



# CASE OF MOA BARRIOS

A Spaniard's American Story. Written for This Paper by Phillip Braggalan.

(Copyright.)

CHAPTER II.—Continued.  
 "What are you going to do?" she asked in fear.  
 "I suppose I looked wild and terrible enough."  
 "I'm going to seek her out," I said.

"She says that she is to marry this man. I want to know that it is so."  
 "Then I went upstairs, changed my clothes, put all the money I had into my pocket, and packed a handbag for my journey. I heard my mother moving below, lighting the fire and getting the meal ready for when a woman had broken her son's heart or he should not starve; of that she was determined. Before I went down I laid the shawl I had bought for Moa carefully away in the chest in which I kept my treasures, and as I smoothed the folds a great sob arose in my breast, and a passion of tears overtook me. But I could not weep soon and rose and went down stairs.

Early the next day I was on my journey. I had everything else in my breast besides my money. It was the gold chain with the coral locket attached to it that I had given to Moa. I found it in a hollow near the threshold, where it had lain all night. The chain was broken, as if she had torn it roughly from her neck and cast it from her in breaking the last link of the fetter that had bound her to me. Although my first impulse was to set my heel upon it and grind it to powder, it ended in my taking it with me. Try as I would, I could not hate her all at once.

In New York I first spent two days in learning that there was no theatrical manager named Mercer. Next I saw the smallest variety show was conducted by such a man. Of Moa I could get no trace. I frequented the theaters, I searched in public ball-rooms, in lower places still. I never rested, seeking night and day for months.

At last I found her one night in the streets. She was poorly dressed, and she looked as if she had had a hard day's work, something in its look made me tremble. I followed her, blindly, a long way it seemed. Strangers spoke to her once or twice, but she only turned her face upon them for an instant and glided on, like a ghost. Resentment seemed dead in me. I kept my revenge for Mercer.

Only a great wild pity filled my heart for the woman who had so betrayed me. We went on and on, through the gas-lit streets. It seemed not long after that we were in the Bowery, and then, still following closely behind her, we were upon the wonderful bridge that crosses the East River, with the long lines of lamps stretching before us until they seemed to meet in a point of light at the Brooklyn end. The bridge was full of midnight was overheard. The stars were low and pale.

Beneath our feet the great river ebbed far below the enormous span of the suspended bridge. Moa looked on the railing, and peered down through the network of iron into the dark water. Suddenly she leaped upon the balustrade. I seized her before she could take a step. She fought like a wildcat, but I would not let her go. At last when I dragged her back and the light shone full upon my face, she cried, "Albert! Albert!" and fell at my feet like one struck dead.

"She lay at my feet many days at my foot," she said, "and by me and the good landlady. When she recovered her senses she knew me and wept, and I heard I learned the whole story—a common ugly story, but she had not tired of his handsome form and left it to the world to break, in a few months. He was no theatrical manager. He bore a well-known name, although a black sheep in his family. Moa had married Moa, not with ceremony, but with formalty sufficient to be binding by law, probably. That point had never been tested. I brought her back to Hoosac. Of the fact, I did not speak to her. I thought of her as a man thinks of a woman whom he has loved and whom he can love no more. But I was mistaken about that. In spite of her ruined hope, her listless hopeless, her evident despair and her physical wreck of former self, I led her to my room, and then something happened that you must promise to keep a secret. I tell it to you because you are a wise man—an experienced man—a man fit to advise a half-distracted fellow. I want to gain your confidence by intruding to you what has until now been known to only three people—Moa, Mercer, and myself. The fact that Mercer was not dead here out eventually may let her nurse the desire of vengeance still, but I let it slumber. A time would come when it would wake. One day a stranger got off a train at this station and inquired for the dwg linz of Miss Barrios."

"I afterwards learned," his name was to obtain some papers, which Mercer had intruded to Moa, and which she had brought away from New York. They had become vitally important to him, and he wished to recover them, by force or fraud. By the stranger's threats she was unmoved, to his offered bribes, inobedient, to his persistent pleading, she only answered with "work."

"The papers are mine. They were given to me by the man himself. Let him come for them himself if he wishes to have them."  
 The stranger went away dejected, and returned in a few days. They conferred together in low voices, and he went away satisfied. Mercer was coming then, but Moa said something in my face that had not been there before and beckoned me aside and said: "You are thinking of revenge. It is right of you, for I am only a woman and cannot avenge myself. But you must let me see him first—alone! He is to meet me at the Snow Hole to-morrow, and there is no one about. When he comes to you, say nothing. He will bring you the papers, and you have wronged to avenge as well as I. It is a bargain, brother, is it not?" She called me "brother" now, as in the former time.

"You do not know the Snow Hole? It is considered a curiosity in those parts, out I suppose it wouldn't amount to much in the eyes of a traveler. Up under Hoosac Mountain is a cave. The opening is like a wide well, under the cliffing rock, so that the sun never

which Dowers had leased for a term of years. They did so. Their new home was a lonely one, in the mountains, near the Massachusetts boundary. There they dwelt as much alone as on a deserted island. The woman defied her world, caring nothing, but the man felt her position keenly, and persuaded her that it was best to migrate to the far West. To this she at last very reluctantly consented.

Six months, then, after the ceremony that the villagers declared a betrothal, Moa Barrios sat one night by the fire in the almost empty house from which she was to depart on the morrow with the man who represented all the sweetness and happiness she had found in her life. She heard a step on the path, the latch lifted, and she surely pity the unhappy woman who had fled from the path she took, she found herself clasped in the arms of Albert Dowers, but of Henry Mercer. Of what passed between them God alone was witness, and God alone knows the truth, but when the man she loved came in an hour later she was sitting by the hearth, and no sign of excitement or anxiety about her. She prepared the supper, ate with him, and from that moment he never left her until they rose early next morning to be in time for the train that was to take them westward. So much Dowers had said in his preliminary testimony, most reluctantly given, but still more reluctantly two damning pieces of evidence which he had arranged with a neighbor to take over to the Hoosac station the furniture they possessed, and had sent on their small personal belongings the day before; but there were, some few odds and ends to be packed, and he had brought in a coil of stout rope for binding them together. At starting the rope was missing, but his wife could not account for its disappearance more than himself and did not fuss about it, as most women would have done under the circumstances. At breakfast (this was only cragged from him bit by bit), he noticed that she ate very little, but furtively collected food on one plate, and set it aside as if for an expected guest. He asked her why she did this, and she said that the neighbors would be all over the house the moment their backs were turned, and she would gratify their curiosity as to what they had for breakfast. He reminded her that their landlady was away for a few days, and that no one would know the secret place hitherto agreed upon, where they were to hide the key of the house. She laughed strangely, and said that, though you might look for people out, you could not look them in. Then they collected their small effects and without a Godspeed from a friend, or a kindly eye to follow them on their path, passed from the home in which they had been so happy, to start for the one that had yet to be earned in the uncertainty of the future. Perhaps the man looked behind, by some distance from the house, the prisoner did more—she affected to have forgotten something, and bidding him go forward, ran quickly back. But he reluctantly admitted that she returned empty-handed; that she was pale as a corpse, with wild eyes; that she gasped for breath, stammering and presenting every appearance of a woman who had received some terrible shock. She when he asked her if she had met with some insult from a passing neighbor, she shook her head, but would give no explanation of her state. She showed extraordinary eagerness to catch the train, but did not utter one syllable on the way.

Very soon after the outset of their journey on the railroad a sinister accident occurred, and this important episode (here the counsel turned and looked steadily at the writer of this story) was witnessed by a gentleman to whose keen observation, swift action and mastery of manipulation of fact and surmise was due the brilliantly conclusive chain of evidence that has brought her who was in to my pen. He was traveling through this region by rail. By chance he was in the car which the prisoner and her husband entered. They took a seat next in front of him. He recognized them, for he had once stayed a day or two at the tavern the former kept at Hoosac. He would have spoken to them but for the fact that Dowers looked awkward and perplexed, and the woman gave him the impression of a nature convulsed and shaken, to its very core. He saw the fine hands clenched beneath her shawl, the splendid eyes blind to all save some awful inward sight, and he recognized that a tragedy had been or was to be enacted. He watched her, with entire unconsciousness to herself, for mile upon mile. His vigilance was unexpectably rewarded. She moved abruptly, searched her pocket for a handkerchief with which to wipe her damp brow, and pulled out with it a small box that fell into Dowers' lap. The blank horror in her eyes slowly quickened with some recollection. She stretched her hand to take it, but he drew back and with astonishment in his face lifted the lid and found the contents to be a white powder. Into this powder he thrust his forefinger and instantly applied it to his tongue. On the moment he cried out that his tongue was burning, then that his throat and stomach were on fire, and violent nausea completed the symptoms of a having tasted a strong irritant poison.

