famous by the millions who drank of it at the recent World's Fair.

When you want Cabbage, Turnips, Rutabaga's, Beets, Carrots Parsnips, or fresh green Vegetables and Celery you will find it at SHANE'S, The Cash Grocer.

UNION PACIFIC passenger train No. 1, due in Lincoln at 7:55 p. m., found a bad wreck in the neighborhood of the falls of the river...

After McKracken, a bachelor 29 years of age, was taken from the wreck in the open, he was taken to a hospital...

The infant child of Mrs. Gifford of Seward swallowed some concentrated lye and died after suffering for twenty-four hours.

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DENSE FOG IN MANY CITIES.

A Great Blanket of Dampposs From Western Kansas to Chicago...

The fog was caused by a fall in the temperature following the south breeze of the past three days...

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A HAWAIIAN MESSAGE

IT IS LIKELY TO BE FORTH-COMING.

The Documents Expected to Cover All Controversy Up to Date...

The Documents Expected to Cover All Controversy Up to Date...

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BAD FOR INCOME TAX PLAN.

The Whole Matter Referred to a Democratic Caucus for Settlement.

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THE TARIFF DEBATE.

Mr. Dingley of Maine Bitterly Denounces the Wilson Bill.

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DONE WITH HAWAII.

THE PRESIDENT SENDS IN ALL CORRESPONDENCE.

True Inhabitants of All the Complicated... Approved—The Reply of President Dole to Mr. Willis Very Defiant—The Rights of This Country to Interfere... Done with Hawaii.

Another Hawaii Glimpse.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The president's reply transmitted to congress all-day correspondence relating to the Hawaiian complications since his message of December 18. The message transmitting the correspondence follows:

To the Congress—I transmit herewith copies of all dispatches from our minister to Hawaii, relating in any way to political affairs in Hawaii, except such as have been heretofore transmitted to congress. I also send copies of instructions sent on January 12, 1893, being the only instructions to him that have not been sent to congress.

In my former message to congress I withheld dispatches numbering three, under date of November 16, 1893, and also dispatch No. 3, under date of October 8, 1893. Inasmuch as the contents of dispatch No. 3 are all referred to in dispatches of more recent date, and inasmuch as there seems to be no longer reason for withholding it, the same is herewith submitted.

Dispatch No. 70 is still withheld for reasons that seem to be justifiable and proper. I have, however, referred to it in the last instructions to Mr. Willis.

The last instructions to Mr. Willis referred to in the president's letter of transmittal as the only instructions not sent to congress are dated yesterday.

They were sent under cover of a telegram to W. A. Cooper, the dispatch agent at San Francisco, instructing him to forward the following telegram to Mr. Willis, by the steamer Mariposa to-morrow (to-day):

MINISTER WILLIS' LAST INSTRUCTIONS.

JANUARY 12, 1893. TO WILLIS, MINISTER. Your numbers 11 to 18 inclusive show me to have received and read the several of your instructions and have, as far as was in my power, discharged the various tasks imposed upon me. I have, however, regrets that the provisional government notices that I have not yet received your instructions and a due regard for our national honor constrained him to reach and read the instructions to the people of the Hawaiian Islands and their deposited sovereignty.

It is true that the provisional government was created to exist only until the Islands were annexed to the United States and that the queen retained the sovereignty until an armed force of this government had been quartered in Honolulu and the queen had been deposed. It is also true that the queen retained the sovereignty until she had been deposed and that she was subsequently considered by the United States as an arbitrator in the technical sense or authorized him to act as such between the provisional government. You made no such claim when you submitted that government with the queen's assent.

The queen's assent given to the queen has been regarded as the authority for the fact that the queen retained the sovereignty until she had been deposed. It is also true that the queen retained the sovereignty until she had been deposed and that she was subsequently considered by the United States as an arbitrator in the technical sense or authorized him to act as such between the provisional government.

DOLE TO WILLIS.

The Hawaiian Provisional Executive Doneas America's Right to Interfere.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The latest dispatch received from Minister Willis, enclosing President Dole's reply to his demand for the retirement of the provisional government, is as follows:

Mr. Willis to Mr. Gresham, No. 14.—"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the answer of the provisional government to the president's letter of December 18, 1893, and to inform you that the president has decided to accept the decision of the provisional government. The president has decided to accept the decision of the provisional government. The president has decided to accept the decision of the provisional government."

President Dole's reply to the United States minister's demands is as follows: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the answer of the provisional government to the president's letter of December 18, 1893, and to inform you that the president has decided to accept the decision of the provisional government."

Secretary's communication of December 19, 1893, the conclusion which the president reached after reading the application of the provisional government for a treaty of practical union with the United States. The president's decision was based upon the fact that the Hawaiian Islands had been discovered by the United States and which was at the time of the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands.

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for calling the attention of the president to that fact, and especially as she had known that the Hawaiian Islands had been discovered by the United States and which was at the time of the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands.

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BLOUNT ON THE RACK

BEFORE THE SENATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Ex-Special Commissioner Asked to Explain His Hauling Down of the American Flag and Defends It as a Proper Proceeding Under the Conditions of Affairs Found to Exist.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Contrary to previous announcement, ex-Special Commissioner Blount was this morning before the senate committee which is investigating the relations of this country with Hawaii under the resolution of Senator Morgan. Senator Frye, who is regarded as the special champion on the committee of ex-Minister Stevens and who it had been supposed would have been pleased to have an opportunity to examine Mr. Blount, appeared soon after 10 o'clock, the hour of meeting, but excused himself for the time being on the ground that he was engaged in a meeting of the senate committee on commerce. Mr. Dolph sat with the sub-committee.

