

McNeal & Beebe, Publishers.

REPUBLICAN LEADING AND OFFICIAL PAPER OF WAYNE AND WAYNE COUNTY—REPUBLICAN.

Subscription \$1.25 in Advance.

THE MARKETS.

These quotations are the prices paid by our merchants to producers.

FAIRM PRODUCTS.
Eggs 20
Butter 20
Potatoes 1.00**HAY AND GRAIN.**
These quotations indicate what is paid at the elevators.
Wheat 40.45
Corn 40.45
Flax 5.00
Hay 5.00**LIVE STOCK.**
Hogs 3.05 @ 4.00
Cattle 2.75 @ 3.25**Keystone Corn Huskers.**

Mrs. E. S. Blair is seriously ill.

Look at the Globe Feed Grinder.

Buy your presents at the bazaar.

Fred Phillee is ill with malarial fever.

Episcopal bazaar Friday and Saturday.

Holiday headquarters will be at The Racket.

See what Bartlett & Heister have for holiday presents.

Ask for silverware tickets when trading at The Racket.

All underwear at Corbit's sold at greatly reduced prices.

It did snow Monday night and Tuesday but the fall was light.

The editor extends thanks to Mell Norton for a trio of quails.

Rev. F. M. Clark, of Wakefield, preached at the M. E. church in this city Sunday.

The low condition of a number of wells is supposed to be the cause of so much sickness about the city.

A number of Wayne county farmers have already signified their intention of raising sugar beets next year.

We desire all subscribers to call and settle their accounts. On setting up for the year we need the money due us. Call at once.

Marshall George Miner desires to inform the citizens that the throwing of paper into the streets is prohibited and must be stopped.

Archdeacon Sparling will hold Episcopal services at the Mellor hall Sunday evening and evening and Bishop Worthington will hold confirmation at the same place Tuesday evening.

Parties wishing fancy work or artistic painting for Christmas should call on Cora Nissen at once. She will be found at her studio every afternoon or in the forenoons at home with Mrs. Welch.

The city council convened Monday evening. Little business of importance was transacted. The question of procuring a fire bill was discussed and five new members of the fire department were confirmed.

The old soldiers held a camp-fire at the town hall to-night. That they will have a splendid time is a foregone conclusion. A general invitation is extended to the public. Supper at 5:30. Camp-fire at 8:00 o'clock.

As usual the Baptists are planning for a happy Christmas. A concert entitled "The Birthday of the King" will be given Sunday night, Dec. 24, and a Christmas tree and "Christmas Glory" concert Monday night. Santa Clause always comes to the Baptist church and will not forsake them this year.

Prof. M. S. Davies has sold his book store to Robert Utter, of Lincoln, who comes to Wayne highly recommended as a business man, and who will no doubt meet with splendid success. His family arrived from Lincoln this week. Many of our citizens learn with regret that M. S. has sold out because his interests in Wayne have dated almost from the birth of the city. Mr. Davies will remain the effort for a year at least, and it is hoped that he may decide to remain permanently.

If the farmers of Wayne county, or in fact any other county, for that matter, desire to be sure of success in the future, they will have to engage more in diversified farming. There can be no harm in raising from two to five acres of sugar beets each year, and the product brings direct returns in cash. If beets are planted it will be another good thing to never mortgage the crop and you will then be sure of some ready money at the time of year when needed.

A large number of friends and neighbors, both male and female, treated M. S. Davies to a royal surprise party last Saturday evening, and his presence was secured through the efforts of a young daughter, May, who told the Professor that the choir was waiting at the house for him. The hour was about eight o'clock when Mr. Davies arrived and by that time the friends had assembled. The guests formed a social body that greatly enjoyed the hospitality of the hostess and the surprised host and the society of the assembled friends. Nuts, candies and apples were plentiful.

The Fifth District Conference of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in Wayne Saturday and Sunday, December 15 and 16. The meetings Saturday afternoon and evening will be held in the Lutheran church, beginning at 7:30 in the afternoon and ending at 7:30 in the evening. At 9:00 o'clock Sunday morning a Fellowship Meeting will be held at the Presbyterian church. At 3:00 p. m. a meeting for men will be held at the Baptist church, a boys' meeting at the Presbyterian church and a ladies meeting at the Methodist church. At 4:30 p. m. a men's mass meeting will be held at the Baptist church. The Sunday evening service will be held in the opera house, beginning at 7:15 with a song service. A cordial invitation is extended to all who are interested in work for young men.

The Keystone corn Husker is the best. Bartlett & Heister for Holiday Presents.

When in Wayne see the Keystone Corn Husker.

Buy your presents at the bazaar tomorrow cheap.

For a present buy a nice muff of L. M. Beeler & Co.

Candies and Nuts by the barrel, for the holidays at Shane's.

30 days yet for you to secure a bargain in Dress goods at Corbit's.

Fine selection of Rockers for the holiday trade at Bartlett & Heister.

Well, it's about time to discuss electric lights and a sugar beet factory.

Gents, buy your wife a nice muff for an Xmas present. L. M. Beeler & Co.

Get meals and oysters and lunch between meals at the bazaar tomorrow and Saturday.

To all subscribers who pay up arrears and one year in advance the Herald will send the American Farmer one year free.

We will have the largest assortment of Christmas candies in Wayne, and will sell them at the lowest prices at Davies Bros' Bakery.

Remember that if you wish to make a friend a Christmas present you can do no better than send him a year's paid up subscription to the HERALD.

The Randolph Reporter last week announced the death of J. B. father of our former townsman, P. P. Pataabaker. Death resulted from heart failure at 12:30 Wednesday morning.

A train load of cattle was shipped to Chicago by the following persons Monday: E. B. Chichester, 7 cars; Wm Vincent, 1 1/2 cars; J. Coons, 1 car; Wm Hendricks, 1 car and Wm. Hilmer, 1 car. S. B. Seace shipped one car of hogs to Omaha.

The next meeting of the North Nebraska Teachers' Association will be held at Norfolk, on April 3, 4 and 5, 1895. A good program is being arranged and will be announced early. Charles Cannon will lecture on Wednesday evening. The Oratorical contest will be held on Friday evening.

Pender Republic: Prof. M. W. Martin, of Wayne, while moving the office of the Times office, caught the fourth finger of his right hand in a cog wheel, which held him fast. When released it was found to be badly mashed and necessarily had to be taken off at the second joint. The wound is quite painful.

The Omaha Bee of Tuesday contained an article announcing the mysterious disappearance of Mrs. Ida B. Notson, of that city, who, it will be remembered was in Wayne during the political campaign this fall. It is supposed she has committed suicide and caused the death of her two children as they are also missing.

Next Sunday morning will be an Anniversary with the Baptist church. The roll will be called and members present will respond with a verse of scripture. Letters will be read from non-resident and former members and the pastor will preach a short sermon. Monday night will be the Anniversary proper and will be of a social nature, with literary program at 8:00 o'clock.

The new Methodist parsonage at this place is now completed and is a thing of beauty. The material used was denominated at this place have every reason to feel proud of their handsome new parsonage.—G. W. King, of Wayne, father of Mrs. Rev. Mickle, did the plastering, which is about as fine a job as we have seen in a long time.—Clarks Leader.

The program given at the Beethoven club last evening was the most unique of any given this year. It was a lecture on Dutch music, given by Prof. Ezerman, of Wayne, Neb., illustrated by vocal and instrumental selections. Miss Goodykoontz rendered three of the songs in an intelligible manner. To students of music the lecture was extremely interesting and profitable.—Sioux City Journal.

THE POVERTY SOCIAL.

Between seventy-five and one hundred people gathered at the pleasant home of Dr. J. J. Williams on last Tuesday evening. The event was a Poverty social given by the Presbyterian Sunday school. It was a strange looking crowd. Some, like Joseph, had coats of many colors, others had no coat at all. The ladies wore shoes out at the toes and dresses worn at the elbows. We would not attempt to describe any particular costume. It was a jolly company and many laughed till their sides ached. Fines were imposed for wearing good clothes, jewelry, white shirt, white apron, curled bangs, curled mustache, blacked shoes, etc. It afforded much amusement as after another was brought before the judge Mr. Ed. King, charged with wearing something forbidden in the company. W. E. Howard acted as prosecuting attorney and Lucius Phillee defended the criminals. Many fines were imposed, scarcely anyone escaping.

Miss Nelle Spears gave a recitation and some excellent music was rendered under the direction of Prof. Davies. Prizes were offered to the gentleman and lady most shabbily dressed. Among the gentlemen the contest was close. Messrs. Ed. King, Dan Harrington and Ed. Mitchell received many votes. Ed. King received a plurality. Of the ladies Mrs. Mellor, Mrs. Dan Harrington and Mrs. McCabe received most of the votes. Mrs. Mellor received the prize.

Doughnuts and coffee were served as refreshment. The proceeds of the social were \$15.00. This will be used for the Christmas entertainment of the Presbyterian church.

THE SUGAR BEET EXCURSION.

Owing to sickness none of the HERALD force were able to join the sugar beet excursion last Friday, but we succeeded in securing one of the party to act as our reporter, who presents the following:

About ten days ago a number of gentlemen were sitting in Britton & Riley's office when the subject of growing sugar beets came up for discussion. One of the gentlemen remarked that he had always had a desire to visit the Norfolk factory and investigate the process by which the sugar beet is converted into first class granulated sugar, and as that was found to be the sentiment of all present it was decided to write the Superintendent for permission to visit the factory and get acquainted. In due time the answer came from Manager E. E. Howe, saying that he would take pleasure in having our party visit him and look over the factory.

When the matter was spoken of on the street it was ascertained that a great many of our townsmen, as well as some of the farmers, would like to go. A regular excursion was then planned, the railroad company agreeing to make one and one-third fare for the round trip.

Last Friday morning a merry crowd of our representative citizens, a goodly number being accompanied by their wives, gathered at the depot to take the 9:30 train. At Winside the party was augmented by about half a dozen gentlemen. Upon arriving in Norfolk those who did not wish to visit friends in the city went to the Oxnard as it was too late to visit the factory before dinner. However, a couple of the gentlemen, thinking it would be best to apprise the manager of the excursion that was to be made on him in the afternoon, went down to the office and met manager Howe, and Supt. Weitzer, who kindly proposed to take them hastily through the works, explaining the main features that they might be able, to some extent, to help handle the crowd when it arrived at the factory.

The managers of the freight branch of the F. E. & M. V. railroad, for a guarantee of ten dollars put a special train at the disposal of the party which took them to the door of the factory, arriving there about 2:00 o'clock. Upon drawing near the works the first thing that strikes the observer is the immensity of the plant and the long ricks of beets that are seen every side, the ricks and sheds being inadequate to hold the supply they now have on hand. Upon disembarking from the train we were met by Mr. Howe, Mr. Weitzer and one or two Norfolk gentlemen whom Mr. Howe had telephoned to come down and help entertain us.