"You have taken arsenic," cried the stranger, whereon the prisoner shrieked out, and snatched the box from Dowers' hand, and threw it far out of the window.

The stranger took the exact bearings of the spot where it must have fallen. They were then close to a station. There he got out, having watched these two until the last moment. They were so agitated and absorbed that they did not identify him as their former guest. Dowers was urging questions on her, but beyond that one sentence she managed to utter no sound issue from her white lips for many a last. Only his physical pain moved her, and as the other closed the door, he saw her lean forward, and press his hands with a tenderness that startled the gazer. Clearly the poison was not intended for the husband, therefore for whom?

A volume has just been published, of which Moltke was the author, giving a series of sixty six strategic problems, set to be worked out on the map, together with the solutions. "War," says the great General, "is simply a long series of problems, imperiously demanding an immediate solution, and which, well or ill, the commander must solve for himself."

# SHAME IN ITS TRAIL.

PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF BILL LEAVES INFAMY BEHIND.

After Five Weeks of Blustering the House Surrenders Unconditionally—Farmers Concocted by Bold Jobbery and Base Intrigue—Humiliation for Grover.

Tainted by corruption, odorous of jobbery, dictated by powerful combinations, fairly reeking with the results of intrigue and back-door influences, the Erie-Gorman tariff bill has passed both houses. The House and the President have been ignominiously defeated. After five weeks of blustering of secret conferences, of loud professions of insistence, the House has lain down its arms and done exactly what was predicted in the Senate a month ago. It has passed the Senate bill literally without dotting an "i" or crossing a "t," not daring to return the bill to the Senate for necessary corrections. The President has been humiliated by half a dozen Senators of his own party. The sugar trust has not taken its first

laud denounced, and which is commended only by the sugar trust, the whisky trust, and by the Populists on account of the income tax provision which the Democrats took from them, and put in their bill.

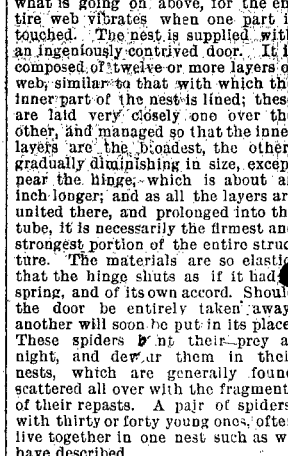
SELLER GRUBBINS LETS LOOSE. As Good a Democrat as Ever Lived, but He Can't Get Around "Fats."

MISTUR EDITOR: I have read a piece published in a paper from New Orleans. That is, I tried to read it. It do seem curious that fellows will print pieces like that when they know the fellow that write em ain't got no education. That use be my grate drawback but here of late since my boy Sam has got on to writin' or reportin' 'em, he calls it on a daily, I have kinder educated myself as he sends me the paper. Its a powerful help too cause I get the inside fax regular about what our congressmen is doin'. I ain't been right well satisfied with things here of late. Our congressman which is a grate man sends me his speeches, and from the way they read I know he must have tore congress wide open when he made 'em but some how the papers don't say much about it. He's a democrat and I allus been one, my daddy havin' raised me that way and me and hims been powerful thick. He allus stops at my house when he speaks over to Thompsons school house and it

# THE MASON SPIDER.

The Wonderful Net Th' Intelligent Creature Constructs.

The mason spider, a native of the tropics and found in large numbers in the West Indies, uses a wonderful intelligence in building its nest. This nest is formed of very hard clay, colored deep with brown oxide of iron. It is constructed in the form of a tube, about one inch in diameter and six or seven long. Their first labor is to line it, which they do with a uniform tapestry of orange-colored web, of a texture rather thicker than fine paper. This lining is useful for two important purposes: it prevents the walls of the house from falling down, and also, by being connected with the door, it enables the spider to know what is going on above, for the entire web vibrates when one part is touched. The nest is supplied with an ingeniously contrived door. It is composed of twelve or more layers of web, similar to that with which the inner part of the nest is lined; these are laid very closely one over the other, and managed so that the inner layers are the broadest, the others, gradually diminishing in size, except near the hinge, which is about an inch longer; and as all the layers are united there, and prolonged into the tube, it is necessarily the firmest and strongest portion of the entire structure. The materials are so elastic that the hinge shuts as if it had spring, and of its own accord. Should the door be entirely taken away, another will soon be put in its place. These spiders are their prey at night, and devour them in their nests, which are generally found scattered all over with the fragments of their repasts. A pair of spiders, with thirty or forty young ones, often live together in one nest such as we have described.

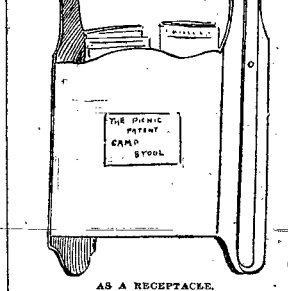


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It Acts Also as a Receptacle for Small Packages. Here is a compact and handy contrivance, an English invention, which combines with an ordinary camp stool a convenient receptacle for holding small parcels, papers, books, sketching materials, etc., an addition which should render it of especial value to the tourist, artist,

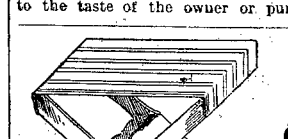


AS A RECEPTACLE.



AS A RECEPTACLE.

botanist, angler, and, generally, to anyone on picnics, excursions, holiday trips to the seaside and elsewhere. It is strongly made, slightly in form, firm and durable, light and easily carried, and folds into a small compass. Fig. 1 represents the stool when closed and being carried; Fig. 2 represents it as open ready for use. The stools are made of hard white wood, and can be crameled, painted, or otherwise embellished, according to the taste of the owner or pur-



AS A CHAIR.

chaser, and when not otherwise in use can, if desired, be hung by the fireplace and utilized as a receptacle to hold slippers and other articles.

Taking the Census in India. The last census of India was taken with marvelous celerity and thoroughness. One million people were employed as census takers, and the huge task was done chiefly on one day, Feb. 26, 1891.

Aluminum. Aluminum is now to be used for engraving in place of stone or steel. It is claimed that besides the advantage of light, an aluminum plate will furnish 8,000 impressions, against 30 to 100 from a steel one.

The Mound Builders. Officials of the Smithsonian Institution have discovered evidences, which lead them to believe that the mound builders were the progenitors of the modern Indians.



Chicago Tribune.

water from bond for nothing. The farmers of the West have no protection for their wool, and the iron mines of Alabama and the coal miners of West Virginia are looked after.

The Wilson bill is dead. The Erie-Gorman monopoly is on top. The House died in the last ditch and in the lowest portion thereof. Thus, says the Chicago Tribune, there is to be a tariff law which, according to Mr. Cleveland's letter to Chairman Wilson, means party perjury and party dishonor. According to that high Democratic authority "no tariff measure can accord with Democratic principles and premises or bear a genuine Democratic badge that does not provide for free raw materials." But the bill which has passed imposes duties on coal, iron ore and sugar. Mr. Cleveland said to Chairman Wilson a month ago that the Democracy demanded speedy action on the tariff, "but they demand not less earnestly that no stress of necessity shall tempt those they trust to the abandonment of Democratic principles." The House Democrats did yield to the stress of necessity and abandoned Democratic principles.

Trust Democrats repudiate the Senate bill and the people, irrespective of politics, cannot be expected to approve of it. For it does too much good to a trust and it does too much harm to them. Mr. Wilson stated in the caucus that—

He had been credibly informed and believed that the sugar trust had anticipated the enactment of the Senate sugar schedule, purchased six thousand worth of raw sugar. If this was true, he said, the profits accruing to the trust from this investment in advance of the enactment of the Senate schedule would be at least \$400,000. Mr. Wilson also pointed out at length the embarrassment attending the efforts to adjust the coal and iron schedules.

The "stress of necessity" which forced Mr. Wilson and his colleagues to knuckle down to the trust and give it forty millions will not have any weight with the voters this coming November. They will repudiate this new tariff measure not merely because it is a surrender to the Sugar Trust, but also because it is a wage-cutting, factory-closing measure. Said Mr. Wilson:

The great battle is between the American people and the Sugar Trust. It is a battle for the throat, and it will never end until we throw off the grip.

The voters will send to Congress in 1894 and also in 1896 representatives who will not give way to the trust as he has done, and who will throw off the grip he has helped to tighten. It is true that the House responded at once to pass bills for the free-listing of sugar, coal and iron ore. But this is merely firing off blank cartridges. These bills could never get through the Senate. Those interests which stood together to force the adoption of the Senate bill will stand together this winter. No one imagines that after the sugar trust has got through a bill which gives it a dousair, or sweetener, of forty million dollars, it will allow another bill to be put through the Senate at the coming session which will take from it a portion of those illegitimate gains.