The efforts of the committee were directed more to securing an explanation from Mr. Blount of his various acts while in Honolulu than to obtaining from him an accurate account of his mission, of which the committee was already sufficiently well informed through his official report. The explanation necessary, however, involved direct allusion to, and in some instances a full account of, his proceedings. Mr. Blount told briefly of his appointment March 10, 1893, by the president, as special commissioner to investigate the condition of affairs on the Hawaiian Islands, which had been developed by the revolution of last January. The part the American troops had taken in the revolution, the fact that the American minister had established an American protectorate over the Islands, and that a provisional government had been formed and was seeking to have the Islands annexed to the United States, caused the president to have the whole matter investigated by some one who had no connection with the islands, and he had been selected for this purpose.

The trip to the Islands on the 29th of March and Mr. Blount's reception by the people on both sides of the question, the fact that he was without mention, as was the fact that both the Annexationists and the Royalists were apparently exceedingly anxious to make his stay as pleasant as possible. The decision to have the American ensign taken down and the American troops returned to the man-of-war was next revived. Mr. Blount said that he had found the islands and the government entirely under the control or protection of the United States troops. The American flag floated in front of the government building, which the officers of the provisional government conducted their business. Everywhere was noticed the influence of this country upon the people of the islands. It was evident that the American flag should be taken down and the American troops removed. Or this decision he informed President Dole and on the following day ended the temporary protectorate and had the flag lowered.

This proceeding he defended as within the scope of his instructions in an entire proper proceeding under the circumstances. The subsequent events, he said, proved that the presence of the American troops was not necessary to preserve order or protect the life and property of either Americans or natives.

KANSAS FARMERS MEET.

Papers of Interest Read by Leading Men.—Topeka, Kan., Jan. 12.—The twenty-third annual meeting of the state board of agriculture began in Representative hall last night and was attended by about 200 members. In the absence of Governor Lovell, the address of welcome was delivered by W. S. Hanna, president of the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union of Kansas.

Mr. Hanna, in his address, referred to the fact that the farmers of Kansas were suffering from a drought and that the government should take steps to relieve them. He also mentioned the fact that the farmers were being oppressed by the railroads and that the government should take steps to protect them.

A TRAIN HELD UP.

The Robbers, However, Do Not Make Much of a Meal.—St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 12.—The Burlington "El" train last night made a great mess of the job. Express Messenger Wetzel was busy with his packages at the time and, when the knocks came, he instinctively suspected that mischief was on foot. When the robbers fired two or three shots he was certain and he kicked a package of \$10,000 in bills consigned to the Commercial National bank of Chicago under the stove of the car. Then he opened the door and the robbers entered.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Hear Presents a Petition in Favor of the Wilson Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The usual course of introducing in the senate a petition in favor of the passage of the Wilson bill fell to Mr. Hear, representative of Massachusetts, today. He was signed by twenty-four labor organizations of Massachusetts. Mr. Hear urged the passage of the bill. "These gentlemen," said the secretary of the Massachusetts labor organizations, "are very much interested in the passage of the Wilson bill and the passage of the Wilson bill will prevent any hours of labor at all."

Mr. Allen of Nebraska called up his resolution directing the secretary to inform the senate from what sources the gold coin of this country outside the treasury of the United States was increased \$58,000,000 during the fiscal year of 1893, as expressed in his recent report for that year. The senate then went into executive session and at 3 o'clock adjourned to Monday, thus putting off chances of the Hawaiian dispatches being sent to the president before that time.

TO COIN, THE SEIGNIORAGE.

The House Coinage Committee Agrees to Report Mr. Blount's Bill.—WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The bill of Representative Blount directing the secretary of the treasury to coin the silver seigniorage now in the treasury was favorably acted upon by the committee on coinage to-day. The report on the bill was 9 to 4. The vote was 10 to 4. The bill was reported with the exception of Representative Sweet. The negative vote was publican with the exception of Messrs. Tracy, Harter and Rayner.

He Orders Nine Men to Throw Up Their Hands and All Comply.

Ensign Calhoun, Jan. 12.—Orange Loan station on the Santa Fe was then employed as section hands were in the depot at Fowler at 7 o'clock last night just after the Los Angeles express had passed, when a masked man with a revolver in each hand, appeared at the open door and ordered them to throw up their hands. Not one of them hesitated to obey. At this juncture Howard Harris and A. Vincent, prominent business men of Fowler, stepped upon the depot platform and took in the situation, and were about to run away and give the alarm when the robber espied them and ordered them to get down, keeping the other men covered, backed slowly out of the door and ordered Harris and Vincent into the depot, saying he would kill them if they refused. They obeyed.