We were first introduced into the room where the beets are washed and made ready to start on their journey through the factory. The beets are floated from the heaps or ricks into the washing room through flumes and chutes in which rapid streams of water are running. They are washed in a large oblong box by being stirred and rubbed against each other, the agitation being caused by the revolutions of an immense wooden shaft which has a great many pins running through it and projecting about two feet on either side. They are then pushed by a huge screw conveyor up an incline and over a screen through which all the pieces of roots and chips that have been broken off in washing are dropped. They are then carried up another elevator and into a hopper where they are weighed. From the scales they are dropped into a machine that slices them into long, thin strips. Immediately under this machine is the diffusion battery, which consists of fourteen large iron tanks placed in a circular position and connected by pipes. The strips of beets are dropped from the slicing machine through a spout which can be adjusted so as to convey them to any one of the tanks desired. Here the saccharine matter is extracted by what is known as the diffusion process; that is, warm water is introduced into the bottom of each freshly filled tank and after rising through the pulp or strips of beets it passes to the next tank and the water is then heated again. It is then pumped into the evaporating tanks where it is "boiled down" to crude or raw sugar.

The refining process here begins by dropping it into the centrifugal machines which are simply cylinders with perforated sides. These cylinders revolve so rapidly that the syrup is all thrown off leaving the sugar quite white but somewhat moist. After dropping from the centrifugal machines the sugar is carried up another elevator and into the drying machine which is an immense horizontal cylinder made of galvanized iron. The central shaft of this cylinder is heated quite hot and as the cylinder slowly revolves the sugar continually falling on this heated shaft is pulverized and dried and by the time it has passed from one end of the dryer to the other it is ready to pass down a wooden spout into a sack like flour. The wet pulp, after the saccharine matter has been extracted, is dropped from the bottom of the diffusion tanks into a great hopper, from which it is elevated to machines which extract the remaining juice and from thence conveyed entirely out of the building and dropped into cars.

One wonders when first entering the building where all the power comes from to move such an immense amount of machinery, but when standing in the engine room which about the center of the building, and looking at the great row of nicely adjusted engines, each with two great fly wheels he wonders no more. One is also struck with the fact that the material whether it be beets, pulp, juice or sugar, is always being forced in at one end of some machine or cauldron and out at the other gradually working from the end of the factory where the beets are being mashed to the other end where the sugar is being loaded into cars. The factory is now working up about two hundred and fifty tons of beets and turning out about seventy thousand pounds of sugar each twenty-four hours.

The stone to supply the constantly burning lime kilns is shipped from Plattsmouth; the refuse of the kiln is given away and used as a fertilizer.

After we had been all through the factory and looked till we were tired, Mr. Weitzer entertained some of the gentlemen of the crowd by a very instructive talk on beet culture and soils that are best adapted to that purpose. He says that the prevailing opinion that sugar in winter is best is an error. Rich loam, such as we have right here in Wayne county is as good as any soil in the world, and a climate such as ours with plenty of sunshine at the right time for the development of the sugar content in the beet is of more importance to the beet farmer than sand or any other one component part of the soil.

We had the assurance of the managers that as soon as we are producing enough beets, say a thousand acres, they will put up a plant here to convert the beets into raw sugar, taking it to Norfolk for refining.

After thanking the managers for their courtesies, we returned to the city, and while awaiting the special train that was to bring us home a part of the crowd spent a very pleasant and profitable hour in visiting the asylum. We reached home about seven o'clock all feeling that we had gained a great deal of information and had a very pleasant outing.

WAYNE VS. WEST POINT.

The return game of foot-ball between the High Schools of Wayne and West Point was played here Saturday and was enjoyed by a crowd of about 200 people.

In the toss up for choice of sides Wayne won and chose the south goal, giving West Point the kick-off. They kicked for 30 yards, Phillee caught the ball and made ten yards before being stopped. The ball then went down for a scrimmage and after three attempts Wayne lost the ball by failing to make the required distance. West Point then took the ball and slowly gained ground by their mass centre play until in the third scrimmage they succeeded in so winding Phillee up that Beckenham stepped across his end unscathed by the rest of the Wayne players and thus made the first touch down for West Point. Frane in placing the ball for a goal kick allowed it to touch the ground before Hill was ready to kick. This gave Lundburg a chance to gain possession of the ball and save the goal. Score 4 to 0 in favor of West Point.

Time, 18 minutes. The ball then went to the centre and the kick-off. Hill, of Wayne, Stringer kicked for 25 yards but Frane, who caught the ball was stopped on the spot and the ball went down for another scrimmage. The ball was slowly crowded towards Wayne's goal until finally Frane was pushed over with the ball in his hands making a safety by West Point. Score, 4 to 2 in favor of West Point. Time, 28 min.

The ball was then carried out by 25 yard lines by the West Point boys and started again. After three attempts they lost the ball by failing to make the required 35 feet. Wayne now took the ball with a determination to make a touch down in the remaining 5 min. After one or two attempts at the center by Lundburg and Phillee, quarter back Gamble passed the ball to Coyle who made one of the prettiest runs of the day, around the left end, making the first touch down for Wayne. Lundburg, of course, kicked goal. Score, 8 to 4 in favor of Wayne. This closed the first half.

In the second half the ball was started by a kick off by Stringer for 30 yards. This half of the game was nearly void of interest as it was evident to all that Wayne had the game won, and the opposition seemed to play to kill time. The features of this half were the 20 yard run and touch down by Phillee and as pretty a goal kick as was ever seen by Lundburg. The work of the entire rush line was quite good while the work of the end men, Mark Stringer and Cook, is worthy of special note. Beebe won much applause for his pushing ability. The West Point boys were fairly outplayed in all parts of the game, the Wayne line being much their superior. This is in part at least due to the coaching of Mr. Martin. The game closed at 4:10 with the score 14 to 4 in favor of Wayne and of course the High School colors pink and green are worn by them with much pride.

DIED.

MILLER.—At Bloomfield, Monday morning, December 10, 1894, Hollis N. Miller, aged 35 years. Cause of death typhoid fever.

The deceased was the son of one of Wayne county's well known and respected citizens, Henry B. Miller, who resides near Winside. The remains were sent to Wayne Friday morning by the Knights of Pythias Lodge of Bloomfield, of which deceased was a member, and met by a delegation of the Knights of Lotus Lodge of this city, and conveyed to the Milligan building occupied by J. T. Tower, where they lay in wait until eleven o'clock, when a large funeral procession headed by the Knights of Wayne marched to Greenwood cemetery where the remains were interred according to the ritual services of the Knights of Pythias.

The deceased leaves a wife and three children to mourn his untimely departure, and friends in Wayne county will extend sympathy to the stricken family and bereaved parents.

L. M. My bonnet at the Presbyterian social Tuesday evening. Please return to P. M. Miller's store and receive reward. Mrs. Corbit.

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WAYNE'S SOCIAL HAPPENINGS.

The early hour club held a pleasant party at Mellor's hall Saturday night.

The Owl club will be entertained by Mr. and Mrs. E. Weber this evening.

Mrs. Moran entertained the Owl club Thursday evening and the Ladies' High Five club Friday afternoon.

Rena Dobbins entertained a host of her young friends Saturday night. The party was a pleasant affair.

PERSONAL.

J. Singer went to Norfolk Monday.

A. T. Chapin was up from Winside Monday.

F. M. Reed, of Randolph, was a Wayne visitor Saturday.

D. C. Main transacted business in Norfolk yesterday.

Dr. R. B. Crawford was a Sioux City passenger Monday.

Mrs. Walter Weber went to Sioux City Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Fortner visited over Sunday at Hoskins.

Carl F. Lenz, of Hoskins, was a Wayne visitor Monday morning.

F. Woodall, of Pierce, was transacting business in Wayne Saturday.

Dorr Carroll, of the Tribune, and W. H. Dixon, of Winside, were Wayne visitors Saturday.

Hon. H. P. Shumway and John D. Haskett, of Wakefield, transacted business in Wayne Monday.

Arthur Cassady, who has been with Jas. Baird the past season, started for Ireland Tuesday on an extended visit.

Lem Mears returned from Hartington Monday evening where he has been holding a case on the Leader for some time.

Mrs. F. A. Dearborn and Mrs. E. Cunningham went to Omaha Monday to attend a meeting of the "Federation of Clubs."

Buy the Globe Feed Grinder.

See us for Underwear. The Racket. See the fine line of pipes at Davies Bros.

See the Globe Feed Grinder at J. Tower's.

All kinds of canned goods at W. E. Brookings.

Felt Shoes and Slippers for Ladies. See them. The Racket.

A mans fine shoe at \$1.50, former price \$2.25 at Corbit's.

Mufflers, Gents' Ties and Handkerchiefs at L. M. Beeler & Co's.

Cloaks and Jackets, a new lot this week. Greatly reduced prices. Ahern's.

For pure apple cider made of solid Geniten apples go to W. E. Brookings.

We have a few Cloaks left which we will close out at a price. Come in and get one. L. M. Beeler & Co.

Those boys shoes that Corbit sells at \$1.25 are a great value and have always sold at \$2.00.

We give you ten per cent of your purchases in coupons redeemable in Silver ware. This is your chance to secure a nice Xmas present free. The Racket.

Regular 25 cent cans of California Peaches, Pears and Cherries, at 18 cts. and Apples and Green Gages at 15cts. per can. These are made with pure granulated sugar and Shane sells them.

Don't forget the bazaar and supper. The Globe Feed Grinder is the best.

Pure apple cider for the holiday trade at W. E. Brookings.

Everything in shoes, you know our prices. The Racket.

Go to Corbit for your Hoods and Fascinators at your price.

Misses and Children's Cloaks closing out at half price, at Ahern's.

The Keystone Corn Husker has no superior. J. Tower's sells them.

Oysters 18 cts a quart, Crackers 5 cts a pound and Celery 3 for 10 cts. Shane.

Go to Bartlett & Heister for something substantial for Holiday Presents. Prices lowest in the city.

A few of Shane's Christmas gifts to the public. 2 papers of yeast for 5 cts. 4 pounds mixed candy for 25 cts; 25 lbs dried grapes for \$1.00; package coffee 22 cts; tea from 20 cts. per pound up; 7 lbs oat meal for 25 cts, and all kinds of fish and cheese cheaper than ever.

Neal Nye who went to Chicago several weeks ago to obtain surgical treatment for his leg which had been broken sometime before and was not healing properly, writes that he will return home soon and expects to be all right and on both feet again in due time. Wisner Chronicle.

OUR SPECIAL this week Ladies and Children's Winter Underwear and Hosiery. Ahern's.**SITUATIONS WANTED** by Two American girls to do general house work in families, for small wages. See B. F. Feather.**CALIFORNIA**—Farmer's paradise, delightful climate, no crop failures. For general farming, dairying and fruit raising can't be excelled. 30,000 acres irrigated lands at Bakersfield, Kern county, for sale. Low prices, easy terms. Write W. R. HOMAN, Omaha, Neb.**Special Holiday Rates.**

For Christmas and New Year holidays, excursion tickets will be sold to points within a distance of 200 miles at one and one-third fare for the round trip. Tickets to be sold Dec. 21, 25 and 31, 1894, and Jan. 1, 1895, good returning until and including Jan. 2, 1895. Tickets to be good for going passage commencing date of sale only and continuing in both directions.