The new law will remain unaltered until the next Presidential election places the Republicans in power. If that time this Senate measure will have to stand a measure which the people do not want, which Mr. Cleveland denounced, and which is commended only by the sugar trust, the whisky trust, and by the Populists on account of the income tax provision which the Democrats took from them, and put in their bill.





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2nd Ward, Wm. Beckenbauer, O. R. Kort-  
right,  
3rd Ward, S. B. Seage, N. Grimsley

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E. Martin, County Judge,  
Ed. Reynolds, Sheriff,  
Charles White, County Supt.,  
G. W. Winters, County Attorney,  
J. P. Gaertner, Coroner,  
Ludwig Ziemer, County Surveyor  
Mark Jeffrey, County Com'r  
L. Needham,  
P. W. Oman,

**Rail Road Time Table**  
CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA.  
EAST. WEST.  
Norfolk Accom. & Pass 7:40 a. m. 4:30 p. m.  
Overland Passenger\* 6:50 p. m. 9:30 a. m.  
Black Hills Passenger 7:40 a. m. 9:30 a. m.  
Way Freight 7:40 a. m. 12:30 a. m.  
Rus Sunday.

**BLOOMFIELD LINE.**  
ARRIVES. LEAVES.  
Accommodation & Pass 7:30 a. m. 9:30 a. m.  
12:30 p. m. 4:30 p. m.  
Sioux City accommodation connects at Em-  
erson with Omaha passenger arriving at Omaha  
at 8 a. m.; connects at Sioux City with all  
east bound trains. Black Hills train east con-  
nects at Emerson with Omaha accommodation  
arriving at Omaha at 8:30 p. m.; connects at  
Sioux City with all trains east, west, north  
and south. Overland passenger east, connects  
at Omaha at 8:30 p. m.; connects at  
Black Hills west, connects at Norfolk with U.  
P. and F. & M. V. trains east and west.  
Overland passenger west, connects at Norfolk  
with U. P. accommodation for all points south  
and west. T. W. MOHAN, Agt., Wayne, Neb.

**SOCIETIES.**  
K. of P.—Lotos Lodge No. 85, meets the sec-  
ond and fourth Tuesday of each month,  
at 7:30 p. m. A. P. Childs, C. C.  
I. O. O. F.—Wayne Lodge No. 118, meets Mon-  
day of each week at 7:30 p. m. Mark  
Jeffrey, N. G.  
G. A. R.—Casey Post No. 5, meets the first  
Monday in each month at 7:30 p. m. Ed.  
Reynolds, P. C.

F. & A. M.—Wayne Lodge, meets 2nd and  
4th Fridays of each month, Wm. Becken-  
bauer, W. M. E. Hunter, Secretary.  
A. O. U. W.—Wayne Lodge No. 103, meets the  
first and third Thursday of each month  
at 7:30 p. m. at Masonic hall. W. H. Bradford,  
M. W. I. W. Alter, Recorder.

**CHURCHES.**  
CATHOLIC.—Services every alternate Sun-  
day at 10:30 a. m. Rev. Harry Priest.  
EPISCOPAL.—Services held in Masonic Hall  
subject to announcement.  
Rev. W. H. Sparling, Pastor.  
LUTHERAN.—Services every Sunday at 11:00  
a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 10:00.  
Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.  
Rev. M. L. Kunkleman, Pastor.  
DEUTSCHE LUTHERAN KIRCHE.—Ser-  
vices each alternate Sunday at 3:00 p. m.  
Sunday School at 2:30 p. m. Services are  
in German. Rev. Emil Asbrand.  
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.—Preaching every  
Sunday at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sun-  
day School at 12:30 p. m. P. S. & C. 8:30 p. m.  
Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Rev.  
A. F. Ernst, Pastor.  
FIRST BAPTIST.—Preaching every Sunday  
at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meet-  
ing Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school  
at 11:45 a. m. B. Y. P. meeting at 6:30 p. m.  
Rev. W. Theobald, Pastor.  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—Preaching Sun-  
days at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday  
School at 12:30 p. m. Epworth League Friday  
at 7:30 p. m. and Sunday at 8:30 p. m. Prayer  
meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Rev. H.  
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habit cure. The cost is trifling and the  
man who wants to quit and can't run  
no physical or financial risk in using  
"No to bac." Sold by P. H. Kohl.  
Book at drug store or by mail free.  
Address The Smoking Remedy Co., In-  
diana Mineral Springs, Ind.

**THE FARMERS LOSING**  
DEMOCRACY COSTS SHEEP RAISERS  
\$100,000,000.

Both the Live Stock and the Wool Have De-  
creased in Value—Every Section of the  
Country Suffers—Worse Than the Sea-  
and the Foot Rot—Poor Lambing Seasons.  
The sheep farmers of the United  
States have lost over \$100,000,000  
through the decrease in the value of  
their sheep and of their wool through  
the mere threat of free trade. A careful  
comparison of the number of sheep in  
the 47 different states and territories  
shows that there was an increase of less  
than 1,000,000 sheep between Janu-  
ary, 1892 and 1894, a period of two  
years. Such wretched lambing seasons  
the country has never before witnessed.  
The total loss in the value of the sheep  
was nearly \$60,000,000, and the loss  
through the cheapness of wool was near-  
ly \$45,000,000, distributed among the  
different sections of the country as fol-  
lows:

LOSS BY SECTIONS.	Sheep.	Wool.	Total loss.
New England, \$2,912,000	\$1,626,248	\$2,677,748	\$4,303,996
Middle states, 6,880,150	4,023,947	11,204,103	18,088,050
Southern states, 6,200,047	8,650,021	15,079,568	23,729,615
Western states, 20,806,307	10,901,545	43,227,812	64,128,357
Pacific states, 8,710,977	7,747,679	14,458,656	22,198,635
Other states, 8,045,663	7,220,267	15,265,930	22,486,197
Total U. S., \$59,834,096	\$44,260,087	\$104,094,136	\$153,924,223

Farmers know that sheep in this  
country increase largely in numbers.  
They look forward to the lambing sea-  
son because it adds to their flocks, and  
every little lamb that lives is worth a  
few dollars to the farmer. But there  
must have been something the matter  
with the sheep between 1892 and 1894.  
In the good old McKinley protection  
days there were 44,938,365 sheep in the  
United States, yet two years later there  
were only 91,430 more sheep. This is a  
very small percentage of lambing. For  
the year 1893 the lambing season must  
have been very bad, or some plague  
must have struck the sheep. Perhaps it  
was the free trade plague of Grover  
Cleveland. That struck every other part  
of the country and blasted business.  
Perhaps it struck the farmer's sheep  
and made them barren.

The American wool clip for 1893  
amounted to 301,538,138 pounds of  
washed and unwashed wool. Its price  
ranged from 18 to 32 cents a pound,  
and the total clip was worth \$68,391,-  
055. A year later, however, the aver-  
age price of wool ranged only from 10  
up to 23 cents per pound, there being a  
loss of from 5 to 9 cents per pound. The  
total clip at the beginning of this year  
was worth only \$45,317,459, a loss to  
the farmers of \$23,073,596.

But this does not cover the entire  
wool loss—first, because the nearer we  
have been getting to the time when free  
trade in wool is to take effect the lower  
has been the price of the American wool  
quoted, and farmers are not able to ob-  
tain today nearly as much money for  
their wool as they could six months  
ago. This further loss of money to the  
farmers were not able as yet to arrive  
at, but we have shown that there are  
330,960 different sheep owners in the  
United States, each one of whom lost  
\$30.88 through the lower value in price  
of his life sheep since a Democratic  
president and a Democratic congress  
controlled the administration of the  
country. And we further find that each  
one of these 330,960 farmers lost \$27.-  
77 through the decrease in one year in  
the price of their wool, thus making a  
total loss to every sheep raiser in the  
country of \$58.65. What fine Democracy  
this is, and how it tallies with the  
promises of 1892!  
That loss in the value of sheep we  
have shown to the farmer was worse  
than the scab. This loss in the value of  
wool comes on the top of the free trade  
scab like a dose of foot rot. In fact, the  
present condition of the American sheep  
is worse than if it were afflicted either  
with the scab or foot rot or with both.  
It will take longer to offset the Demo-  
cratic disease than it would to eradicate  
all trace of either scab or foot rot or  
both. Vote it down.

**Canadian Hops Coming.**  
Canada is not generally given the  
credit of being able to grow hops, and  
most people would say that the climate  
was unsuitable for it. Some consign-  
ments, however, of hops from British  
Columbia were sent over to London last  
autumn and sold well. Ontario is now  
entering the field, one grower having  
planted 35 acres this year and propos-  
ing to prepare 20 acres more for next  
year. In about three years he states  
that he will have 100 acres under hops.  
The lower tariff placed upon hops by  
our anti-American administration  
should serve as an incentive to the Can-  
adian hopgrowers, who may be able  
to secure a part of our American trade  
in our American market.