The masked man then stood the six citizens up a row, the robbers covering them with one revolver and went through their pockets. He secured a little over \$70. The daring freebooter then ordered his six prisoners into the street and made them walk down to a grocer through the streets. The robbers then entered Kutner Goldstein's grocery. It was evidently his intention alone to single handed, to loot the grocery. However, just as the bandit ordered three men in the store to throw up their hands, Constable Ochs and another man appeared and the robbery began. Ochs, with pistol drawn, rushed into the store. The bandit turned upon him and fired, and Ochs fell and rolled out through the door, firing at the robber from the floor. His was one of the grocers who had been one citizen through the arm and another in the breast. The man hit in the breast was struck by a spent bullet and not seriously hurt, though knocked down. During the general fusillade the robber escaped and disappeared in the darkness. The grocer who had been the robber who wore a bandana handkerchief over his face, the men at Constable Ochs, thus aiding in the escape of the robber within. The man in the wagon then drove rapidly away. This man answers the description of the robber who was shot by Constable Ochs, thus aiding in the escape of the robber within. The man in the wagon then drove rapidly away. This man answers the description of the robber who was shot by Constable Ochs, thus aiding in the escape of the robber within.

MISSED TWO FORTUNES.

The Men Who Held Up the Burlington Did Not Know Their Business.—St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 12.—The bandits who held up the Burlington "El" train last night made a great mess of the job. Express Messenger Wetzel was busy with his packages at the time and, when the knocks came, he instinctively suspected that mischief was on foot. When the robbers fired two or three shots he was certain and he kicked a package of \$10,000 in bills consigned to the Commercial National bank of Chicago under the stove of the car. Then he opened the door and the robbers entered.

Chicago's Title to Parade.

Chicago, Jan. 13.—Monday night the unemployed workmen of this city proposed to march in a body to the city hall and ask Mayor Hopkins and the city council to do something by which they may be given employment. They say they are tired of pauperism and want no more charity to aid them. They simply want work in order to earn a livelihood for themselves and their families.

French Exhibitors Want Damage.

Paris, Jan. 13.—The Journal des Debats to-day expresses the hope that the French government will not grant to the French exhibitors at Chicago and says that the government should even resort to legal action should the Americans refuse to pay for the damage done to the grounds or make an amicable agreement of some description.

Waltz Indorsed by Stewart.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 13.—Governor White has received his dispatch from Senator Stewart. "I believe a majority of our state may make foreign coin a legal tender according to the pure metal of standard value, and that a Mexican dollar might be made a legal tender for its face value."

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Hear Presents a Petition in Favor of the Wilson Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The usual course of introducing in the senate a petition in favor of the passage of the Wilson bill fell to Mr. Hear, representative of Massachusetts, today. He was signed by twenty-four labor organizations of Massachusetts. Mr. Hear urged the passage of the bill. "These gentlemen," said the secretary of the Massachusetts labor organizations, "are very much interested in the passage of the Wilson bill and the passage of the Wilson bill will prevent any hours of labor at all."

Mr. Allen of Nebraska called up his resolution directing the secretary to inform the senate from what sources the gold coin of this country outside the treasury of the United States was increased \$58,000,000 during the fiscal year of 1893, as expressed in his recent report for that year. The senate then went into executive session and at 3 o'clock adjourned to Monday, thus putting off chances of the Hawaiian dispatches being sent to the president before that time.

TO COIN, THE SEIGNIORAGE.

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WHERE IS MOTHER?

TADERNACE, PULPIT RINGS WITH A GREAT BERMON.

The Mother of Sisera Looked Out at a Window...

Prophets N. Y. Jan. 14.—This novel and unique subject was presented by Dr. Tallmage...

Spiked to the ground of Jacl's tent in the field commander-in-chief of the Canaanites...

Gen. Sisera had gone out with 200 iron chariots, but he was defeated and his chariot wheels interlocked...

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fall. "Where's mother?" It is asked by the little ones when they get hurt and come in crying with the pain...

some beautiful gift. "Where's mother?" She sometimes feels wearily by the question, for they ask it and find it so often...

only the first to hear the voice of personality, for she is the first in every generation to be born...

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to make him a coward till he dies. Act before him as though Friday were an unlucky day, and it will be full to have thirteen at the table, or see the moon over the left shoulder, and he will never recover from the idiotic superstitions...

fourty years. Ezzekiel Smith says the mother so is her daughter. Before forty years has passed you can decide whether the boy shall be a Shylock or a George Peabody...

Whether the boy shall be a Shylock or a George Peabody. Boys and girls are generally chosen of fathers and mothers. What an incoherent thing for a mother out of temper to punish a child for getting mad, or for a father who smokes to shut his boy up in a dark closet because he has found him with an old stump of a cigar in his mouth...

One day Reel Terry, the late Billy Wallace, and I started for Tom Williams' ranch near Stockton. We couldn't get seats together in the train, and had to string out along the car. I sat next to a burly countryman, and soon made up to him. Getting confidential I told him I was a detective. When he looked in my eyes, he was convinced.

"My friend grew greatly interested as I piled on the details, and when I worked up a romance about the separation for no good reason of the two loving hearts, he sniffed audibly and the tears coursed down his cheeks. I was just enjoying the joke immensely when we reached Lathrop, where Wallace and I were to make close connection with the Stockton train.

"I jumped for my hat, overcoat and bag, when I felt a restraining hand on my shoulder, and a rough voice said: "No, you don't! You can't leave this train and stop that young fellow's marriage."

"It was my tearful friend I pleaded, swore it was all a joke and called for Wallace, but he was out of sight. The train began to move and my engagement at Stockton was an important one. It was a fight or nothing, so I had to lift my would-be hero under the chin. He lifted me back on my eye. I broke away, and jumped from the moving train. I pined my shin, tore my trousers and left my hat, coat and bag on the car.