NORMAL COLLEGE NOTES.

Mrs. John Coyle and two lady friends visited several classes Monday.

Miss White visited several of the classes Wednesday afternoon.

The Young men from West Point called at the college Saturday evening.

Mr. Sheldon after a sickness of several weeks is again able to attend his classes.

Prof. Ezerman went to Sioux City Tuesday to take part in a musical entertainment.

The following is the program to be given Friday evening by the Literary society:

Reading—Nelle Spears

Biography—Frank Beebe

Recitation—M. O. Cunningham

Recitation—Verna Seely

Oration—Elmer Lundburg

Stump Speech—Ed King

Oration—C. F. Theobald

Debate—Resolved that the president of the U. S. should be elected by the direct vote of the people. Affirmative: Edward Collins, Mr. Bollenbaker; Negative: Lon Collins. Debate: Broodings. The exercises will begin promptly at 7:30. The public is cordially invited.

Arrangements are being made to organize a Sons of Veterans Lodge.

Just Received—A new line of Center Tables, quarter oak and curly birch. Bartlett & Heister.

The Most Appropriate And Useful

Xmas Present for your Wife is

One of those fine Bissell Carpet Sweepers.

Saves Carpets, saves labor, makes no dust; see them in show window at

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

TELLS OF THE HORRORS OF HINDOO MASSACRES.

Hindooism and Mohammedanism are really exist—The Hardening Process of Sin—Graphic Story of the Massacre at Cawnpur, India.

Tale of the City of Blood.

Dr. Talmage on Sunday delivered through the press the second of his world series of sermons, the subject being "The City of Blood," and the text selected being Psalms cxlii. 7: "Our bones are scattered at the grave's mouth, as when one cutteth and cleaveth wood on the surface of the earth. But mine eyes are unto Thee, O God, the Lord of Hosts."

Though you may read this text from the Bible, I read it as cut by chisel into the pedestal of a cross beneath which lie the many of the massacred at Cawnpur, India. Two hours and ten minutes after its occurrence Joseph Lee of the Shropshire regiment of foot rode in upon the Cawnpur massacre. He was the first man I met at Cawnpur. I wanted to hear the story from some one who had been here in 1857, and could hardly wait until the horse was put to the carriage, and Mr. Lee, seated with us, started for the scene.

The Story of the Massacre. It seems that all the worst passions of the century were to be impersonated by one man, and he Nana Sahib, and our escort at Cawnpur, knew the man personally. I said: "Mr. Lee, was there any peculiarity in Nana Sahib's appearance?" The reply was: "Nothing very peculiar. He was a dull, lazy, cowardly, sensual man, brought up to do nothing and waste his time on the same scale to do nothing."

From what Mr. Lee told me and from all I could learn in India Nana Sahib ordered the massacre in that city from sheer revenge. His father abdicated the throne, and the English paid him annually a pension of \$400,000. When the father died, the English government declined to pay the same pension to the son, and the Cawnpur massacre was his revenge.

General Wheeler, the Englishman who had commanded the city, which, often warned, could not see that the sepoys were planning for, his destruction and that of all his residents and all the Europeans in Cawnpur.

A Remarkable Document.

Mr. Lee explained all this to me by the fact that General Wheeler had married a native, and he naturally took her story and thought there was no peril. But the time for the proclamation from Nana Sahib had come, and such a document went forth as never before had seen the light of day. I give only an extract:

"By the kindness of God, and the good fortune of the Emperor, all the British who were at Delhi, Poonah, Bikaner and other places, and even those 5,000 Europeans who were in the district, have been sent to the sea, and have been destroyed and sent to hell by the pious and righteous troops who are firm to their religion, and as they have all been conquered by the present government and no trace of them is left in these places it is the duty of all the subjects and servants of the government to rejoice at the beautiful intelligence and carry on their respective work with comfort and ease. As the British of the other districts, mightily and the enemy destroying fortune of the emperor the yellow-faced and narrow-minded people have been sent to hell, and Cawnpur has been conquered, it is necessary that all the subjects and landowners and government servants should be as obedient to the present government as they have been to the former one; that it is the incumbent duty of all the peasants and landed proprietors of every district to rejoice at the thought that the Christians have been sent to hell, and both the Hindus and Mohammedan religions have been confirmed, and that they should, as usual, be obedient to the authorities of the government and never suffer any complaint against themselves to reach the ears of the higher authority."

"Mr. Lee, what is this?" I said to our escort on the carriage halted by an embankment. "Here," he said, "is the introduction of the British Christians at Cawnpur took refuge. It is the remains of a wall which at the time of the mutiny was only four feet high, behind which, 700 men and 300 women and 500 children were nearly a month. A hundred of flour and split peas was the daily ration and only two wells near by, one of which was poisoned. The British were killed by the time they were in the earth and the other well the focus of which the artillery of the enemy played so that it was a choice between death by bullet and death by bullet or shell. Ten thousand yelling Hindoos outside the wall and 1,000 suffering, dying people inside. In addition to the army of Hindoos and Mohammedans an invisible army of skeletons, and the bones of some were lying and under exposure. Some were lying under exposure. A starry, inflated, fevered, sunstruck, ghastly group, waiting to die. Why did not the British dash down those mud walls and the 10,000 annihilate the nov liss (the Hindoos). It was because they seemed unaccountably cowardly. The infantry made up of the British and Scotch and the few remnants of the English and Scotch put to flight these Hindoo tigers. Therefore Nana Sahib must try some other plan. Standing in a field not far from the embankment of the English was a native Christian woman, Jacobine by name, holding high up in her hand a letter which was evidently a communication from the enemy, and General Wheeler ordered the woman brought in. She handed him a proposed treaty. If General Wheeler and his men would give up their weapons, Nana Sahib would protect them into safety. There was some objection to signing this treaty, but General Wheeler, who told him he could not sign it, then he signed the treaty. There was a great deal of treachery that night. Without molestation they went out and got plenty of water to drink and water for a good wash. The hunger and thirst and exhaustion of the British was such, with the thermometer from 120 to 140, and the sun beating down, that the prospect of saving their children. The young ladies of the detachment would escape, and the old men would be human form. On the morning of the 20th, carts were too much exhausted to walk."

At the end of the carriage, I saw Mr. Lee, who was evidently the bank of the Ganges, and he said that the Hindoo contact

ants and non-combatants started from the boats and rode on to the Ganges and got out at a Hindoo temple standing on the banks. "Now," said Mr. Lee, "here is the place to which General Wheeler and his people came under the escort of Nana Sahib." As the women were getting into the boats Nana Sahib objected that only the aged and infirm women and children should go on board the boats. The women and children were kept out. Two or three boats were filled with men, women and children and floated out into the river. Each boat contained ten armed natives. These three boats, fastened together, were brought up, and General Wheeler and his staff got in. Although orders were given to start, the three boats were not moved. At this juncture a boy of 12 years of age hoisted on the top of the Hindoo temple on the banks two flags—a Hindoo and a Mohammedan flag—at which signal the boatmen and armed natives jumped from the boats and swam for the shore, and from innumerable guns the natives on the bank fired on the boats. The batteries above and below roared with discharge, and the boats sank with their precious cargo, and were down save three strong swimmers, who got to the opposite shore. Those who struggled out near by were dashed to death. Nana Sahib and his staff, with their swords, slashed to pieces General Wheeler and his staff, who had not got well away from the shore.

The Climax of Diabolism.

I said that the young and attractive women were not allowed to get into the boats. These were watched away under the guard of the sepoys.

"Which way?" I inquired. "I will show you," said Mr. Lee. Again we took seats in the carriage and started for the climax of desperation and diabolism. Now we are on the way to a summer house, called the assembly rooms. It had two rooms, each 20 by 10, and some windows. 200 helpmates, and here were imprisoned the women and children. Some of these sepoys got permission of Nana Sahib to take one or more of these ladies to their own place on the promise that they should be brought back to the summer garden next morning. A daughter of General Wheeler was so taken and did not return. She afterward married the Mohammedan who had taken her. Some Sepoys amused themselves by thrusting a bayonet through the bayonets and holding them before their mothers in the summer house. All the doors closed, and the sepoys standing guard, the crowded women and children waited their doom for eighteen days and nights amid sickness and flies and stench and starvation.

Then Nana Sahib heard that Havlock was coming, and his name was a terror to the sepoys. Lest the women and children imprisoned in the summer house should be liberated 100 men were ordered to fire through the windows, but the fire over the heads of the imprisoned ones, and only a few were killed. Then Nana Sahib was in a rage and ordered professional butchers from among the lowest of the gypsies to go to the work. Five of them with hatchets and swords and knives began the work, but three of them collapsed and fainted under the ghastly and bloody work. Two butchers were left to do the work. The butchers came out exhausted, thinking they had done their work, and the doors were closed. But when they were again opened three women and three boys were still alive. All these were soon dispatched, and not a Christian or a European was left in Cawnpur. The murderers were paid fifty cents for each lady slain. The Mohammedan assassins dragged by the hair the dead bodies out of the summer house and threw them into the well, by which I stood with such feelings as you cannot imagine. But after the mutilated bodies had been thrown into the well the record of the scene remained in hieroglyphics of crimson on the floor and wall of the slaughter house. An eyewitness says that as he walked in the blood was shoe deep, and on this blood were tufts of hair, pieces of muslin, broken combs, fragments of pianoforte, children's toys and hats, and a comb containing a curl with the inscription, "Nadia with love." A few leaves of an Episcopal prayer book; also a book entitled "Preparation for Death," a Bible on the fly leaf of which was written, "For darling mamma, from her affectionate daughter, Isabella Blair," both the one who presented it and the one to whom it was presented departed forever.

A Ghastly Well.

When the English and Scotch troops came upon the scene, their wrath was so great that General Neil had the butchers arrested, and before being shot compelled them to wipe up part of the floor of this slaughter house with their own blood as their punishment for these heinous acts. A Hindoo so hates us to touch blood.

When Havlock came upon the scene, he had this order nullified. The well was now not only full of human bodies but corpses piled on the outside. The soldiers were for many hours engaged in covering the dead.