**Not Altogether Sectonist.**  
The New York World vehemently  
denies that the Democratic tariff bill is  
sectional. Perhaps not altogether so, be-  
cause besides protecting the south it  
protects the collars and cuffs industry  
if Troy with a very large protection.—  
Philadelphia Press.



**A PROSPEROUS HOME.**  
Husband.—"Why, it's just a year ago tomorrow that we were married."  
Wife.—"So it is; and, do you know, I am wearing the same pair of shoes that I was married in, and they are not half worn out."  
Husband.—"So am I."  
Wife.—"Why, how strange. Mine were made by the Hamilton Brown Shoe Co., of St. Louis—their Ladies' Hand Sewed."  
Husband.—"And mine are their Men's \$4.00 Shoe."  
"Well, let's stick to them for shoemakers for the rest of our lives, for their shoes wear as finely as they look."

Sold in Wayne by  
**J. SINGER & CO.**

**SAM'L A. FRIEDOLPH,**

New Suitings  
Constantly Arriving  
**Merchant Tailor!**  
Workmanship First-class and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

**New FALL Goods!**

Arriving at  
**Furchner, Duerig & Co's.**

It is our desire that you call and look over  
our new goods and convince yourselves that  
our prices are WAY DOWN.  
**Fresh Butter and Eggs.**

Our Groceries are Always Fresh and we always keep  
a large supply.  
The Leaders, **Furchner, Duerig & Co.**

**L. F. HOLTZ,**

Satisfaction  
Guaranteed. **Merchant Tailor!**

An Elegant line of Seasonable  
Goods to Select from.  
Shop First Door West of the State Bank

**JOHN S. LEWIS, JR.**  
Manufacturer of and Dealer in

**HARNESS AND SADDLES.**  
Sweat Pads, Combs, Brushes,  
Blankets, Trunks, Valises

And everything in the line. I make all my Harness out of the  
**Best Oak Leather.**  
And warrant the same to be better than any of my competitors.

**Burson & O'Hara,**  
SCHLITZ PLACE.

**Wines, Liquors,**  
And Choice Cigars.

**Schlitz' Milwaukee Beer.**  
Case Beer in quarts and pints for family use. All orders given prompt attention  
WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

TO ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS OR LAKE SUPERIOR  
**TAKE THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE**  
For Tickets, Information and Illustrated Folder, Call on Your Local Agent, or Address T. W. TEASDALE—G. P. A.—C. St. P. M. & O. R. Y., St. Paul.

**Subscribe for the Herald.**

**State Bank**  
OF WAYNE.  
CAPITAL STOCK Paid in \$75,000  
N. Greenleaf, President; J. W. Jones, Vice  
President; Henry Lay, Cashier.  
A General Banking Business Transacted,  
Interest paid on Time Deposits.  
**WAYNE, NEBRASKA.**

**CLIMAX**  
**BAKING**  
**POWDER**  
PUREST  
AND BEST  
LESS THAN HALF THE  
PRICE OF OTHER BRANDS  
POUNDS, 20¢  
HALVES, 10¢ QUARTERS, 5¢  
SOLD IN CANS ONLY



**TEACHERS EXAMINATION.**  
I will be in my office at the court house every Monday and Saturday. Examinations held Saturday of every month, and the Friday preceding.  
CHAS. L. WILBUR, County Superintendent.

**NORTHROP & BERDICK,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW**  
WAYNE, NEBR.  
Office over the First National Bank.

**FRANK FULLER,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW.**  
WAYNE, NEBR.  
Office over the First National Bank.

**GUY R. WILBUR,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW.**  
WAYNE, NEBR.  
Office over Harrington & Robbin's General Merchandise Store.

**A. A. WELCH,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
WAYNE, NEB.  
Office over the Citizens' Bank.

**J. A. BERRY,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
CARROLL, NEB.  
Prompt attention given to Collections.

**H. G. LEISENRING, M. D.**  
**SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,**  
WAYNE, NEBRASKA.  
Office over Hughes & Locke's Store. Local surgeon for the C. St. P. M. & O. Railway, and the Union Pacific Railway.

**W. A. LOVE, M. D.**  
**Physician and Surgeon.**  
WAYNE, NEBRASKA.  
Office over P. L. Miller's store. Residence on Fourth street. Calls promptly attended to day or night.

**J. J. WILLIAMS, M. D.**  
**Physician & Surgeon,**  
WAYNE, NEB'R.  
Office over Wayne National Bank. Residence one block west of the Presbyterian church.

**Dr. W. D. HAMMOND,**  
**Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist.**  
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College Toronto, Canada. All calls promptly attended to day or night. Office and infirmary on Logan St., north of Jones' Livery Barn.

**J. E. BARKER,**  
PROPRIETORS OF  
**The Palace Barber Shop**  
Only first-class Artists employed. Try our preparations for all scalp ailments. Shop under First National Bank.

**B. F. FEATHER,**  
NOTARY PUBLIC.  
**Land Loans and Insurance.**  
Conveyancing a Speciality.  
WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

**ELI JONES,**  
**PALACE LIVERY STABLE**  
On Second Street one-half block east of Main.  
WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

**W. A. IVORY,**  
**DENTIST.**  
Over the First National Bank.  
Wayne, Nebraska.

**T. B. Heckert, D. D. S.**  
**DENTAL PARLORS.**  
Over P. L. Miller's Star Grocery.  
WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

**CHAS. M. CRAVEN,**  
**Photographer**  
WAYNE, NEBRASKA.  
Cabinet Photos a Speciality. Gallery over post office building.

**L. S. WINSOR'S**  
**BLACKSMITH SHOP.**  
HORSE SHOEING  
A specialty, and all work guaranteed to be first class.  
WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

**ED. REYNOLDS,**  
**Auctioneer!**  
Satisfaction Guaranteed  
Terms Reasonable.  
WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

**Wayne Herald.**  
Entered at the Post Office at Wayne Nebraska as second class mail matter.  
W. H. McNEAL, Editor.  
Member of the Northeastern Nebraska Press Association.  
Official Paper of Town and County.  
Largest Circulation of any Paper in Wayne County.  
Subscription, \$1.50 per Year.  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

**Republican Congressional Convention.**  
The Republican electors of the Third congressional district of Nebraska are requested to send delegates from their several counties to meet in convention in the city of Norfolk, on Tuesday, August 28, 1894, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for congress from said district. The several counties are invited to represent themselves as follows: being based upon the vote cast for Hon. E. M. Raymond, for presidential elector in 1892, giving one delegate to each county and one for each 100 votes and the majority fraction thereof:

County.	Del. County.	Del.
Antelope	8 Madison	11
Boon	16 Merrick	17
Burt	14 Nance	7
Cedar	3 Pierce	3
Colfax	5 Sherman	5
Comins	9 Stanton	5
Dakota	5 Thurston	5
Dixon	10 Wayne	5
Dodge	15	15
Knox	11 Total	135

Dated Norfolk, Neb., June 15, 1894.  
BESS WYATT, C. C. McNEAL, Chairman.  
Secretaries.

**CONVENTIONS.**  
Republican State, Omaha, Aug. 22.  
Populist State, Grand Island Aug. 23

Lets see! What is tariff reform?  
It is crow the cuckoos are eating now.  
Can anyone inform us what the democratic party is in favor of now?  
When the people get through with the democratic party this fall there will be a sad awakening of tariff reform.  
Gorman is pretty handy with his tariff stabs and the dig he gave Cleveland in the ribs sent him to Buzzards Bay to recuperate.  
The President went down to Buzzards Bay last Thursday to reflect on the tariff bill of "perfidy and dishonor," and endeavor to find out where he's at.  
If the HERALD is not mistaken there is to be a meeting of the Northeast Nebraska press Association sometime next month. The secretary should look after the matter.  
Judge Strode has received the republican nomination for congress in the First district, Congressman Hainer in the Fourth, W. E. Andrews in the Fifth and Matt Daugherty in the Sixth.  
The Robinson crowd will not advance their interests by sending out "leggers" to work up a little congressional boom for the judge. The old party tactics will not go down with the new party.  
Allen News.  
Here's a pointer for Newspaper men; The Omaha Christian Advocate says: "He who never wavers from the standards of righteousness and truth is as great a hero as he who has been enshrined among the world's great in song and story."  
The Madison Reporter denounces the bill for the relief of James E. North as a steal, engineered by Meiklejohn. It turns out that Senator Allen, the Reporter man's patron saint, introduced the bill in the Senate. The senator will be in Nebraska soon, and we pity the poor doctor when the big man gets hold of him, especially if the senator should feel a little how-come-you-so. Columbus Telegram.  
Charley Chase, of Stanton, will be nominated for Representative by the republican convention of the 17th representative district and he will be elected by such a majority as will forever decide that the district is republican. Besides Charley is a thorough business man, has made a success of every undertaking and that he will make an able and honest Representative cannot be questioned.  
Murray, of the Pender Times, God bless him for his eternal vigilance and that he is not a cuckoo, is blessed with an absolute knowledge of the politics of Arkansas, Alabama and Tennessee, but he is in error as regards Arkansas. Yes, Mark, McNeal is a "black republican" and he is proud of it. It was in the days of the '60s that democrats used this term and they like to use it yet, but the days of power for democracy will soon be numbered.  
The Populists of Madison county treated Senator Allen in a very shabby manner at the Battle Creek convention Saturday. As the representative of the new party in the senate and a candidate for president of the United States, it must have been humiliating to Mr. Allen to see farmers who have known him for years stand up in the convention and howl down and vote down a list of delegates to the convention headed by William V. Allen. Have the friends and neighbors of Mr. Allen lost faith in him? Was it for the reason that he has voted with the Democrats on every important measure that he was thus humiliated by his old friends and neighbors? - Norfolk News.