"I telegraphed to Modesto to have my belongings sent back, but the man I had been stringing alighted at an intermediate station—and I haven't seen him or them since."

The color of man's skin. The color of the skin in the various races of man has never as yet been scientifically accounted for, although numerous mythological stories have been told and senseless theories advanced as reasons for the remarkable variations in hue. Nor have we any certain data concerning the color of the cuticle of the primate man, the original "lord of creation."

A pretty African legend is that he was as black as the proverbial ace of spades and that the present pale color of the Caucasian race is the result of the strange God Javah, Adam at the time of the fall. It is proper to state here that the same legend says that the present black race are descendants of one of Adam's sons that was born and left Eden before the great change in color overtook our first parents. The Chinese believe that the original man was a creature half god and half man, and that his color came about as a result of bathing in a river of liquid gold. The Mussulmans, the American Indians and several Oriental tribes and nations account for their prevailing red or copper color by telling the story of the great being creating the first pair from red kaolin, the common fire clay of the potter shops.

Integration in Southern California. Systems of irrigation differ greatly in character and cost. One of the simplest in Southern California is at Ranchoito, covering the lands of the Little Los Nietos valley, the walnut belt of Los Angeles county. A large stream taken from the San Gabriel river is carried through ditches along highways and across orchards to the highest corner of each lot, as stated in the land owners are notified to turn out with shovels to clean the bottom of the ditches, so many hours for each acre of land owned; and this work and a small assessment for the zanjero who attends to the distribution of the water are the only cost. On the other hand, the Riverside system, supplying 10,000 acres, was bought by the land owners six years ago for \$400,000, or \$40 an acre. The cost of water for orchard use is now about \$5 per acre per annum.—New York Sun.

Congos Welcome a Railroad. The Congo natives, who have always been opposed to the building of the Congo railroad, have at last begun to show much interest in the undertaking, and many of them are now employed in the work. The natives were always glad to engage in the carrier service, but refused to dig. The company was therefore compelled to import all its railroad labor from Zanzibar and ports along the gulf of Guinea.

Lily White—Did you have many offers during the summer? —Phoebe Bird—Many. Why, I had to limit the proposal speeches to five minutes.—Puck.

THE BITER BIT.

How a Practical Joker Aroused too Much Sympathy.

In all the West there is no more accomplished guyer than R. Porter Ahe, who is also well known in New York. His "stringing" and practical jokes would fill an entertaining book. But he once was "called down" in a way to give all his friends a laugh at his expense. He tells the yarn on himself.

"In going through the Sutor tunnel once I gave my hat to a lady who had lost her hat. The dripping from the tunnel roof which fell upon my head caused the hair to come out. In order to prevent baldness I had my hair shaved and bought a wig. For the lark I purchased a comedian's wig and had a deal of fun with it.

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IOWA STATE ITEMS.

Porter Scott, aged 18, was killed by Silas Taft in a friendly boxing match at Des Moines.

Mrs. L. Jenkins died at Independence on the effects of a fall on the ice, received about a week previous.

The remains of Miss Boies were laid to rest with appropriate ceremonies in the cemetery at Waterloo on the 4th.

Hon. Henton J. Hill, commissioner of patents during Cleveland's first term, and at one time congressman for the First District, died at his home in Burlington on the 5th.

Four of the most desperate characters in the Anamosa penitentiary tried to escape by sawing the hinge bolts to the doors of the cells. Their game was discovered and blocked.

The funeral of Perry Munson, a pioneer merchant of Independence, occurred on the 2d. He leaves an estate of \$75,000, one-third of which is left to the city for a public library and museum building.

The long drawn out litigation that has tied up the funds in the hands of the assignee of the Sioux City Dry Goods Company was terminated by an order to prorrate \$100,000 of the funds among certain creditors.

J. H. Willis and W. A. Bell, arrested at Sigourney, were placed under \$5,000 bonds at Keokuk to appear before the federal grand jury at the January term to answer to the charge of using the mails with intent to defraud, in pursuing their fraudulent patent schemes.

When the fast mail gong called out Albia a few nights ago, it struck an open switch at the Moravia branch, and the train struck an empty box car, smashing the empty and damaging the engine. The conductor was bruised about the head and a mail clerk had an ankle sprained.

Miss Jessica Boies, daughter of Gov. Horace Boies, died at her father's residence in Waterloo on the 1st. The cause of her death was organic disease of the heart. Miss Boies had been in poor health for some time and had suffered to some extent from lung trouble. Her father was with her when death came. Miss Boies was about 29 years of age and was born in Waterloo.

Mr. H. S. Rand, of Burlington, appeared before Justice Martin at New London, and filed an information in behalf of G. R. Lampard, the Burlington music dealer, against T. C. Taylor, charging him with embezzlement in the sale of musical instruments to certain people in that vicinity. Taylor was arrested at Vermont, Illinois, and will be held in custody for the authorities at New London.

By the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of her son, Mrs. J. Plum, living south-east of Iowa Falls, was shot in the shoulder and side. The boy was up stairs cleaning the gun, which was in some way discharged, the lead passing through the floor, which broke the force of the shot, and might have resulted seriously. The wound is not considered serious and the only fears are that the loss of the arm may result.