Much criticism has been made of Sir Henry Havelock and Sir Colin Campbell because of the exterminating work they did with these sepoys. Indeed it was awful. My escort, Mr. Lee, has told me that he saw the sepoys fastened to the mouths of cannon, and then the guns would fire, and for a few seconds there would be nothing but smoke, and as the smoke began to lift fragments of flesh would be found drifting through the air. You may do your own criticism. I have expressed no opinion. There can be no doubt, however, that that mode of finally treating the sepoys broke the back of the mutiny. The Hindoos found that the Europeans could play at the same game which the Asiatics had started. The plot was organized for the murder of all the Europeans and Americans in India. Under their knives and bludgeons American missionaries had been killed. Colonies, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. McMullin, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman. The work of slaughter had been begun in all directions on an appalling scale, and the commanders of the English army made up their minds that this was the best way to stop it. A wild and desperate war with the sepoys was an impossibility. The natives and the British have demonstrated their cruelty. I stood on the very spot in Calcutta where the natives of India in 1750 enacted that scene which no other people on earth could have enacted. The Black Hole prison had been torn down, but a stone pavement 20 feet by 20 indicates the ground covered by the prison. The building had two small windows and was situated for two or three prisoners. (This picture of Calcutta is now in the room 20 feet by 20 feet 140 Europeans. The midnighter heat, the suffocation, the trampling of one upon another, the

groaning and shrieking and begging and praying of all are matters of history. The sepoys that night held lights to the small windows and mocked the sufferers. Then all the sounds ceased. That night of June 20, 1750, passed, and 123 corpses were taken out. Only 23 people of the 146 were alive, and they had to be pulled out from under the corpses. Mrs. Carey, who survived, was taken by the Indian nabob into his harem and kept a prisoner for six months. In 1857 there was only an echo of Calcutta in 1750. During the mutiny of which I have been speaking natives who had been in the service of Europeans and well treated by them, and with no cause of offense, would at the call of the mutineers and without any compunction, stab to death the fathers and mothers of the household and dash out the brains of the children.

Christianism or Hindooism.

These natives died at present, but give them a chance, and they will re-act the scenes of 1756 and 1857. They look upon the English as conquerors and themselves as conquered. The mutiny of 1857 occurred because the British Government was too lenient and put in places of trust and in command of forts too many of the natives. I call upon England to stop the present attempt to palliate its crimes by allowing them to hold positions of trust.

I am no alarmist, but the only way that these Asiatics can be kept from another mutiny is to put them out of power, and I say beware, or the Lucknow and Cawnpur and Delhi martyrdoms over which the hemispheres have wept will be eclipsed by the Lucknow and Cawnpur and Delhi martyrdoms to be enacted. I speak of what I have seen and heard. I speak of what I have seen and heard. English and Scotchmen, and American and American whom I met in India. Prevention is better than cure. I do not say it is better that England rule India. I say nothing against the right of India to rule herself. But I do say that the moment the native population of India think there is a possibility of driving back Europeans from India they will make the attempt, and that they have enough energy, fortitude and courage, which if let loose would emerge with a vengeance from the Himalayas to Coromandel.

Now, my friends, go home after what I have said to see the beauties of the Mohammedanism and Hindooism which many think it will be well to have introduced into America, and to dwell upon what natural evolution will do where it has had its unhindered way for thousands of years, and to think upon the need of freedom for Christ's sake, and to pray more earnestly for the missionaries, and to contribute more largely for the world's evangelization, and to be more assured than ever that the overthrow of the idolatries of nations is such a stupendous work that nothing but an omnipotent God through the gospel of Jesus Christ can ever achieve it. Amen!

EXCUSABLE THEN IF EVER.

Swearing Over the Telephone Declared to Be Not a Crime in Georgia.

The conclusion of Banker F. M. Coker's case before Judge Andy Calhoun yesterday afternoon developed several interesting points of law, says the Atlanta Constitution. Can a man be held amenable for using profane language over a telephone when speaking to a lady? Is the use of expression, "damn it all," according to the latest legal authorities, profane language in the technical sense? After the recorder decided that Mr. Coker could not be held responsible for any disorder according to the city ordinance, he asked these two questions: "Both were decided in the negative, and no fine was imposed. The case was called in regular session of court yesterday. Miss Bridges and the other young ladies employed at the telephone exchange were not present, and no private hearing was had."

In rendering his decision Judge Calhoun gave a brief review of the whole case. He did not think that any public disorder had been created. "A man might curse all day," he said, "through the telephone, and then be guilty of no disorder."

From Life.

A story comes from Switzerland which should furnish the romantic novelist with a theme after his own heart. A French family of good position had a child, whom they christened Laura. In course of time the little one grew up to man and manly bearing, growing up, invented a cure for cancer, which was so successful that it realized a little fortune. Laura then entered a medical school, where she studied diligently for some time, and was popular with all her companions. They counted the romance. Laura suddenly cleared everybody by declaring herself a man, and having a violent love to a girl in the same school, for whose sake she (or he) was willing to give up the lifelong deception that his patients had begun. Of course the excitement in the dove cotte may be imagined better than described; but on the other hand, as being verified, he was allowed the death of his heart, and was married to the girl of his choice. The motive of the parent for the extraordinary act of conceit does not seem to have been discovered; but the young man declares himself to have been a quite happy among the girls, and says he will never have revealed the secret had he not happened to fall in love.

The South Advancing.

The quantity of food products raised in the Southern States increased last year. It is conceded that in the Southern States will feed their stock and the winter than any other since the war. This statement applies in general to the Southern States, but especially to North Carolina, where the report comes that there is no home raised bacon and beef in the local market than ever before in the history of the State.

Relics of the Romans.

In the museum at Mayence, Germany, there are several iron-tipped piles which were used by the Romans 2,000 years ago in the construction of a bridge near that place.

THE WORLD OF WOMEN

A GOLDEN GRIST FOR OUR FAIR READERS.

Health Does Not Bring Happiness—Some Hints for Home Dress Makers—How to Have Soft, White Hands—Economize Your Strength.

The Secret of Happiness.



THE growing record of domestic troubles in the families of the very wealthy proves that money does not always bring happiness in its wake, and that the opportunity afforded a woman for indulging her caprice to the extent of buying \$25,000 ball costumes and furnishing \$50,000 boudoirs does not help to ease the headache that creeps in under the gorgeous robes of the gowns that less well-to-do women read about with envy.

Home life in its highest and best sense does not require for a foundation a mint of money with which to erect marble palaces and purchase the rarest of French carved furniture. The inmates make life worth living or the reverse. To be obliged to struggle day in and day out for the mere necessities of existence is apt to crush out sentiment and bring discouragement and depression to the most hopeful heart, but even in homes where such a regime is continued day in and day out, never changing, and with never even a glimmer of hope pointing toward better things, there is frequently much more of genuine love and sympathy than where money flows full and free and ambition stands guard at the entrance gates.

The secret of true happiness is contentment. In every case of domestic infelicity that has been aired in public or private life the keynote of dissatisfaction has been found in that spirit of discontent that once within doors sows rare seeds of mischief between husband and wife. If there is little money then more is desired, if there is a great deal social triumphs that will eclipse all else ever attempted are striven for, regardless of the amount of quiet pleasure that lies right at hand. Once perverted ambition binds hold, trouble is sure to come, and it is then that the congenial husband and wife with their simple needs and honest hearts can feel themselves blessed far above others whose lines, according to worldly estimate, have fallen in much pleasanter places.

Care of the Hands.

Wash the hands in soft tepid water, and dry thoroughly with a course dry towel, rubbing well to insure circulation, which is important in keeping the skin soft and white. If obliged to use hard water, put in a little soda or ammonia. Ammonia and borax are wonderful cleansers and will do much towards softening the hands. Oatmeal mixed in water or spread on as a paste will whiten the hands. Many use diluted glycerine with good results. It disagrees with some rendering the skin red and harsh. One of the best preparations to use at night, is the white of an egg in which is dissolved a grain of alum.

An excellent cold cream for rough hands is made by melting together one drachm each of white wax, spermaceti and olive oil; and adding two ounces of rose-flower water and one-half ounce of orange-flower water. Mix thoroughly, till of the consistency of cream.

A teaspoonful of Indian meal, mixed with the soap, when rubbing it on the hands, imparts smoothness. A small piece of cold boiled potato has the same effect.

In washing the hands press back the skin from the nails. Keep them of a medium length and polish with a soft flannel. Lemon juice is excellent for the hands and nails, as it takes off stains, cleanses, softens, and whitens the skin, and if used often will prevent hang-nails.

The roughest and hardest hands may be made soft and white in less than a month's time by a little doctoring at night, and the essentials needed will be ammonia, pulverized borax, oatmeal, a lemon and a nail brush. For those who have thin, scrawny hands, bathing them two or three times daily in warm olive oil will be helpful. Soak the hand in the oil, allowing it to dry on, after rubbing in all that the skin will absorb. Do not wash them for an hour.—The Housekeeper.

For Home Dressmaking.

The amateur dressmaker is apt to regard the full, large sleeves as necessitating less care in the putting-in process, but this is a fatal mistake, and rubs away otherwise well-made bodice. It is quite true that the arm hole may be slightly larger where the sleeve is so voluminous, but on a small or narrow figure it is even better to have the armhole too small, as, if much sloped, the bodice is made to look much smaller and narrower, and the big, full sleeve has an almost grotesque effect.

In sloping the armhole let it clear the arm all around and be so curved in front that when the arm is brought forward it is not straining against the armhole, nor does it impede the circulation and thereby make the hands look red and swollen.

Where the under-arm seam fits into the bodice there should be quite a "scoop" in the bodice, to clear the arm and allow it to move forward, and underneath the arm the bodice

should be almost straight and about three-quarters of an inch below the armpit. The back is almost straight and close up to the arm, and it should not be forgotten that the back is sloped out and made quite narrow, the sleeves must drag and prove uncomfortable, as it practically has to do duty for a part of the bodice.

A very much sloped and too narrow back also looks even less against the wide sleeves, and makes the waist appear unduly large. Keep the back as broad as possible, even on a large figure, as big sleeves will greatly lessen the apparent width.

Your Husband's Mother.

I will not call her your mother-in-law. I like to think that she is your mother in love, writes Ruth Ashmore in a very earnest article on "The Young Wife's First Year" in the Ladies' Home Journal. She is your husband's mother, and therefore yours, for his people have become your people. There have been vulgar jests, ridiculous songs, and coarse puns about the husband's mother ever since any of us can remember, but in how many households is the husband's mother an angel, not in disguise, but appreciated and loved? Now, will you take my advice and call her what your husband does? Will you treat her just as you do your own mother, not being afraid to tell her of your little affairs, receiving her as one of your own, and making her feel happy in the fact that she has not lost a son but has gained a daughter, and a loving, considerate daughter? Will you remember this, too—that before you came your husband was all in all to his mother? And sometimes when she comes to see you, won't you leave these two alone, and let them talk together as they did before the two became a trio? Don't make it evident that you are doing this, but go off for a little while and attend to some of your household duties.

How Women Should Economize.

Save the emotions. Horrible tales, criminal records and histories of crime are too expensive. Sweet, dainty, delicate women needs finer food for the soul. Calamities, murders, quarrels, and fatalities will happen. There are in the line of the philosophy of evil, and their discussion can do no good. Keekless sympathy is wasted energy and entices needless distress upon the sensibilities. Keep out of slums, slaughter houses, and sewers. Walk in the sunlight, look up, and let the vision of brightness on the mountain tops be thy guiding star. Lofty thoughts that nourish the finer nature are not to be found in the gutters of life. So a little old tutor of Columbia College believes.

His Constancy Smote Him.