Chairman Taubeneck of the Populist National committee says, "Fusion means confusion, and will lead to nothing else. We want all the votes we can get, and wish for every democrat and republican to come to us. We would like to have every office within the gift of the people, but we cannot afford to secure them by bartering away our principles. The moment we use them as trading stock to be peddled around to the highest bidder for office, we will sink into oblivion, and we ought to. There is but one thing for us to do, 'Keep in the middle of the road.' Anyone who expects that either of the old parties will give us financial reform by helping them to office, in my opinion, a mental deformity. 'Keep in the middle of the road.' The moment you fuse with the democrats, you discourage republicans from coming to us, and at the same time the democrats will say, why should we join the people's party when they are coming to us and electing our men. This will cut off our supply at both ends."  
In short, as Chairman Taubeneck so trenchantly shows, the test for support of the populist party, is membership in the populist party. If there be saving substance in the populist party it will grow and win in this way; it cannot win effectively and permanently by fusion bargains, whether its principles be meritorious or not. But the strong probability is that the populist party will go to its death as so many other third parties have done. It will be inveigled into trading and "fusion" with one or the other if the old parties in legislative and congressional districts and on state tickets, with the result that it will cut itself from the only sources that can feed its solid growth, that it will cease to grow, and within a few years it will lose the respect of its own voters and win the contempt of the old parties. The old parties will beat it in trading and political manipulation. They will unite with it on candidates who pretend to believe or in fact believe in some of its principles, but who when they get into the legislature, into congress or into other office will be found acting really with the old parties.  
It is hardly to early now to predict the ruin of the populist party, and that it will go to destruction by going out of "the middle of the road." - Sioux City Journal.  
At the populist convention Saturday afternoon Jas. Britton made a speech(?) Now it came to pass that Jim is an out of sight orator and became imbued with a desire to have it known that his "hair is not filled with cockle-burrs." This may be true, but there is an abundance of Russian thistles maturing and that is why the populist party is in the narrow path. After getting his work in on the "state house ring" and casting a thrust at Governor Crouse, an old political enemy of the speaker when he was a republican (looking for a job) he avowed that the republicanism and democracy of today is not the republicanism and democracy of the days of Lincoln and Jefferson. We care not what democracy is but the principles of the republican party during the time of Lincoln were the same now and ever will be, and the bare statement for political effect is of no consequence. The HERALD agrees with the speaker in that the railroad tariff is too high, and has so stated many times, but it was a republican legislature in Iowa that fixed the rates and it will require a republican legislature in Nebraska to do likewise. His silver harangue was much the same thing Rundell preaches on the streets daily. Mr. Britton then invited the Maxwell republicans and the Bryan democrats to join the pops. The writer is a Maxwell republican from head to foot but is not yet ready to follow the lead of demagogues who head the populist party. At the close of his remarks there was great applause and it was feared the roof of the court house would ascend. During the convention Britton read from a paper the financial clause of the resolutions passed by the recent republican congressional convention at Nebraska City, spoke of its "consistency" and there was great giggling. He never mentioned wherein it was inconsistent, however.  
"How," exclaims Grover the Consecrated One, in his letter to Mr. Wilson, "can we face the people after indulging in such outrageous discriminations and violations of principle?"  
"I should think," said one of the pilgrim fathers to an Indian chief who was talking about the settlement one winter with his war paint his principal defense against the inclemency of the weather, "I should think, Old Standing Bare, you would be cold without any clothes on." "Umph!" replied the big chief, "your face cold?" "No" responded Captain Standish. "Well, me all face." That is doubtless the reply the democracy makes to Grover's impertinent question. State Journal.  
The names of three arch traitors to the Democratic party are Arthur P. Gorman, James Smith, Jr., and Calvin S. Brice. New York Mercury.  
What, Democrats by an overwhelming majority in both Houses of Congress voting for a bill made by "arch traitors?" What a picture it is! Inter Ocean.

**Tariff Facts That Talk.**  
"Talk about the great strike" said the sheep man as he nervously twirled his last year's straw hat in his hand, "it is as nothing compared to the destruction of values in western Texas by tariff agitation, as far as San Antonio is concerned. A few years ago sheep in western Texas were worth from three to four and a half or five dollars a head, and the land they grazed upon was rated at from three to five dollars an acre. Now what are sheep worth? Next to nothing. There is no sale for sheep, except under foreclosure of debt, and unless creditors can be prevailed upon to extend their leniency most of what remains in the country will change hands in that way before long, if any one can be found to take them at any price. Many have been sold in this way, and I will cite a few instances to show how values have shrunk since the profits of wool growing were knocked off. Recently a flock of sheep of about 10,000 head, which two years ago were rated at \$2 to \$2.50 per head, being exceptionally well bred and cared for, were sold at 65 cents per head. Another flock of 1,200 head, a few years ago worth \$5.50 per head, with selected ones at \$5, were sold at 67 cents. Another flock of 2,400 were sold a few days ago at 35 cents. And the land where most of these sheep were run—  
A snap of the fingers expressed the value the wool grower placed upon the land. - San Antonio, Texas, Express.  
A telegram was received by the Sioux City Athletic club yesterday from W. A. Brady, saying that Corbett accepts the offer of the club of a purse of \$25,000 for the fight with Jackson, to be held in this city. The offer was at once telegraphed Peter Jackson in care of the Police Gazette, guaranteeing training expenses and all he asks. Members of the club say they anticipate no interference and are now confident that the fight will be pulled off in Sioux City. - Monday's, Sioux City Journal.  
Just as soon as Congress gets out of sight business men will take courage. The whole year, through Congress, has been "the dead fly in the ointment," the open sewer breeding disease and commercial death to every enterprise and its final adjournment will be hailed as a universal relief. Don't take this as Republican testimony. The President sums up its great and leading acts as consummations of "party perfidy and party dishonor." Inter Ocean.  
At the populist convention held at Norfolk Tuesday, J. M. Divine, of Colfax county, was nominated for congressman from the Third congressional district. The fusionists were not in it at all.  
RUSH to Mel Norton's new establishment and have your buggy repainted. One hundred buggies wanted for this purpose, and the best of work at hard times prices is our motto. You will find us prepared to do the best of work. MEL NORTON, Wayne, Neb.  
**ADVERTISED LIST**  
The following is a list of Letters, etc., remaining in the Post Office at Wayne, Neb., for the week ending Aug. 20, 1894. Mr. Sam Alstrom, Mr. I. E. Albright, Mr. Alfred Armstrong, Mr. Jacob Beely, Mr. C. H. Burns, Mr. C. A. Dunham, John A. Doeden, Mr. W. B. Harris, E. G. Godder, Mr. G. T. Hill, Chas. E. Hunt, I. James, P. H. Jarden, G. W. Keefer, Chris Larson, P. Miers, J. H. Shoels, Jacob Tercher, Miss Lida (Gales, Clara Roberts, Annie Lundquist, and Mary Smith.  
Parties calling for the above please give date when advertised. A. P. Childs, P. M.  
**SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.**  
What will Contribute to the Success of the State Fair.  
Here is a partial program of what will be in reserve outside the regular fair routine:  
Major Hendershot, the famed drummer boy of the Rappahannock, with his son the fifer, will entertain free, daily on the fair grounds.  
Jankle's pony hippodrome, chariot races, Roman standing races, trotting dog Sheppe, free daily on race track.  
Soldiers' day, children's day, and state day, on Tuesday, 11th. This will be the DAY this year.  
Other entertainments are being considered, and in all probability will be added. Lillian Cody, the champion rifle and revolver shot of the world, is among the possible performers free in front of the grand stand daily.  
Each evening during the fair, the "Carnival of Venice" will be presented at Burlington beach, and the "Siege of Algiers" at Lincoln park. These are most thrilling and entertaining spectacular entertainments.  
All these side shows as it were, in comparison with the great combined exposition of the state fair, state horticultural exhibit and manufacturers and consumers association's presentation. All showing the wonderful resources, industries, advantages and possibilities of Nebraska. Managers of these respective organizations are leaving nothing undone to make the exposition far in advance of anything of this kind ever before seen.