A big scandal is being stirred up over the recent failure of the Cass County bank, at Atlantic. A. W. Dickerson, one of the stockholders, was put under arrest, charged with fraudulent banking, and waived examination. His bond was fixed at \$5,000. Among the interesting stories going around is one that J. C. Yeltzer's overdraft is \$50,000. Depositors are much excited and the matter will be placed before the grand jury, which meets January 20.

The clothing store of R. H. Errett, of Newton, was broken into and \$150 in money taken. The burglar effected an entrance from the back part of the store by prying off an iron shutter and raising the window. In the evening after banking hours Mr. Errett had collected quite a sum of money and secreted the above amount in his store. Next morning the window was found open and the money missing. It was taken by some one who knew where the money was secreted. There is no clue to the guilty party.

Some one poured coal oil over one side of a corn crib, over 200 feet long, some 14 feet wide and high, with over 9,000 bushels of corn in it, belonging to Mr. Frank Cheshire, a mile south of Indianola, on the old John Chester farm. It was set on fire, so that at 3 o'clock in the morning, when discovered, all of one side was on fire and smelt of coal oil. That gave it such a start that before relief could be got it was all burned or beyond any saving. No insurance, and no clue yet known as to who the perpetrator was.

A miner named Plang was killed in a coal mine near Des Moines. He was caught in the cage and his head was crushed to pulp.

H. H. Johnson, a young married man of twenty-five years, who has had charge of the drug store of Mortland & Anderson, at Leeds, a suburb of Sioux City, committed suicide by hanging himself behind the prescription case in the store. No cause is known by his wife or anybody else that will account for the deed. He was married exactly one year ago and had no children. His parents live at Woodbine.

Henry Hatten, of Lee county, died a few days ago, aged 75. His wife died two days later, aged 74. They were buried together. Their daughter is seriously ill.

A suit has been commenced at Des Moines by W. R. Braddock in the federal courts to set aside all previous decrees in the Des Moines and Osceola road and open new litigation on the ground that the existing decrees were obtained through fraud and conspiracy.

A WONDERFUL INVENTION.

The new "Duplex" Typewriter which carried off highest honors at the World's Fair, and which is destined to revolutionize typewriting, is a most remarkable machine. It is a western invention, manufactured in Des Moines, Iowa; is neatly and compactly built, and so strongly made as to insure very long service.

Its mechanism is of special interest as suggested by its name, it is a double writing machine that will write two letters of the alphabet at the same instant, and yet it is lighter and no larger than other standard typewriters.

The World's Fair Examining Committee reported the following points of superiority over all other typewriting machines as conclusive reasons why the "Duplex" should receive the highest honor in preference to all other typewriters to-wit:

1st. "Because it is a successful attempt to double the speed now attained by capable operators on other typewriters."

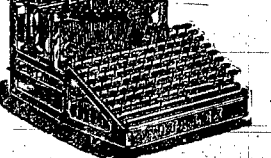
2d. "Because this machine can print any two different letters of the alphabet at the same instant, and as quickly as any one letter can be printed by other typewriters. This is consequent on having an alphabet for each hand, hence permitting both hands always to be at work."

3d. "It has a double center, or two points of contact for type and paper."

4th. "It is strongly built, with great probability of long service in office work."

The above points of excellence are not common to other typewriters. Hence the highest award was given to the "Duplex" in recognition of its peculiar and ingenious mechanism, which gives to it a capacity for speed and durability one hundred per cent greater than that of other machines, and that makes it possible for an operator, after a few months' practice, to write from dictation an average of ten letters for every second of time—a speed greater than that attained by the average shorthand writer.

We are so pleased with the success of this western enterprise, that we have secured a cut of this wonderful time and labor-saving machine to place before our readers.



Typewriter experts and general agents concede the great speed and durability of the "Duplex" and are applying for and securing general agencies. They say it is the coming type writer, and that it is only a question of time when shorthand will be laid aside, and operators will write from direct dictation in about one-third of the time now required for typewriting from shorthand notes. It is a surprise to all who see it in operation. A large dealer in typewriter supplies was heard to remark at the World's Fair that the Duplex Typewriter Co., of Des Moines, has the finest automatic machinery in the world for the manufacture of this Duplex typewriter. The factory is now crowded to the utmost to supply demand.

OMAHA BUSINESS HOUSES. Morse-Coe Shoe Co. Factory at Omaha, Neb.

STOVE REPAIR. Repairs for 40,000 different stoves. 1207 Douglas St., OMAHA, NEB.

GRAIN. Bought and sold on margin. With Circulars, Hawkeye Commission Co., 205 North First Street, Omaha, Neb.

POULTRY. Butter, Eggs and Wild Game, ship direct to customers. 1216 Harney Street, Omaha, Neb.

FARMS. 4000 Acres Eastern Nebraska Farm, C. R. BOATRIGHT, 20 N. Y. Street, Omaha, Neb.

TWIN DYE WORKS. 1521 Parson St., Omaha, Neb.

TEETH. DR. BAILEY, LEADING DENTIST. 1216 Harney Street, Omaha, Neb.

WOOD BROS. Live Stock Commission Merchants. Chicago, John D. Ballou, Omaha, Neb.

Paxton & Gallagher. Importers and Jobbers. Ask for Gooch's, Ask for Gooch's, Ask for Gooch's.