The doctor had told Farmer Chawhay that his hours were numbered. Then the good old man beckoned the physician to his side, "Doc," said he, "there is something I ort to tell you 'fore I go."

"All right," answered the doctor. "It is only this, doc: I been a sort of hippercritic for these last twenty years. All the women folks has give me credit for bein' so true to Sarah Ann's memory that I never marrit again, an' I've allowed 'em to think that was the reason. Truth is, them there fifteen years I lived with Sarah Ann gimme all the experience in marrit life that I wanted, an' that's the reason I stayed a widower."—Cincinnati Tribune.

Dress Reform in California.

A matter of interest to women has come up at the California State University, where two-score or so of the female students have pledged themselves to come out in a reform dress as soon as the rains begin and to wear it regularly on the streets thereafter, rain or shine. It consists of skirts reaching a little below the knee, with leggings and a jaunty jacket, all very picturesque, to judge by the accepted design.

A Woman at Thirty-Five.

A woman at thirty-five has enthusiasm without gush; she discriminates and is quite sure what she likes, writes Elizabeth B. Custer in the Ladies' Home Journal. The abruptness of youth has given way to the softening and subduing grace of maturity. She has still passionate intensity of heart and great capacity of devotion, but she has reserve, and daws do not peck at her sleeve.

An Archbishop's Robes, 1205.

In our own time, when from antiquarian curiosity or some other reason, ancient tombs have been opened, we have come face to face with long-buried specimens of olden needlework. An instance occurred not long since in Canterbury Cathedral, when the tomb of Herbert Walter was opened. This ecclesiastic was Archbishop of Canterbury when he died, in 1205. Only his bones remained when the investigation in question took place, but these lay in the vestments in which the body was interred nearly 700 years ago, and on these robes are various embroideries in silk and gold.

The linen was found to be considerably decayed, but the amber-colored silk on which the embroidery is worked is in fair preservation. This work consists of angels, the evangelists, and other sacred figures arranged chiefly in roundels. In the same cathedral may also be seen another specimen of even greater interest; this is the velvet upon a surcoat worn over armor of the Black Prince, which is suspended over his tomb. It is embroidered with his arms in gold. The robes of the Saxon Bishop, St. Cuthbert, in the library of Durham Cathedral, are also enriced with needlework.—Chamber's Journal.

The larger a dog is, the more worthless he is, the more

THE SETTER DOG.

Its Fine Power of Scent Is One of the Marvels of Nature.

The scenting power of a well-bred, well-trained setter is a thing wholly beyond human conception, and the marvelous exhibitions they give of the power can scarcely be credited. Indeed, it would not be wise to seriously discuss the quality of a dog's nose were it not possible to verify the stories that might be told of this wonderful power. Who would believe that a dog going at a good gallop, with a dead bird in its mouth, could scent a live bird on the ground several yards to one side of his course? And yet there are few sportsmen who have not seen a dog point a live bird with a dead bird in its mouth. It would seem as if the scent of the bird so near his nose would prevent the dog from scenting another bird of the same variety lying close in the grass several yards from him. A man with a bunch of roses in his face would not pretend he could smell a bunch of similar flowers a foot away. If he did no one would believe him.

Yet there is no doubt about the setter being able to smell and point live birds on the ground while he holds a dead bird in his mouth. He goes further than this. He points the dead bird on the ground with a dead bird in his mouth, and he knows the instant he feels the scent that it is a dead bird. This fact he expresses in his manner of pointing, and if it is a wounded bird he knows that, too, and indicates the fact. Most dogs are taught to point stanchly a live bird and not to point a dead bird. The dog will go a full speed right up to his dead bird and never pause a moment. If there is a live bird near he will point that stanchly, and the promptness and certainty of his actions show that the instant he catches a scent he knows whether the bird is alive or dead. He makes a distinction, too, between a dead bird, a live bird and a wounded bird. He points the wounded bird differently from what he does the live bird, and usually springs in and catches it. What is there about a wounded bird's scent that he can recognize instantly is a puzzle to every one who has thought much of the question.

The Legend of the Orange Blossom. Like all familiar customs whose origin is lost in antiquity, the wearing of orange blossoms at a wedding is accounted for in various ways. Among other stories is the following pretty legend from Spain:

An African prince presented a Spanish king with a magnificent orange tree, whose creamy, waxy blossoms and wonderful fragrance excited the admiration of the whole court. Many begged in vain for a branch of the plant, but a foreign ambassador was tormented by the desire to introduce so great a curiosity to his native land. He used every possible means, fair or foul, to accomplish his purpose, but all his efforts coming to naught, he gave up in despair.

The fair daughter of the court gardener was loved by a young artisan, but lacked the dot which the family considered necessary in a bride. One day, chancing to break off a spray of orange blossoms, the gardener thoughtlessly gave it to his daughter.

Seeing the coveted prize in the girl's hand, the wily ambassador offered her a sum sufficient for the desired dowry, provided she give him the branch and say nothing about it. Her marriage was soon celebrated, and on her way to the altar, in grateful remembrance of the source of all her happiness, she secretly broke off another bit of the lucky tree to adorn her hair.

Whether the poor court gardener lost his head in consequence of the daughter's treachery the legend does not state, but many lands now know the wonderful tree, and ever since that wedding day orange blossoms have been considered a fitting adornment for a bride.

A Chinese Gun.

Rev. Gilbert Reid, an American missionary bound for Peking, telling of China's antiquated methods of warfare, said to the San Francisco Call reporter: "The Chinese army has 1,000,000 soldiers, but probably not more than 10,000 are after our style. The rest light after the ancient style, with long bows and arrows, and other curious weapons. They have old guns six feet long, which take from two to four men to handle. I've seen these queer soldiers drilling with these guns. One man kneels down, and the band near the muzzle is laid on his shoulder, another kneels a few feet behind him and supports the gun about the trigger, and the third takes the stock against his shoulder. They all hold on like grim death while a fourth fires the touch powder. These fellows have been regarded as invincible warriors. Drilling with them is merely development of the muscles. They lift weights, draw their big bows which we could not bend, and go through a system of Chinese gymnastics. But as for discipline or utility as soldiers they are worthless."

Sarcophagus.

The ancient Roman and Greek world was generally of stone. In some cases it was of a peculiar kind of stone, which was claimed to have the faculty of destroying the entire body, with the exception of the teeth, in forty days. Hence the name "sarcophagus," literally meaning flesh-eater. The name is still applied to stone coffins only. The "flesh-eating" stone, as used by the Greeks for coffins, was called lapis Assius, or Assian stone, because it was found at Assos, a city of Lydia. The stone is now supposed to have been a species of limestone.

Chinese Don't Like Russians.
Among the peculiarities of the Chinese character is a great dislike to Russians, as was evidenced lately by an attempt of a mob to stone one of them to death. The man was investigating tea culture and represented a firm which had purchased a number of the plants. A few days they should lose their means of livelihood if Russians should take to growing tea successfully seems to have been the motive for the mob's attack.

A Gross Act of Cruelty.
Why should we be cruel to ourselves? It is a piece of needless inhumanity, for instance, for any one of us to inflict upon his bowels and stomach the convulsive, gripping, violent action of a drastic cathartic. Many people enamored of pills, powders, and poisons are continually doing this. They are only "beating up the agony," perpetuating the disturbance by this foolish course. Why don't they take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters and get thoroughly and promptly set right? This extreme laxative never gripes, never produces violent effects of any sort. Yet it is very effective and brings about permanent results. For liver complaint, dyspepsia, nervousness, lack of vitality, rheumatism and kidney complaints, it is eminently serviceable. It aids and to accelerate convalescence. It is strongly to be commended. Use it for malaria.

At Athens the Greek Government has recently declared the whole region lying between the Thebesion and the monument of Lycrates archaeological ground, thereby compelling the proprietors to sell at prices to be fixed by a commission.

Not an Experiment.
The use of Ripans Tablets for headache, dyspepsia and other stomach disorders is not an experiment, but an established success. They will do all that we say they will.

It is reported that the University of Pennsylvania is about to adopt the dormitory system, but having existed 150 years without it.

Lovely warmth of color, with traces of pink and white, is the exquisite complexion which follows the use of Gien's Sulphur Soap.

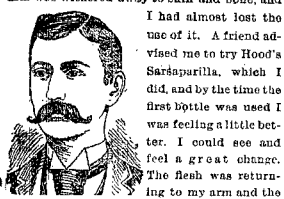
RAILWAY accidents are so rare in Holland that an average of only one death a year results from them throughout the entire country.

We have not been without Piss's cure for gonorrhea for 30 years. PIZZ'S REMEDY, Camp St., New Orleans, La., May 4, '04.

In 1855, during the great "tulip craze" in Holland, a single bulb of the "Semper Augustus" sold for a sum equal to \$2,200.

Helpless Ten Weeks

"I was attacked with acute rheumatism and was laid up in the house ten weeks. My right arm was withdrawn away to skin and bone, and I had almost lost the use of it. A friend advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and by the time the first bottle was used I was feeling a little better. I could see and feel a great change. The flesh was returning to my arm and the soreness was leaving my body and limbs. Every spring and fall since, we have used from three to six bottles in our family. I find to use Hood's Sarsaparilla is cheaper than to pay doctor's bills. I



Mr. H. Forrestal, my body and limbs. Every spring and fall since, we have used from three to six bottles in our family. I find to use Hood's Sarsaparilla is cheaper than to pay doctor's bills. I

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

am thankful that I have found a medicine which will help a man who has rheumatism. It keeps me in good health." RICHARD FORBES, SALL, Oelwein, Iowa. **GET HOOD'S**

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement when rightly used. The man who lives better than others and enjoys life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers, and permanent curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, and it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

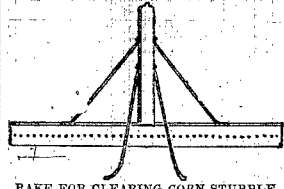
DRIVING SOWS
FOR DURABLE ECONOMY AND FOR GENERAL BLACKING IS UNEQUALLED. HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS. WE AS SO MANUFACTURE THE **SUNPASTE STOVE POLISH** FOR AN AFTER DINNER SHINE OR TO TOUCH UP SPOTS WITH A CLOTH. MAKES NO DUST. IN 55 CENT TINS. THE ONLY PERFECT PATENT. **MOSE BROS. PROP'S. CANTON, MASS.**

AGRICULTURAL NEWS

A FEW SUGGESTIONS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

Rake for Clearing Off the Corn Stubble—Neat Design for an Ice House—Fifty-five Experiment Stations in the United States.

Clearing the Corn Stubble.
The neat farmer who loves to see his fields clean and free from trash that is unsightly (and it may be said that whatever is thus disagreeable is equally undesirable in other ways) always objects to the appearance of the cut corn stubs in the land in which the cuts are sown as the first of the spring crops. They are not only unpleasant to look at, but they are in the way of good culture of the land. The illustration, from the American Agriculturist, shows an implement for gathering this rubbish and getting rid of it so as to turn



RAKE FOR CLEARING CORN STUBBLE.

it to immediate good use. A bar of strong oak timber six inches wide and three thick has a tongue fitted into it in the usual way, and is furnished with a number of curved teeth made of half-inch steel bar. The teeth are sharpened so that they take fast hold of the stubs below the surface of the ground and tear them out, and also gather them as they pull them out of the soil. As a load is collected, the rake is lifted by a pair of handles fastened to the bar. The bar may be made as long or short as may be thought proper.