**R. W. WILKINS & CO.,**  
**DRUGGISTS**  
Stationery and Perfumes!  
Wall Paper, Sheet Music Given Away.  
Prompt and Careful Attention Given to Filling Prescriptions.  
WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

**THE CITIZENS BANK**  
(INCORPORATED.)  
CAPITAL AND UND. PROFITS \$100,000  
A. L. TUCKER, President. D. C. MAIN, Cashier.  
E. D. MITCHELL, Vice Pres't. W. E. HOWARD, Ass't Cash.  
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS DONE

**A Marvelous Strike!**  
Have you Heard About it?  
It is the strike that all smokers make for them  
**Flor De Pauline Hall**  
AND  
**Havana Belle.**  
Two of the Best Brands of Cigars Manufactured. To satisfy yourself go to the Turf Exchange and ask for one.  
BUT,  
If you Prefer Nickle Goods,  
You will find a hearty delight in one of the  
**Cockney Cigars,**  
No better Nickle Goods Manufactured.  
The Way to Satisfy Yourself is to Ask  
**TOM WORKING**  
For one of them and be convinced of the fact of this statement.

**D. E. SMITH & CO.,**  
Handle as nice a line of  
**CLOTHING.**  
As you can find in the City.  
Boys Suits, from \$2.50 to \$7.00.  
Youths Suits, from 4.00 to 10.00.  
Mens Suits, from 5.00 to 20.00.  
Men's coats and vests from \$5.00 to \$15.00.  
Men's light weight coats and vests 75c to \$5.00.  
Call and see what we have to offer you for these prices. We also carry a nice line of Neckwear.  
White Laundered Dress shirts, sold for \$1.25 now \$1.  
White Laundered Dress Shirts, sold for \$1.00 now 90c.  
Linen Collars, 15 cents.  
**D. E. SMITH & CO.,**  
WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

**EDWARDS & BRADFORD LUMBER COMPANY,**  
(INCORPORATED.)  
**LUMBER, LIME AND COAL.**  
GET ESTIMATES  
BEFORE YOU BUILD.  
W. H. BRADFORD, Agent

**Wayne :- Meat :- Market,**  
ROE & FORTNER.  
Will Keep First Class Meats always on Hand.  
Fish and poultry in season. Also dealers in hides and furs.  
New brick west of the State Bank of Wayne on second street.

GROSS CORRUPTION.

FRAUDS UNEARTHED OF GI-GANTIC PROPORTIONS.

Gresham Confident Cleveland Will Approve the Senate Tariff Measure - Japs Rout Celestials with Great Slaughter at Coughwan.

Defrauded of \$2,000,000.

Memphis special: The Memphis grand jury has unearthed frauds of gigantic proportions. Through the criminal carelessness and neglect of county officials, the state and county have been defrauded out of nearly \$2,000,000 in revenue during the past eight years.

GRESHAM SAYS HE WILL SIGN.

Confident Cleveland Will Approve the Senate Tariff Measure.

Washington special: There was no quorum of either House present and there is not likely to be a quorum again this session. Half of the remaining Senators and members would probably leave if they were positive of the course of the President upon the Senate bill now awaiting executive action.

A THOUSAND CHINESE SLAIN.

Japs Rout Celestials with Great Slaughter at Coughwan.

San Francisco special: An Examiner special from Sighien, Corea, dated August 3, says: A bloody battle has just been fought at Coughwan. The Chinese had a very strong fortification defended by 17,000 troops. The place was also the headquarters of the Japanese General, Oshima.

Great Textile Strike.

New Bedford special: The great textile strike, which bids fair to be the biggest in the history of New England, is on. It is estimated that over 11,000 persons have stopped work.

To Feed Pullman's Destitute.

Springfield, Ill., special: Governor Altgeld received a letter from a committee of Pullman citizens, asking assistance in feeding 1,600 families unable to get work.

Situation is Unchanged.

London special: A dispatch from Lima says the situation is unchanged. Some unimportant skirmishes have occurred between the Government troops and insurgents.

Ruined by Gambling.

Boise, Idaho, special: The postmaster of Albion in this state is short in his accounts \$2,700. The cause is supposed to be gambling.

Girl Jailed for Horse Stealing.

Springfield, Ohio, special: Miss Flora McCrassie, a young girl living in Cedarvale, eight miles south, is in jail for horse stealing.

Historian Foster's Widow.

London special: Mrs. Foster, widow of John Foster, the English historian and biographer of Charles Dickens, is dead.

Reward for Dead Japanese.

New York special: A dispatch from Shanghai, via London, says: The

Governor of Formosa has published a schedule of rewards for Chinese who capture or destroy Japanese ships, or kill or capture Japanese soldiers or sailors. The soldiers or sailors may be taken dead or alive. The Governor offers 6,000 taels, or almost £2,000, for the destruction of a Japanese war ship, and 200 taels will be paid for the head of a Japanese officer, and 100 taels for the head of a Japanese private.

NO USE FOR A. R. U. MEN.

Two Thousand Union Pacific Employees Will Be Discharged.

Omaha special: Two thousand employees of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will soon receive a neat little printed letter telling them that their services are no longer required by the receivers of the company. As yet nothing has been said as to the length of time and capacity in which the recipients served the company, the letter will conclude with the statement:

Discharged on account of the A. R. U. strike.

Up to his discharge his work and conduct have been entirely satisfactory. These letters are being prepared under the personal supervision of Superintendent of Motive Power McConnell. Mr. McConnell talked freely of the strike and its effects. He said:

Congress Ready to Quit.

Only Waiting for the President to Act on the Tariff Bill.

Washington special: Final action of the President on the tariff bill is the only thing that stands between the Senate and final adjournment. Already a number of Senators have left the city and it is probable that the session will open Monday without a quorum.

Famine as Wars War Desolating the Mingale Kingdom.

Washington special: Ye Sung Soo, Korean minister, received a letter from a friend in Chemulpo, which gives some particulars concerning the famine in Corea. The letter says the condition of the people in the famine stricken district is a most pitiable one.

Enormous Stocks Waiting on the President's Action.

New York special: According to the Press there are now in bonded warehouses in this city, awaiting withdrawal on the payment of customs duties, 2,500,000 packages, valued at \$40,000,000, and on which \$30,000,000 in duties must be paid.

Bandits Surrounded and Slain.

Chilpancingo, Mexico, special: In a fight between Rurales and bandits near the town of Tlacochahuatlana, in this state, three notorious outlaws named Crescencio Juarez, Pedro Francisco and Juan Romero were killed.

Agree to Unite in One Republic.

London special: The Managua, Nicaragua, correspondent of the Times telegraphs as follows: "A protocol has been signed uniting Guatemala, Nicaragua, San Salvador and Honduras into one republic, to be known as the Central American Republic. Costa Rica was also represented at the conference which discussed the proposed union, but that government has declined to sign the protocol."

Married to Carnot's Son.

Paris special: Mlle. Marguerite Chiris, daughter of Senator Chiris, was married at Paris to Ernest Carnot, son of the late President of the Republic. Only the immediate members of the two families were present at the ceremony.

Coinage of Silver Dollars.

Washington special: Reports to the director of the mint show that since July 1 the number of silver dollars coined amounted to \$33,000,000, of which \$10,000,000 were coined since August 1.

WAGES MUST BE REDUCED.

Glut of Advice on the Effects of the New Tariff Measure.

New York special: Bradstreet's will say: Special advice summarizing interviews with more than 500 leading wholesale dealers and manufacturers at forty-seven cities throughout the country as to the present effect, if any, of the prospective tariff settlement and the outlook as to the effect of the Senate tariff bill should it become a law, indicate relatively less enthusiasm at the larger eastern centers, except New York and Baltimore; almost uniform satisfaction throughout the southeastern states, and similar advices from the central and northwestern states, except where serious crop damage has taken place.

The feature found in the declaration of the tariff comes too late to help them this fall, and lumber dealers speak regretfully of the reduction of duties on their line.

Serious damage to corn in Kansas has had an unfavorable effect at Kansas City, the crop damage in that state, as well as in Nebraska and Iowa overshadowing other conditions, and characterizing trade reports from Lincoln, Omaha and Burlington.

The exports of wheat were 2,979,924 bushels against 3,129,700 bushels a year ago.

Alleged Lincoln Train Wrecker Is Bound Over.

Lincoln, Neb., special: In accordance with the verdict handed in by the coroner's jury in relation to the cause of the Rock Island wreck, the county attorney will file information against George Washington Davis, charging him with murder in the first degree. There will be two counts, one charging him with murder in the first degree, and draw up according to regulation style of a premeditated and malicious homicide, while the other will be executed under the special law against train wrecking.

Warehouses Overflowing.

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WORK OF CONGRESS.