FOR LADIES ONLY. DR. CHEVALIER'S FEMALE PILLS. Absolute safeguard against any form of suppression.

Wall Paper. HENRY LEHMANN, 1609-1622 Douglas St., Omaha, Neb.

Health Book. N. Y. City Building, Omaha, Neb.

DR. McCRAW'S SPECIALIST WHO TREATS ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. 116 E. 10th Street, Omaha, Neb.

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Sixty Days

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PAIN CARRIAGES

At the Furniture store of G. W. Thompson. Your attention is respectfully called to the above.

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Furnished on Short Notice and at Reasonable Rates.

Ferry Bros. old Stables, corner 1st and Pearl Sts. WAYNE, NEB.

Auction!

Will hold a Public Auction in Wayne every Saturday at 2 o'clock p. m.

Persons having anything to sell—horses, cattle, hogs, machinery, or household articles—will please bring them in and I will dispose of them to the highest bidder. My charges for selling will be 5 per cent.

ED. REYNOLDS, Auctioneer.

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J. H. GOLL, Prop'r.

Will keep First-Class Meats Always on Hand.

Highest cash prices paid for Hides.

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Through Minneapolis and St. Paul. The Land of the Golden Era, between Sioux City, Jackson, Allen, Dixon, Randolph, Osmond, Plainville, Huxtable, and O'Neill. The SHORTEST LINE, via O'Neill, from all points between BLACK HILLS and SIOUX CITY. Three hours quicker time than via any other route. Potatoes shipped through these lines for home speakers. For full particulars write to W. B. MCINDEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent, 120 So. 10th St., St. Paul, Minn.

IF YOU WANT TO PLAY

A NICE QUIET GAME OF

BILLIARDS City

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POOL AND BILLIARD HALL

In Basement of Boyd Building.

WARM BREAD, CAKES, PIES, Etc. Every day, before noon.

AUG. PIEPENSTOCK, City Bakery

Keeps a full stock of first-class Groceries, and

WARM BREAD, CAKES, PIES, Etc. Every day, before noon.

THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

The Claims made by the Territory's Governor and Legislature of its Admission.

The Oklahoma statehood convention assembled in Kingfisher will appeal to congress at the opening of the session for the admission of the territory into the Union as a state. The governor of the territory furnished the convention with statistics to justify the claim for statehood. He estimates the population of the territory, including the Cherokee strip, at 291,000, and he sustains this estimate in a way which is not wholly unsatisfactory. The value of the taxable property of the territory is given as \$14,000,000, and the territorial government is free from debt. There are several hundred churches in the territory; there are 30 banks; there are public schools, and there have been 2,372,000 acres of farming land taken up. The various kinds of grain grow there and the ordinary kinds of fruit. Cotton also can be grown. "Oklahoma," says Governor Renfrow, "possesses vast resources, and, with its genuine American inhabitants, it will make a state equal to any other in the Union."

If the governor's estimate of the population of the territory is correct, Oklahoma is entitled to admission into the Union as a state. In his estimate, however, the people who settled upon the Cherokee strip a few months ago are included, and this is not a part of the territory of Oklahoma. It belongs properly to the territory, and it must be united therewith before the bill for the admission of Oklahoma can be passed through congress.

We observe that Secretary Smith of the interior department makes no reference to this fact in his report, when expressing the hope that "Oklahoma may speedily assume the responsibilities of statehood." It will undoubtedly, however, be brought to the notice of congress.—New York Sun.

MAY BE THE OLDEST MAN.

A Negro Who Has Records to Prove That He Was Born on Dec. 20, 1770.

Cole county can boast of the oldest man in the state of Missouri and perhaps in the United States. His name is Richard Hoops, and he is a negro. He lives in a small shanty on the banks of the Osage river at Osage City.

According to the records of his own statements he was born in Chatham county, N. C., on Dec. 20, 1770, and consequently will be 133 years old on the 20th of this month. He came to Missouri with his then master, John P. Hayden, settling at Lane's Ferry, in Gasconade county. A few years later he was transferred to the man whose name he now bears and lived with him near Vienna, Maries county, until the emancipation of the slaves. Since that time he has lived at Westphalia, but for the past 25 years he has made his home at Osage City.

Hoops is remarkably well preserved and lives alone in his shanty. He fishes a great deal for the big catfish that frequent the waters of the Osage and is never happier than when he can catch a big one and make soup of its head. He is still able to do some work, and it was only a few years since that he contracted with a farmer in the vicinity of his home to remove the stumps and roots of a newly cleared tract of land. He fulfilled his contract, doing all the work himself. His mind is still clear on many of the events that happened toward the close of the last century, and he recalls with great pride that he once held the horse of General Greene of Revolutionary fame. He has the record of his birth, and there is but little doubt that he is the oldest person in the country.—Jefferson City Letter.

Citizen Train Is Happy.

"Speech is silver, but silence is golden," said George Francis Train at the Palmer House yesterday, "and I am going to relate to you the story of my life. For 14 years I refused to speak to a man or woman, and I am going back to New York on a scamp's ticket and in Madison square resume my old occupation of silence. I have had a good time in Chicago. I have lived at a hotel and had a nice room on the first floor, counting from the top of the building. Five hundred servants of the hotel have been at my beck and call. The mudlarks, pot, pan and ink and stationery have been supplied me, all for \$1 a day. When I am hungry, I go down to a luncheon and get a plate of wheat, cakes and a cup of coffee for 15 cent. I am happy and have solved the problem of living."—Chicago Tribune.