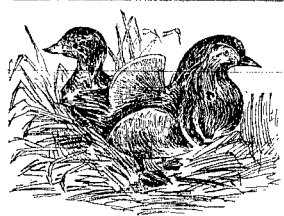
Farming at the Stations.

From the Kansas State Board of Agriculture comes a very important and exhaustive summary of the methods and ways of feeding wheat and low-priced grains to animals. At a time when many farmers are feeding wheat, and others considering the advisability of doing the same, this report is of special value. The report covers detailed experiences of farmers all over the country, and the conclusion is that farmers are justified in feeding their animals wheat when so cheap, and that despite some unfavorable reports the practice as a general thing is wise. In many localities it is the only profitable disposition of the low-priced grain this year that can be made, and when wisely and intelligently fed it makes money for the farmer. All reserves of low-priced grain should be thus disposed of rather than sending it to market at a positive loss, which is frequently the case.

From abroad come the reported results of experiments with sugar beets that should be of value to those engaged in this industry in this country. At the Halle Experiment Station, where everything relating to beet sugar cultivation is carefully studied, it has been demonstrated in recent experiments that kaimet tends to increase the sugar contents of the beets, while nitrate of soda has the opposite effect of reducing the amount. It is said that the beets get sufficient soda from the kaimet, and the potash which they especially need is then readily absorbed. Germantown Telegraph.

Mandarin Ducks.

These are among the most beautiful domestic aquatic fowls and as the name indicates they are of Chinese origin. They are very highly prized on account of the beauty of their plumage and numerous good qualities. A few have been domesticated and kept as pets. Like all other flying ducks, it has a small body and its feathers are of many colors. The crest of the drake droops on the neck, but he has power to raise it at will. The sides of the head are of a whitish or canary color and the under feathers around the neck



PAIR OF MANDARIN DUCKS.

of a rich chestnut. The breast is light red, the back a light brown and the under part white. The fan feathers of the wings are chestnut with brilliant green tips and four bands over the shoulder black and white. The bill is crimson and the legs pink. The female is a strong contrast to the male and is half gray and brown. These ducks are easily tamed, and though the males are sometimes quarrelsome when first confined, they soon accept the situation.

When to Sell.
A potato grower of long experience, discussing the question of whether it was better to sell or hold the crop says: "My opinion is that it is undoubtedly best to sell at 50c per bushel at digging time, even if one were assured of double the price four months after storing. If standing, shrinkage and decay in four months usually reduce the amount stored about one-third, and I have never found out when to market a well-grown crop."

A Look Ahead.
The winnowing and the brook water wheel are yet to be harnessed for electricity, and the grain threshed, the wood sawed, feed cut, water pumped, horse

lifted and heated without extra cost. The water power on or near every farm will transmit its force over a wire to every field and building, and will save untold labor.

Experiment Stations.

There are, not including branches, fifty-four experiment stations in the United States, forty-nine of which receive the Federal appropriation. In 1893 the stations received \$500,073, of which \$705,000 came from the National Government, the remainder from State governments, private individuals, fees for fertilizing analyses, sales of farm products, and other sources. In addition, the office of experiment stations at Washington has an appropriation of \$25,000. There were 532 persons employed, 299 bulletins issued, and forty-eight annual reports. The fact of Congress making appropriations for the stations for the year ending June 30, 1895, provided for the first time for the supervision of the station expenditures by United States authorities. Administration of the funds is left, as before, to State authorities, but a statement of how they are expended must be made to the Federal officers.

Hedge Fences as Windbreakers.

Land is much cheaper in this country than in Europe. Almost everywhere the outcry against hedge fences is that they cost too much to farm, and that they waste too much land. This depends largely on how the hedge is managed. A hedge allowed to grow at will may well exhaust the soil of moisture at least for a considerable distance either side of it. But if kept closely pruned every year the hedge roots will not extend far. Besides, a close hedge breaks the force of winds and holds the snow from blowing. This makes the soil where the snow has been moister than it would otherwise be. Storms and winds are more violent in this country than they usually are in Europe. The hedge fence is an important protection against the blowing away of rich surface soil wherever the soil is light. It may even pay as a windbreak in locations where it is not needed to restrain stock from injuring the crops.

Design for an Ice House.

Many small farm ice houses have to stand out by themselves, and are thus exposed to the full effect of the sun's rays. These falling directly upon the roof cause a good deal of heat to be generated within, to the consequent loss of ice. The illustration shows an ice house with two roofs, with an air space between, which will very greatly obviate this trouble. Such an extra roof can easily be placed upon a small building, to the saving of no small amount of



ICE HOUSE.

ice during the heat of summer. Every farm should be equipped with a well-filled ice house, for ice is a necessity, not a luxury. There are many new ideas in harvesting, storing and using ice nowadays.

Look to the Quality.

That quality adds more to the profit than prices may be demonstrated almost every day by a visit to the market. Recently a lot of cattle averaging over 1,500 pounds each sold for \$6.10 per 100 pounds, or 2c per pound more than the regular prices in Chicago, equivalent to \$30 gain on each steer, as well as the advantage derived from the heavy weights.

Notes.

Farmer Gibson, near Avona, Pa., has raised a family of thirteen squashes on one vine, the smallest of which weighed 117 and the largest 141½ pounds.

The corn fodder should now be gotten out of the fields while the weather remains. Every day's exposure deteriorates its quality and renders it less palatable to stock.

Vicious cows should not be retained, as they are liable to do harm to the attendants or to the other members of the herd. They are at all times a source of danger.

In 1899 Kentucky raised nearly one-half of the tobacco crop in this country, the amount raised by that State being 283,306,000 pounds, on 823,400 acres, the product being valued at \$21,247,000.

The cost of production governs the profit and not the prices received. Extravagance in feeding, waste of valuable food, and the use of stock that does not produce above the average, are the obstacles which entail losses.

Skimmed milk or buttermilk answers as well for young pigs as the whole milk, especially if ground oats and ground wheat are added to the milk, so as to make a thin mush. With warm quarters, such food will make the pigs grow rapidly.

When the Japanese wish to send capes to distant friends they pickle them in boxes of arrowroot. Light and air are thus effectually shut out, and the delicate bloom is also preserved, even though the fruit has been transported thousands of miles.

A mess of cooked turnips given once a day will be found excellent in increasing the growth of young animals. They do not contain any great proportion of nutrition, being mostly water, but they promote the appetite and serve a dietary purpose, being a change from the usual dry food.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Gov. Food Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Economy requires that in every receipt calling for baking powder the Royal shall be used. It will go further and make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 706 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

The Cargo Alive with Tarantulas.

The British steamship Kennet arrived at Philadelphia two days ago with the crew in a state of panic caused by the unwelcome comings of great numbers of tarantulas and scorpions. These venomous insects had been brought on board with a cargo of logwood which was shipped at Port de Paix, a settlement in Hayti. From the time the ship cleared from the harbor the officers and men were continually coming on these pests in different parts of the ship, which had overrun it by the way of a never-failing, but the supply seemed inexhaustible. Tarantulas chased across the tables when the crew were at meals, and scorpions scampered from hiding places in the bunk. In the after-cabin the insects were so thick that the officers were driven on deck to get a taste of fresh air. The scorpions and tarantulas were re-enforced as the voyage proceeded by other vermin equally repulsive in appearance, if not as dangerous. Only a naturalist could have given names to them. All the way across the voyage was one long nightmare. As the cargo was being discharged, it was found to be actually alive with both the scorpions and tarantulas. The old sailors on board the Kennet say they never ship in a logwood laden vessel again, and remain now only in the fear that desolation would cause a forfeiture of their wages.—New York Evening Post.

Two Kind of Pies.

There is a certain class of restaurants, very numerous in the lower part of New York and on the avenues, where the bills of fare announce "Pies made by hand-made pies, 10c." The name "home-made pies" is supposed to be very attractive to people whose taste is offended by the machine-made pie turned out by the bake shops, and who have memories of the pies their mothers used to make. In serving the pies the experienced waiter rarely asks, "What kind of pie will you have?" He simply asks up his customer, and decides how much money he wants to spend on his luncheon, and brings the 60 or 10c pie accordingly.

But the name "home-made pie" is only a name. Both kinds of pie are made by the same factory, composed of the same materials, flavored with the same spices and baked in the same oven. The only difference is that the so-called "home-made" is bigger than the other. There are a great many bakeries in New York that furnish pies to restaurants, but the greater mass of the pies eaten in New York restaurants are made by two big pie factories. They make pies, and nothing else, and employ big crews. These two factories manufacture more pies than all the small bakeries in town put together. Only a few of the high-priced restaurant take their own pies.—New York Mail and Express.

It Was a Dangerous Coy.

The fascination which a snake exercised over Nellie, the 7-year-old daughter, of Mrs. Fogarty, of Camden, N. J., was almost paid for by her life in the other way. The child was playing happily in the yard in the afternoon, while the mother was busy with her household duties. For a while the little one enjoyed her innocent adventures with her father, but in the midst of these games there came wriggling as a snake and a serpent. The child, Nellie, ran after the snake for a time, and then, desiring closer acquaintance, picked it up in her little hands and began to pet it. The serpent squirmed an wriggled, and the child tried by soothing words and caresses to soothe it into quietude. So well did she succeed that in a burst of admiration for her pupil's docility, she put the ugly monster to her mouth, intending to kiss it. Then the viper's cunning unmasked itself. Two little fangs shot out, they pierced the child's lips and the serpent held fast. Attracted by the child's screams the mother came and lifted the snake and by hard work the physicians saved the little one's life.

SCOTT'S OIL for **SCIATICA**.
The perfect cure for **Brui ses**

Are You Fortified?

When you are in a low state of health, and on the verge of illness, there is no nourishment in the world like

Scott's Emulsion

to restore strength. Scott's Emulsion nourishes, strengthens, promotes the making of solid flesh, enriches the blood and tones up the whole system.

For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Scrofula, Anemia, Loss of Flesh, Thin Babies, Weak Children, and all conditions of Wasting.

Buy only the genuine! It has our trademark on salmon-colored wrapper.

Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE.

Scott & Bowrie, N. Y. All Druggists. 50 cents and \$1.

90 CENTS.

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OUR 90 CENT OFFER

UNTIL DECEMBER 21.

By sending us ninety (90) cents and this ad, we will send you prepaid a handsome

Solid Sterling Silver

SOUVENIR SPOON, Tea size, engraved, any name you wish. This offer to hold good only until December 21st.



511 Fourth Street, Sioux City, Iowa.

A NEW STOCK OF NEW GOODS AT PRICES WHICH WILL SELL THEM.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

HIGHEST AWARDS

Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS In Europe and America.



WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

Ely's Cream Balm

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Alleviates Pain and Inflammation, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell, Heals the Sores.



Apply Balm into each nostril, Ely's Balm, 65 Warren St., N. Y.

SOME FAMOUS INVENTIONS

- 1765—The Sewing Machine.
- 1789—The Steam Engine.
- 1798—The Cotton Gin.
- 1807—Fulton's Steamboat.
- 1816—Davies's Safety Lamp.
- 1825—Morse's Telegraph.
- 1876—Bell Telephone.
- 1893—Mason & Hamlin Improved Method of Piano Tuning.

Mason & Hamlin

185 Wabash Av. CHICAGO.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.



NORA—I wonder what

Ripans • Tabules are? I see them advertised everywhere.

DORA—Well, I can tell you. They are a household necessity.

...EVERY...

Home-Seeker

SHOULD READ

The pamphlet recently published by the Passenger Department of the Illinois Central Railroad, entitled "Southern Home-Seeker's Guide for 1894," contains over 5000 letters from Southern farmers now located in the South and other authentic and valuable information. For a FREE COPY address the undersigned at Manchester, Iowa.

J. F. MERRY, Assistant General Passenger Agent.

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The LINEE REVERSIBLE are the Best and Most Economical Collars ever made. They are made of the finest material, and are of a size that will fit any collar. They are of a size that will fit any collar. They are of a size that will fit any collar.

REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY, 27 ALBANY ST., BOSTON.

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PARKS' TEA CURES CONSTIPATION AT NIGHT

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Only first-class Artists employed. Try our preparations for all scalp ailments. Shop under First National Bank.

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J. B. GOLL, Prop'r.

Will keep First-Class Meats

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Wayne Herald

Entered at the Post Office at Wayne, Nebraska as second class mail matter.

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Official Paper of Town and County.

Largest Circulation of any Paper in Wayne County.

Subscription, \$1.50 per Year.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

For United States Senator,

JOHN M. THURSTON.

The Sioux City Journal states "that one of the most reliable of Washington correspondents says that it is not Reed or Harrison, but Allison that the friends of McKinley most fear."

A large number of democrats are wondering why President Cleveland failed to mention in his message any cause for the recent democratic disaster. The President has grown tired of explaining and has gone into the "we" business.

It will soon be United States Senator John M. Thurston. Wayne county people should be proud as Wayne is the only city outside of Omaha where Mr. Thurston spoke twice during the recent campaign, and he admitted that Wayne was one of the foremost cities in the state.

The democrats of Tennessee after a long period have consented to have the vote of that state announced. H. Clay Evans (rep.) is elected by a plurality of 541, the vote being as follows: Evans, 105,167; Turney (dem) 104,926. Two years ago Turney had a plurality of 23,353, but it's different now.

Many members of the legislature have been in Lincoln the past two weeks, securing hotel accommodations for their sojourn in the capitol city this winter. May the republican portion of that distinguished body enact such laws as will permit the newspapers of this proud commonwealth to herald great good to the common people of our state, and at the same time such laws as will permit Nebraska to hold a dignified position among her sister states.

The HERALD has always been proud of Hon. Eugene Moore, and as one of the number urging him to be a candidate for the office of State Auditor, we feel prouder still over his splendid administration of the affairs of the office in behalf of the people. It further demonstrates that the north Platte country contains men who know, and who proclaim by their actions that public office is a public trust. Republican state conventions have never erred in selecting men from the North Platte country.

Some of the populist papers gloat over the recent election and seem to think that the pop party worked wonders by making trival gains in a number of states. But why such foolishness in the face of the grand republican victory. The fact of the matter is, thousands of democrats were dissatisfied with their own party and some of them voted with the republicans while a larger number, believing that the republican party would be victorious without their votes, voted the populist ticket for spite. That this is true is shown by the few populist candidates elected, and in this respect the populist party lost more than fifty per cent.

Says the Wayne Democrat of last week: "As predicted by the Democrat the entire republican press advocate the election of John M. Thurston for U. S. Senator" and it gives a list of the papers that favor his election. Among the number appears this "republican sheet." The HERALD desires to inform our deluded democratic neighbor that we do favor the election of Mr. Thurston, and have done so for three years and we are proud of it. He is a "great railroad attorney" but he is not a "railroad tool," and our democratic contemporary can not so prove. The Democrat further asserts that it "cautioned the people of Wayne county that if they elected a republican legislature," what would happen. The voters did not heed our Castor-ized friend, however, and sat down on him in a way that was decidedly emphatic at the polls, by doing just exactly what he advised them not to do. The fact of the matter is, the republicans of Wayne county and politically they form the majority party favor the election of John M. Thurston to the U. S. Senate almost to a man. If there are any republicans in the county opposed to him we desire the Democrat to trot them out. We do not believe it can present the name of a single one, and the majority generally constitute the people. The great trouble with many of the democratic papers is, that they have acquired a hobby for howling "railroad tools" and to discontinue it would leave their sheets next to blank, therefore it would be madness to abolish that class of reading. It is better to be a "Jay" with victory than an antiquated cock-roach with its croaky chirp sounding the death knell of a land office speaker.

Says the State Journal: Very few of the men who have assembled in congress' halls to make laws for the benefit of a generous and free people will be there after the 4th of March. The reason is that they grossly betrayed the trust that a generous and free people reposed in them, and passed laws for the benefit of people living in Europe, Asia and Africa, and it gave those who elected them a touch of that tired feeling which manifested itself in a wonderful way at the recent election.

It is reported that President Cleveland will in the next few days invite prominent republican financiers in congress to advise with him on the question of what to do to keep the country from going bankrupt. It's a pity for the country that he has not a financier in his cabinet.—Sioux City Journal.

Says the Inter Ocean: "Shoppers in these busy days should know what they want and trade promptly. It is not a time to show goods for fun. Simple sightseers and idle people should keep out of the way. This is not their time."

It is said that Secretary Gresham has not a single friend on either side of the senate—not a senator who would come forward in his behalf. On the contrary he is almost as unpopular among the democratic as among the republican senators.—Sioux City Journal.

FARM NOTES.

From Rural Northwest.
Cleanliness with stock is profit. Foul and filthy surroundings are loss.

Give the animals good beds. They will sleep well and good sleep makes good growth.

Don't keep too many animals together. The weaker ones have a better chance for improvement if they are by themselves.

Are you building any stock sheds? If so you should plan to have plenty of openings on the south side through which the sun may shine. If the windows cannot be put high enough to be free from the danger of breaking, put a heavy wire netting on the inside to protect the glass. Have the windows put on in such a way that they can be taken of at any time. The windows are a very important part of barns and sheds that are too often omitted.

The Nebraska Farmer advises farmers to keep an eye on their hogs for present and future use. Give the market a chance to brace up by withholding what hogs you should have for future use. The suggestion is to feed light and thus make provender go as far as it will with the maximum number that you can keep for stock. Good crops another season, cattle and hogs will be in big demand for feeding and will doubtless bring extra good prices when they are fattened.

Thousands are Moving South

Where farming is more profitable than in the North. You can grow three crops each year from the same land, and have the entire year for out door work. No blizzards in winter or sun strokes in summer. You can plant and harvest some crop every month in the year. The death rate is lower than in the North. Lands are still cheap, but are beginning to advance, and in two or three years will be worth several times the present price. Improved farms \$10 to \$15 per acre. Unimproved \$1 and \$3 to \$5 per acre near railway stations. The best portion of America for raising fruits and early vegetables, stock raising and general farm crops, is along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad in eastern Mississippi and Southern Alabama.

An illustrated pamphlet telling all about our country will be sent free to all who wish it. Very low rate excursions every month. Apply to F. W. Green, General Agent, 108 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., or to E. E. Posey, General Passenger Agent, Mobile & Ohio R. R. Mobile, Ala.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

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

Anyone who has children will rejoice with L. H. Clifford, of Plainfield, N. J. His baby, five years of age, was sick with croup. For two days and nights he tried various remedies recommended by friends and neighbors. He says: "I thought sure I would lose him. I had seen Chamberlain's Cough Remedy advertised and thought I would try it as a last hope and am happy to say that after two doses he slept until morning. I gave it to him next day and a cure was effected. I keep this remedy in the house now and as soon as any of my children show signs of croup I give it to them and that is the last of it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Phil. H. Koht, druggist.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Caillouette, Druggist, Beaver ville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using 2 bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it. Get a free trial at Wilkins & Co. Druggists."

R. W. WILKINS & CO.



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HOLIDAY GOODS!

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Handkerchief and Neck tie Boxes, Wallets, Pocket Books, Music and Music Folios, Celluloid and Metal Trays, Christmas and New Years Cards, also an endless variety of articles suitable for presents at reasonable prices.

R. W. WILKINS & CO.

For Rheumatism I have found nothing equal to Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It relieves the pain as soon as applied. J. W. Young, West Liberty, W. Va. The prompt relief it affords is alone worth many times the cost, 50 cents. Its continued use will effect a permanent cure. For sale by Phil. H. Koht, druggist.

\$5.00 to California.

Is price of double berth in Tourist sleeping car from Omaha on the famous "Phillips-Tourist" Tourist Excursions. Perfectly equipped Tourist car to San Francisco and Los Angeles via the famed Scenic Route, Salt Lake and Ogden, leaves Omaha every Friday. A direct car to Los Angeles via Fort Worth and El Paso, a superb southern route, leaves Kansas City every Wednesday, and good connections may be made from Omaha at St. Paul and at Kansas City. Cars have upholstered spring seats, are under charge of a special number all the way, are Pullman built, and appointments perfect. Write to G. Kennedy, G. N. W. P. A., Omaha, for full particulars. JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago.

USEFUL PRESENTS

are the longest remembered.

TEMPTING Bargains

of unapproachable value.

THIS is the condition

of our present seasonable stock.

IN its selection Holiday

Buyers have not been forgotten.

BEFORE buying your

Christmas Presents come and see us.

J. C. MINES, Jeweler.

State Bank

OF WAYNE.

CAPITAL STOCK Paid in \$75,000

N. Grimesley, President; J. W. Jones, Vice President; Henry Ley, Cashier.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

Interest paid on Time Deposits.

EDWARDS & BRADFORD LUMBER COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED.)

LUMBER, LIME AND COAL.

GET ESTIMATES

BEFORE you BUILD.

W. H. BRADFORD, Agent

Shane's Third Annual Thanksgiving Business Proclamation!

LL within hearing or sight of these lines are respectfully requested from this day until otherwise by them determined, to make SHANE'S the place to buy all their necessities, not only for their Thanksgiving, but every other dinner, and they will have reason to be thankful, because here you will get courteous treatment, purest of goods, largest variety of fresh and selected goods at lowest prices. A few of the specialties especially provided for your feast are:

Molaga Grapes, California, ripe Olives, Tiny Tin Pickles, Picalilli, New Imp. Anchovies,

New Norway Herring, Smoked Halibut Fancy Mixed Nuts, Oranges, Bananas, and last but not least, Oysters and Celery, Sauer Kraut, Apple Butter, Mince Meat, etc., etc.