RESUME OF WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

Matters That Would Have Ordinarily Attracted Attention Overshadowed by the Tariff Discussion - Brief Reference to Enactments.

THE Second session of the Fifty-third Congress accomplished much that would ordinarily have attracted greater attention and the tariff being the all absorbing question.

One of the most important acts of the session, passed by a strictly party vote, was the act repealing all laws creating federal supervisors of elections or defining their powers.

Appropriation bills, which are of first importance, were no exception in that upon them has been engrafted general legislation. The postoffice department bill, the first to pass, authorized the Postmaster General to allow postmasters of the first and second class to disburse at their discretion the amount allowed their offices and admitted to mail publications of benefit and interest to societies as second class.

Several measures were enacted in accordance with recommendations of the Dockery commission (so-called for proving and amplifying the methods of doing government business. Most important were those changing the method of auditing accounts in the Treasury department, improving the methods of accounting in the Postoffice department and changing the money order system, and that regulating the making of property returns by officers of the government.

Appropriations.

The diplomatic and consular bills changed several salaries. Nothing important was attached to the tariff bill. The agricultural bill provided for distribution of seeds. The river and harbor general deficiency and sundry civil bills have not gone to the President. One deficiency bill contained legislation relating to suspension of officers without pay, which they would have against them. Five deficiency bills have been necessary during the session. The first was for \$17,000 for treasury janitors and custodians; and \$200,000 for mileage for members. The second, signed the same day, included \$145,000 for the treasury, \$350,000 for customs service, \$200,000 for post-office service, \$300,000 for the census, and \$200,000 for public printing. The third carried a total of \$70,000, the fourth \$1,451,000, and the fifth bill \$310,000 for various departments. Two resolutions appropriated \$50,000 and \$10,000 for enforcing the Chinese exclusion act, approved Dec. 7, 1893, and April 4, 1894. As most of the appropriation bills had not passed at the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1, it was necessary to extend by resolution all appropriations for the necessary operations of the Government, for pensions, and for the District of Columbia. They were twice extended for thirty days and once for fifteen. Two special appropriation bills for salaries of employees were necessary, and one for the expense of investigation ordered by the Senate.

Miscellaneous Enactments.

Provisions for the admission of Utah and the making of the first Monday in September (Labor Day) a national holiday—largely at the instance of labor societies—became laws, and at the urgent request of scientific societies an act to define and establish the units of electrical measure was passed. Three bills were passed to give to the Paris seal arbitration and another to regulate seal fishing.

By resolution of the Secretary of the Treasury was ordered to receive and place to the credit of the Cherokee nation \$3,740,000 for the Cherokee outlet and the Secretary of the Interior to settle agents' accounts with Delaware Indians covering special acts for printing reports; were passed and do on laws of benefit to merchant marine were enacted.

The acts pertaining to the judiciary of the United States were: To provide for two additional associate justices of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma; for the division of the Eastern District of Michigan into two divisions; to provide that a term of the Circuit and District Courts of Vermont may be held at Montpelier; that criminal causes in the district of Minnesota shall be brought and prosecuted in the division of the district in which the offenses were committed; to fix a term of the District and Circuit Courts of the Southern District of Mississippi, to be held at Meridian; and four other acts.

Bills of All Kinds.

Laws to require original receipts for deposits of postmaster to be sent to the Treasury Department, to authorize the Fourth Assistant Postmaster to approve bonds, to regulate inspection of boiler plates and their stamping, to redress an injustice to certain Michigan Annuitants, to fill vacancies in the grade of assistant paymasters and to reclaim the wreck of the Keearsarge on Ronconador reef were passed. A vast number of territorial and public lands bills were adopted, one of the latter extending to January, 1907, the time within which persons may purchase railroad grant lands forfeited to the government by the act of Sept. 29, 1890. By joint resolution, officers and men of the army and navy were authorized to wear the government badge on occasions of ceremony; three members of the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Home were chosen, and the Secretary of War was authorized to restore to Michigan and Iowa recaptured flags.

Foremost in importance of the numerous bills which became laws was the act authorizing the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company to bridge the Hudson between New York City and New Jersey. After its first pas-

sage the bill was vetoed by President Cleveland, but an amended bill finally passed. This structure must be built in ten years, not less than \$1,000,000 to be expended on it each year, and \$2,500,000 the first year. Acts were passed also to amend several bridge charters and to authorize the construction of numerous dams for various purposes. In addition there were added to the list of legislation such as authorizing the World's Fair to confer diplomas upon designers, artisans and inventors; the erection of the fire escape on the Government printing office and Maltby building, providing additional clerical force for the librarian of Congress, relieving employees of the Ford Theater accident of the law restricting sick leave, and numerous others.

THE TWO BILLS COMPARED.

Reductions Made on the Different Articles by the New Law.

The following is a statement of average ad valorem rates of duty of the McKinley law and the Senate bill, on a number of principal items, as compared with the Treasury Department rates. Other duties are specified in either bill they were reduced to ad valorem rates for purposes of comparison:

Table with columns: Articles, McKinley bill, Senate bill. Lists various goods like Cannon, Sausage, Soap, etc. with their respective duty rates.

Its Provisions in Brief.

The Senate bill puts the following rates of duty upon the great staples which have been the bones of contention: All raw sugars, 40 per cent ad valorem; sugar No. 16 (head) 2 1/2 per cent additional; sugars produced in other paying countries, 1-10 per cent additional to these rates. Hawaiian sugar is still free under the reciprocity treaty. Iron wire, 10 cents per ton; pig, \$4 per ton; iron or steel rails, 7-20 of 1 per cent per pound; lead ore and dress, 1/2 of 1 per cent per pound; silver lead-bearing ore, 10 per cent duty as on the lead contained therein. Tobacco for wrappers, \$1.50 per pound unstemmed; \$2.25 stemmed; cigars and pipe tobacco, \$4 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem. Coal, bituminous and large slack, 15 cents per ton. Precious stones, cut and unset, 25 per cent ad valorem; set, 30 per cent; unset, 10 per cent; glaziers and miners' diamonds free. Logs and sawed lumber and timber (save iron wood) and wood cut for fuel. Tin plate, 1-1 1/2 cents per pound after Oct. 1. Marble, rough, 50 cents; dressed, 85 cents per foot (cubic). Under and red lead, 1 1/2 cents per pound. Under the internal revenue sections of the bill playing cards are taxed 2 cents a package. An income tax of 2 per cent on incomes above \$4,000 is provided for; also a tax on corporations of 2 per cent. Whisky is taxed at \$1.10 per gallon and the bonded period fixed at eight years.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

WORK OF OUR NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives - Important Measures Discussed and Acted Upon - List of the Bills.

Soon after meeting on the 15th the Senate went into executive session and confirmed the Chinese Treaty, 47 to 30. The report of the Finance Committee on the sundry bill was agreed to with some modifications and the bill sent back to the conference. The bill was returned to the conference. The bill was returned to the conference.

Drings of Congress.

In the Senate on the 14th, after the reading of the journal, a messenger from the House brought the bill placing coal, iron ore, barbed wire and sugar on the free list, passed by the House on the 13th. Senator Hill gave notice of an amendment repealing the income tax. After other unimportant business the Senate adjourned.

The House attendance on the 15th was very light. The deficiency appropriation bill was taken up, and Mr. Sawyer's motion to insist on a disagreement on the Southern Pacific claim amendment was adopted. Later the conference report on the general deficiency bill was reported and an agreement was reached. The House then adjourned until Monday.

JESSE SELIGMAN.

The Noted New York Financier Breathes His Last.

The life of Jesse Seligman, the great Hebrew financier and philanthropist of New York, reflects honor upon the country of his adoption. It is such as he that form the true greatness of the United States, and when death removed him from these scenes of earth, there was taken away one whose loss will long be felt.

A little Russian village was Mr. Seligman's birthplace and here, in 1838, he first saw the light. His parents were poor and he was one of eight brothers. As the boys grew up there was little work for them to do at home, and one followed the other to this country. In 1841 Jesse came, and after a voyage of five days landed at Castle Garden having nothing that he could call his own but a scantily filled wooden chest. His brothers, who had preceded him, had made a little money, and all soon started for the South to engage in trade. Here the others opened a small shop while Jesse peddled goods about the country and thus increased his general sales.

This Southern venture proved fortunate and all remained in that part of the country till 1843. Jesse then came to Watertown, N. Y., where he opened a shop, and it was here that he first met Gen. Grant, whose friendship he ever afterward enjoyed.

When the gold fever broke out in the West Jesse Seligman went to San Francisco to engage in business. He soon became prominent in city affairs, and he remained in that place till 1857, when he moved to New York. A few years after Seligman Brothers determined to go into the banking business. This was done in 1861, and in a few years branch houses were established in most of the European capitals, each presided over by one brother, and the business grew to be one of the most extensive in the world. Jesse Seligman himself accumulated a fortune reckoned at about \$10,000,000.