Maine Kleptomaniac.

A tradesman in a "Maine v" large had missed articles from his stock from time to time, and at length the clerks saw a woman take things she did not buy and pay for. This furnished the desired opportunity. An advertisement in the paper over the merchant's signature said he had positive proof that "some of the best-fitted" of the town had taken articles from his store, and if wanters were not fixed up there would be a rummage. This was only three weeks ago, and so far four women have been in to "settle up," with possibly more to follow. One woman came from an adjoining town to admit that she took up an article one day, but she thought of stealing it, but repented and put it back again.—Lewiston Journal.

Jewish President of Each Board.

In the city of Lexington, Ky., there are about 700 Jew s out of a population of 30,000. Recently at the election for the boards of aldermen and councilmen, the one of eight members, the other of 12, one Jew was elected to each body. When the boards were organized and a president chosen, the Jew in each board was chosen to fill the honorable position. Thus, it surely could be no more striking instance of how free we are here from pestiferous anti-Semitism, or of the ability of Jews to earn distinction in a conspicuous manner when the opportunity is thus offered.—American News.

INDIAN RELICS UNEARTHED.

Among Them a Medal of the First Methodist Chapel in America.

Charles Z. Fritzing, a German farmer who resides in Benton county, 45 miles south of Sedalia, Mo., while digging a drainage ditch on his farm last month unearthed, at a distance of three feet from the surface, a medal or token of Wesley chapel and parsonage, John street, New York, the first Methodist building in America. Mr. Fritzing took it to Sedalia to find out something about it and ascertain its value. The token is made of lead and contains in 2 inches in diameter and the thickness of a Blaud dollar. On the obverse side is an embossed likeness of John Wesley, around which are the inscriptions, "Founder of Methodism" and "The World Is My Parish." On the reverse side is an embossed picture of Wesley chapel, showing the ancient place of worship and the adjoining parsonage. The inscriptions are "Wesley Chapel and Parsonage" and "Dedicated by Philip Embury, Oct. 30, 1708." It is possible that it was given by a missionary to an Indian, for the spot where it was found is where the Osages and Kickapoo had their last great battle. In running the ditch where the token was unearthed Mr. Fritzing found a number of arrows, arrowheads, battle axes, tomahawks and other weapons used by the Osage Indians.—Chicago Herald.

ONE OF THE BOYS.

How a Texas Postmaster Raised the Wind to Have a Good Time.

Schemes for robbing the government are plentiful, but one of the most unique perhaps that has been put into operation for some time has just come to light down in Texas.

Uncle Sam did not pay one of his fourth class postmasters in a little village in the Lone Star State sufficient money to pay his bills and have a surplus with which to go out with the boys at night. A friend of the genial postmaster was in the same financial predicament, so they decided to make the government furnish enough coin with which life could be made worth living. They couldn't tap the tills of the office, because the receipts were too low, neither could they steal stamps, because they were allowed too few. It was finally decided that the money order system was the best thing to tackle in order to get funds, and accordingly the postmaster issued 31 orders for \$100 each to his friend, payable at a neighboring office. The friend had a cashbox, and for a few weeks both lived high.

Now the question arose how to cover their tracks. The wits of the two criminals were put to work, and it was settled that they should buy the star route in that section, subsidize the mail messenger and have a "hold up," after which the postmaster would be able to say that the money in payment of the orders was taken from the mailbag. The programme was carried out. The messenger was held up and came to town tattering of his loss, and the postmaster swore that he had placed the money for the payment of the orders in the mailbag.

The postoffice department became suspicious and sent a special agent down there, which resulted in the capture of the postmaster and his accomplice. The messenger was also locked up.—Washington Star.

In a Hurry to Get on the Bench.

Ambrose and Duffie were once law partners in Omaha and separated because of a quarrel. Duffie defeated Ambrose for the bar nomination for a district judge, to fill a vacancy, in September, and in October, although a Democrat, was appointed by Governor Croxson to the place until the election of the judge. Ambrose was nominated by the Republicans and elected. A fortnight ago Monday night the official count was completed, and he at once qualified. The next morning he appeared at the courthouse and demanded Duffie's seat. Duffie was surprised, but relinquished it. This act deranged all court matters, necessitated a new jury, and the rebeginning of 20 cases, which could have been settled by Saturday night.—Chicago Times.

Monte Cristo Castle.

The castle and park of Monte Cristo are advertised for sale at a judiciary auction in the Palais de Justice of Paris. The castle was built by the elder Alexandre Dumars in the village of Pert Marly, along the road to St. Germain, and named after his famous novel. There is in the park a miniature Chateau d'Iff, in the middle of a little pond, and recalling to mind the Mediterranean prison in which lived Edmond Dantes, the hero of the novel, who became Comte de Monte Cristo. The legal advertisement states that the whole domain will be offered at auction upon a first bid of \$1,000.—Paris Correspondent.

The Potato Burns.

A bursting—not emery wheel, boiler or dynamite bomb, but a plain and ordinarily ambitious potato—may cost a Cent (N. J.) woman her sight. Potatoes were baked for supper, and in the attempt to take them from the oven one blew up, burning her eye so severely that the chances are it will become blind. The kitchen was powdered with bits of the flying potato, which went to pieces with a vengeance. To bake potatoes, however, may still be regarded as a fairly safe operation in these days of football and trolleys.—Camden Correspondent.