The Seligman was most generous in the bestowment of money in charity. No deserving institution appeared to him in vain, though, naturally, his greatest benefactions were bestowed on Jewish organizations. Through him was established the Hebrew Orphan Asylum in 1869, which now provides for 700 children. He personally knew many of these little ones, and every day the first thing he did was to telephone to the superintendent about them.

For a year past Mr. Seligman's health had been failing, the result of a most stupid and uncalled for exhibition of race prejudice. This was the black-balling of his son Theodore by the Union League Club, a club of which Mr. Seligman, senior, had been a valued member for twenty-six years. He felt this ingratitude keenly and never got over the blow thus administered.

A short time ago Mr. Seligman went West in hopes of regaining his health. This hope, however, proved futile and he passed away peacefully at Coronado, Cal.

MEDICINES.

- CORDIALS are warming medicines, as aromatic confections.
DRASTICS are violent purgatives, such as gamboge, etc.
CATHARTICS are strong purgative medicines, as jalap, etc.
DIAPHORETICS produce perspiration, such as tartaric acid, etc.
BALSAMICS are medicines of a soothing kind, as Tolu, Peruvian balsam, etc.
CARMINATIVES are medicines which allay pain in the stomach and bowels, and expel flatulencies, as anise-seed water, etc.
DEOBSTRUENTS are medicines which remove obstructions, such as iodide of potash, etc.
DISCUTIENTS possess the power of repelling or resolving tumors, such as galbanum, etc.
DIURETICS act upon the kidneys and bladder, and increase their action, such as nitre, squills, etc.
CORROBORANTS are medicines and food which increase the strength, such as iron, gentian, sugar, etc.
EMOLLIENTS are remedies used externally to soften the part they are applied to, such as spermaceti, palm oil, etc.
EMETICS produce vomiting, or the discharge of the contents of the stomach, as mustard, tartar emetic, blood root, etc.





CENTRAL MARKET

THE MARKET

THE COUNTY NEWS

REPUBLICAN TICKET

Picnic

Meat Market

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Smoked Beef

Hams Shoulders and Bacon

HIDES PELTS AND FURS

A. SCHWAERZEL PROPRIETOR OF THE

WAYNE SHOE SHOP

Auction

I will hold a Public Auction in Wayne every Saturday

Persons having anything to sell

My charges for selling will be 5 per cent.

IF YOU WANT TO PLAY BILLIARDS

Hugh O'Connell's POOL and BILLIARD HALL

In Basement of Boyd Building

CITY MEAT MARKET

J. H. GOLL, Prop'r.

Will keep First-Class Meats Always on Hand.

DON'T BE ALARMED!

You have doubtless been told that the passage of the new tariff bill will make every household necessity higher

GROCERIES AND FRESH FRUIT

Is concerned I'll see to it that prices are kept down to the minimum

20 lb C. Sugar for \$1.00

18 lb Granulated Sugar for \$1.00

22 lb Dark Brown Sugar for \$1.00

Any kind of Package Coffee at 24c

Canned Salmon at 10, 15 and 20c per can

25 ounce can pure Baking Powder 25c

Can of solid packed Sweet Corn for 9c

And such a variety of fresh Fruits, Vegetables, Salt Fish and numberless other good things

YOURS TO PLEASE

THE HUB'S Head-To-Foot-Outfit for \$5.00

These quotations indicate what is paid at the elevators

Wheat 36 1/2

Oats 28

Corn 45

Flax 1 1/2

HAY AND GRAIN

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And Other Correspondence

CARROLL NEWS

A. F. Brunner, of Wayne, was in Carroll Tuesday

J. A. Berry was a Wayne passenger Wednesday afternoon

C. H. W. if shipped a car of hogs to Sioux City last Tuesday

Mr. Robinson, of Ill., has been called to the Baptist charge at this place

F. A. Berry and wife attended the camp meeting at Norfolk last Sunday

James Berry and James Carroll were Wayne passengers Wednesday afternoon

Charles Turner, of Wayne, visited with his brother and J. P. Brenner last Sunday

R. Wadsworth shipped a car of hogs of his own raising to Omaha Wednesday afternoon

Miss Mary Smith, of Homer, Neb., visited over Sunday with her friend, Miss Emma Berry

A. C. Vanhorn visited his daughter at Norfolk last week, and while there attended the camp meeting

J. A. Berry and Vaughn Davis drove down to Wayne last Saturday to attend the democratic county convention

Turner & Brenner are building an addition to their elevator at this place to be used as a storage room

Mr. Bonner, a recent graduate of the State University of Iowa, both in law and collegiate departments, visited with J. A. Berry Monday and Tuesday

Carroll has a kid nine for your whiskers. They defeated the Winside nine at Carroll last Saturday to the tune of 40 to 8

Mr. Cole, of N. Dakota, brother-in-law of C. M. Andrews of this place, and who has been visiting at this place the past week, departed for Estherville, Iowa, last Monday morning

The three and a half year old son of Mr. Reed, near Winside, died last Tuesday. Funeral services were held at Carroll Wednesday afternoon

The event of the season in base ball circles was the game played here last Thursday afternoon between the members of the different lodges at this place

John DeKay and Reb's Templin were Norfolk visitors last Friday

Geo. Weatherholt and family took in the camp meeting Sunday

Roy and Ray Gleason attended camp meeting at Norfolk Saturday

Mr. Janver and family were at camp meeting Saturday and Sunday

Ed. Reynolds, of Wayne, was in Hoskins the 18th inst. on business

Geo. Weatherholt was in Sioux City last Thursday with a load of hogs

Corn looks better through Hoskins precinct since the rain of Monday the 13th

Some of the boys in these parts are getting a little too sassy to the older people

J. and S. Weatherholt attended the Norfolk camp meetings Friday, Saturday and Sunday

Pat Long, of Winside, is a Hoskins visitor nearly every Sunday; he comes to see his best girl

W. J. Weatherholt and T. Shannon shipped a car load of hogs each to Sioux City on the 11th

There was a free fight in Hoskins on the 17th. Candy pairs were the weapons that did the deadly work

STATE Governor

THOMAS J. MAJORS

Lieutenant Governor

R. E. MOORE

Secretary of State

J. A. PIPER

Auditor

EUGENE MOORE

State Treasurer

JOSEPH S. BARTLEY

Superintendent of Public Instruction

H. R. CORBETT

Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings

H. C. RUSSELL

COUNTY County Attorney

A. A. WELCH

Commissioner Second District

T. S. GOSS

President Cleveland returned to Washington yesterday, but the tariff bill has not yet been signed

At the republican state convention held in Omaha yesterday the following nominations were made

For Governor, T. J. Majors; Lieut. Governor R. E. Moore; Secretary of State, J. A. Piper; Auditor, Eugene Moore; State Treasurer, Joseph S. Bartley

Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. R. Corbett; Attorney General, A. S. Churchill; Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, H. C. Russell

Commissioners' Proceedings Saturday, Aug. 18th, 1894

All members present. Minutes of last meeting read and approved

The following bills were audited and allowed

James Barbour, road work, \$ 2 50

W. H. Gilderleeve, road work, 45 00

Wm. Hooper, road work, 4 50

F. M. Cooper, road work, 2 50

Edward Mueller, road work, 25 50

E. H. Whitney, road work, 2 50

Season is Here and for it we Have

Bartaria Shrimp, Hamburg Eels in Jelly

Figaro Sardines in Luca Oil

Star Lobsters, Scarboro Beach Clams

Broiled Lake Erie White Fish

Potted and Deviled Ham, Potted Tongue

Cooks Columbia River Salmon Steak

Boned Turkey, Boned Chicken

Corned Beef and Bewick Bay Oysters

Also a fine line of Bottled Goods at

Miller's!

PHILIPPO & SON

DEALERS IN

Lumber Lime and Stone

BEST GRADES - LOW PRICES

McCormick Binders, Mowers and Twine

To Use McCormick Machines

Saves Time, Trouble and Money

SEE OUR SAMPLES

J. P. GAERTNER

Dealer in

Furniture

Embalming, thorough

Undertaking Goods and Hearse in connection

D. T. WORKING'S

TURF EXCHANGE

West side Main Street, Wayne, Neb.

CIGARS

D. T. WORKING

DEALER IN

Fine Wines and Liquors!

Season is Here and for it we Have

Bartaria Shrimp, Hamburg Eels in Jelly

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TURF EXCHANGE

West side Main Street, Wayne, Neb.

CIGARS

D. T. WORKING

DEALER IN

Fine Wines and Liquors!

THE HUB, Clothiers, Hatters, Furriers, Milliners and Shoers

CHICAGO, ILL. State and Jackson St.

Feeders and Stock Cattle

Probate Notice to Creditors

Legal Notice

Probate Notice to Creditors