A Charitable Pawnshop.

At the Thanksgiving service in Trinity church a collection was taken for the establishment of a pawnshop to be run in connection with the newly established Trinity House in the south end. The place will be run as a pawnshop, except that the rate of interest charged will be only one cent. Dr. Donald says he is assured of the success of the venture.—Boston Transcript.

D. T. WORKING'S TURF EXCHANGE

West side Main Street, Wayne, Neb.

D. T. WORKING,

DEALER IN

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS

Sole Agent for the Celebrated:

PABST' Milwaukee BEER.

Which I keep constantly on tap and in bottles.

D. T. WORKING'S TURF EXCHANGE CIGARS.

West side Main Street, Wayne, Neb.

O'HARA & O'CONNELL,

DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS, And Choice Cigars.

Schlitz' Milwaukee Beer.

Case Beer in quarts and pints for family use. All orders given prompt attention.

WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

Allen's Lung Balsam

Are you all Weak-chested or inclined to be Consumptive, with just a touch of Cough now and then? "Try this Wonderful Medicine." The Cough and Weakness will disappear as if by magic, and you will feel a strength and power never had before.

HAVE YOU A COLD? A Dose at Bedtime will Remove it.

HAVE YOU A COUGH? A Dose will Relieve it.

Bronchitis and Asthma it relieves instantly. The Spasms of Coughing so dreaded in Whooping Cough become less with each dose of medicine. It is an old adage, "The best forewarned is the best armed." So let it be in your case, who read this, and keep on hand ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. Directions accompany each bottle.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AT 25cts., 50cts., AND \$1.00 A BOTTLE.

Protect Your Eyes.

MR. H. HIRSBERG, The well-known Eye Expert of 220 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo., and 20 1/2th Street New York, has appointed J. G. MINES as agent for his celebrated Non-Changeable Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. These glasses are the greatest invention ever made in optician, and every pair purchased is guaranteed, so that if at any time a change is necessary (no matter how scratched the lenses) they will furnish the party with a new pair of glasses free of charge. Mr. HIRSBERG has a full assortment, and invites all who wish to satisfy themselves of the great superiority and excellence of J. G. MINES' Sole Agent for Wayne, Neb. The best in the world. No retailers supplied. None genuine unless stamped non-changeable.

EYE GLASSES PATENTED AUGUST 21, 1872

SPEAR HEAD AND CONTEST

SPEAR HEAD

AND SAVE THE TAGS.

One Hundred and Seventy-Three Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars,

\$173,250.00

In valuable Presents to be Given Away in Return for

SPEAR HEAD TAGS.

1,155 STEM WINDING ELGIN GOLD WATCHES \$84,500.00
5,775 FINE IMPORTED FRENCH OPERA GLASSES, MOROCCO BODY, BLACK ENAMEL TRIMMING, GUARANTEED ACHROMATIC 28,575.00
23,100 IMPORTED GERMAN BUCKHORN HANDLE, FOUR BLADED POCKET KNIVES 23,100.00
115,500 ROLLED GOLD WATCH CHARM ROTARY TELESCOPE TOOTH PICKS 57,500.00
115,500 LARGE PICTURES (14x22 inches) IN ELEVEN COLORS, for framing 28,575.00
251,030 PRIZES, AMOUNTING TO \$173,250.00

The above articles will be distributed by counties, among parties who show SPEAR HEAD tags to the party sending us the largest number of tags in this county as follows:

To the PARTY sending us the greatest number of SPEAR HEAD TAGS, we will give to each 1 OPERA GLASS..... 5 OPERA GLASSES

To the TWENTY PARTIES sending us the next greatest number of SPEAR HEAD TAGS, we will give to each 1 POCKET KNIFE..... 20 POCKET KNIVES

To the ONE HUNDRED PARTIES sending us the next greatest number of SPEAR HEAD TAGS, we will give to each 1 TOOTH PICK..... 100 TOOTH PICKS

To the ONE HUNDRED PARTIES sending us the next greatest number of SPEAR HEAD TAGS, we will give to each 1 LARGE PICTURE IN ELEVEN COLORS..... 100 PICTURES

Total Number of Prizes for this County, 226.

CAUTION.—No Tags will be received before January 1st, 1894, nor after February 1st, 1894. Each package containing tags must be marked plainly with Name of Sender, Town, County, State, and Number of Tags in each package. All charges on packages must be prepaid.

HEAD—SPEAR HEAD possesses three qualities of intrinsic value that any other fine tobacco product. It is first selected, the richest, SPEAR HEAD is absolutely pure and distinctively different in flavor from any other fine tobacco. A trial will convince the most skeptical of this fact. It is the largest seller of any brand and style on earth, which proves that it has caught the popular taste and pleases people. Try it, and participate in the contest for prizes. See that a TIN TAG is on each cent piece of SPEAR HEAD you buy. Send in the tags, no matter how small quantity.

THE P. J. SORG COMPANY, MIDDLETOWN, N. J.

A list of the people obtaining these prizes in this county will be published in paper immediately after February 1st, 1894.

DON'T SEND ANY TAGS BEFORE JANUARY 1, 1894.