For Pure Goods, Long Life and Low Prices, always buy of

Shane,

The Low Priced Cash Grocer.

The First National Bank.

Wayne, Nebraska.

Capital and Surplus, \$90,000.00.

I. M. STRAHAN, President. H. F. WILSON, Cashier.

FRANK M. NORTROP, Vice Pres. NATHAN CHACE, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS: J. M. Strahan, Frank E. Strahan, Geo. Bogart, John T. Bressler, Frank M. Northrop, Frank Fuller, H. F. Wilson.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

THE EMPEROR SANCTIONS THE ECCLESIASTICAL BILLS.

Robbers at Fayette, Iowa Get \$12,000 In Jewelry and \$950 In Cash - Body Carried Off in Wagon - Government Crop Reports.

Religious Freedom.

Budaapest special: There was a scene of unparalleled excitement in the reichstag when Dr. Wekerle, the Hungarian Prime Minister, announced that the King of Hungary (Emperor Francis Joseph) had given his sanction to the ecclesiastical bills. The members rose in a body and cheered for several minutes.

The ecclesiastical bills to which the royal sanction has been given include measures legalizing civil marriages, allowing the conversion of Christians to Judaism, granting religious liberty to Hebrews, and removing the restrictions with regard to the children of mixed marriages. In fact the bills provide for complete religious freedom in Hungary.

LOOTED A JEWELRY STORE.

Robbers at Fayette, Iowa, Make a Big haul.

Oelwein special: Henry Boise of Fayette, the leading jeweler of this part of the state, was robbed of \$12,000 worth of watches and silverware and \$950 in money. Boise carries a large stock and has been receiving his holiday goods in large quantities. He closed his store at the usual hour Saturday night, carefully placing all his most valuable jewelry in the safe. He was at the store nearly all day Sunday morning, but goods. Sunday night he left at 9:30 o'clock, going to his home.

There were three men in the robbery as far as can be learned. Two entered the store, while the third guarded a rig which carried the burglars. A heavy wagon was used. The third man also acted as watch, keeping a lookout for police. The town is a quiet village town and no one was apprised. Entry was made by cutting the plate glass window, the pieces of which were thrown into the street. The entire operation took but a few minutes. The safe was blown open and all the valuables taken, even clocks and bulky silverware as well as fixtures of the store.

Telegrams and telephone messages have been sent to all the towns in the vicinity to be on the lookout. A posse of citizens went on a search this morning, and have not yet returned. It is supposed the robbers have a den located somewhere in the vicinity. Sheriff O'Neal of Fayette County is investigating and has discovered slight clues, but nothing that would lead to the discovery of the robbers.

Government Crop Report.

Washington special: The following is a synopsis of the Government Crop Report: Corn average, 45.7; average yield, 49.8 cents. Winter wheat average, 89, against 91.5 last year. The average price of tobacco is returned at 6.1 cents per pound against 7.8 last year. The average farm price in Kentucky which is the state of largest production, is 6 cents per pound, or 20 percent above the average for the country. The selling price of potatoes on farms ranges from 55.5 cents per bushel, 45 cents less than at the same date last year. The average plantation price of cotton is 14.9 cents per pound, against 17.5 cents last year and 4 cents in the year 1892. The low price of these prices is without precedent.

The condition of winter wheat December 1 averaged 69, against 91.5 in 1893 and 87.5 in 1892. In the principal winter wheat states the percentages are: Ohio 68, Michigan 92, Indiana 88, Illinois 91, Missouri 92, Kansas 73, Nebraska 74, and California 82. Returns of correspondents of the Department, preliminary estimates, make the area sown for the winter wheat harvest of 1895, 94,221,000 acres.

No Mercy for Armenians.

Venice special: Trustworthy Constantinople advices here show that the Turkish Minister of Justice has invited Hymetvak Loum Tenons of the Armenian patriarchate to petition the Sultan to pardon 235 Armenians who are lying untried in provincial prisons. No reply has been received to the invitation and it is likely to be deferred as seeking the pardon of the prisoners it would be necessary to describe them as rebels.

To Meet Japanese Ships.

London special: The correspondent of the Times at Shanghai telegraphs that the new Japanese fleet is changing the officials. He is instructing them with river defenses, with mine and torpedoes, and has appointed a new admiral to command the Nanhai squadron. It is supposed that the Japanese intend to make an attack on the place during the winter.

400 Clockmakers Strike.

Philadelphia special: Four hundred clockmakers, employed by Strawbridge & Clothier, struck this morning for a 50 cent reduction in wages.

Boy Invented a High Strike.

Chicago special: Paul Fiesbacher, a German boy, has invented a railroad car that has about fifteen \$50,000 for

the house of Thomas Edgington and in the presence of his wife and five children shot him dead. Edgington jumped out of bed when he discovered the men in the room and was grabbed by one of them while the other put a bullet in his brain. Edgington had been anonymously warned by white caps about abusing his family. It is thought that the white caps' intention was to give Edgington a severe thrashing, but upon meeting with resistance they killed him for fear of being recognized. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

SWEDEN HONORS HER HERO.

Celebrated the 300th Anniversary of Gustavus Adolphus' Birth. Stockholm special: The 300th anniversary of the birth of Augustus Adolphus, the great Swedish King, who died on the battlefield of Lutzen November 6, 1632, was celebrated here with a pomp and splendor which made it one of the greatest festivals ever held in this capital. Memorial festivals were held in all high colleges, and in the evening there were three celebrations on an immense scale, arranged by the Swedish Patriotic Society. In addition memorial services were held in some of the churches.

Patriotic and religious hymns were sung on all churches in the city. Regimental bands also played similar music. In Riddarholm church, the burial place of Gustavus Adolphus and other famous Swedish kings, where usually no divine services are held, services took place at 11 o'clock in the morning and were attended by King Oscar, the royal princes, representatives of the German Emperor and other deputations from Germany, the diplomatic corps, aidmen of Sweden, and numerous other delegations. After the religious ceremonies a number of magnificent wreaths were placed on the tomb of Gustavus Adolphus. The grand of honor that was drawn up around the church fired a salute, which was answered by the cannon of the Skeppsholmen battery. A few hours later memorial services were held in the German church. Gala performances, representing scenes from the life of Gustavus Adolphus, were given both at the opera house and theater. The poor people of the city were royally remembered by gifts of food and clothing. The day was celebrated in an appropriate manner throughout Sweden.

AMERICA WILL TAKE PART.

To Have a Representative on the Armenian Commission.

Constantinople special: President Cleveland has sent a cablegram here saying he had reconsidered his decision not to send an American delegate with the Turkish commission to inquire into the Armenian outrages. He adds that he will allow the American Legation to nominate a delegate to accompany the commission. Turkey is manifesting a great desire to have the powers represented on the commission. The United States was first asked to send a delegate, but declined. Great Britain was also asked to nominate a delegate and immediately assented.

Arrangements for the commission of investigation are as yet incomplete. Turkish authorities say they believe no such murders and excesses as those described by the Armenians were committed by regular Turkish soldiers, although they say that it is possible that in their operations against the rebellious villages a great number of people may have been killed.

GRABBED A FORTUNE.

Cincinnati Robber Snatches a Satchel Containing \$10,500.

Cincinnati, O., special: Miss Josephina Brand of Lawrenceburg, Ind., was robbed of \$10,500 in cash on the streets of Cincinnati just about dark. Miss Brand is a teacher at Lawrenceburg, Ind., and had accumulated quite a sum, which she deposited with the Central Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of this city. Desiring to have the money invested she drew it from the safe of the deposit company and put it in a black satchel hand satchel with a leather bottom and went to catch a train. In the throng some one seized the satchel, jerked it off her arm, pushed her violently forward and escaped in the crowd and darkness without leaving a clue behind. The police have absolutely nothing to work upon. Miss Brand diverted public attention from the thief by screaming and fainting. She never once saw the thief, and can give no description whatever upon which the police may work.

Losing Gold Again.

Washington special: The cash balance in the treasury is \$154,727,085, of which \$109,560,123 was net gold. This is a loss in gold of \$1,531,807 in twenty-four hours.

Treasury officials offer no explanation of this decrease, but information comes from New York that during the last three days the treasury has several times been obliged to meet demands for gold in exchange for legal tenders, but so far as known here, none of the gold withdrawn has yet been exported. The present high rate of sterling exchange (\$4.85) makes it probable, however, that before the close of the present week considerable amounts will be withdrawn for export to France, where the demand just now is greater than in England. Treasury officials decline to discuss the probability of extensive withdrawals, but it is believed they feel apprehensive of still further losses.

Will Contest Owens' Election.

Lexington, Ky., special: Judge Denny will serve notice of contest on Congressman-elect Owens as successor to Brockkirlding. Charges of fraud in both registration and election are made.

Adopted the Madagascar Credit.

Paris special: The Senate by a vote of 248 to 3 adopted the Madagascar credit of 65,000,000 francs.

TOOK BOTH SAFE AND MONEY.

Train Robbers in Texas Said to Have Secured \$100,000.

Port Worth, Texas, special: The east bound Texas and Pacific passenger train was held up at a treacherous seven miles west of here. Several shots were fired from the front end of the train and passengers were warned to keep their heads in the windows. The train was detained ten or fifteen minutes, during which time those who caught a glimpse of the proceedings on the other side of the trestle saw three masked men with guns leveled, marching the trainmen in and out of the baggage car.

In one respect the robbery is remarkable. The iron safe of the messenger was thrown from the car and carried off. It is learned from authoritative sources that upwards of \$100,000 was secured.

The train stopped at a water tank. One man boarded it and covered the engineer and fireman, while the other two looted the express car. Division Superintendent J. B. Paul was on the train. J. M. Berry of Dallas was a passenger on the train. "There is not much of a story to tell," he said. "The whole procedure did not occupy twelve minutes. A quarter of a mile east of Benbrook three masked men held up the train. I don't know how they did it. The first thing I knew the engineer threw the air brakes. After the train stopped I heard a shot. About five minutes later I heard another shot. I heard the robbers break into the express car, but nothing could be learned from the officials as to the extent of the robbery. The express messenger got off at Port Worth, and he would give no information."

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The National Convention to Open in Denver.

Denver special: Nearly all of the delegates have arrived to attend the convention of the American Federation of Labor. John Burns, M. P., of England; Samuel Gompers, President of the Federation; Richard Holmes, of England, and J. J. Maguire have arrived. Burns, Maguire and others have held an executive session.

Notwithstanding that the delegates profess ignorance as to the adoption of a resolution favoring the free coinage of silver, it is probable that such a resolution will meet with but little opposition.

The principal business to come before the delegates, it is thought, will be the adoption of a platform. As the basis for such a matter the following was adopted by the different trade assemblies of Great Britain and recommended for consideration: Compulsory education; direct legislation; a legal work day; sanitary construction of workshops, mines and homes; liability of employers for injury to health, body or life; abolition of the sweating system; municipal ownership of street cars, gas and electric plants for the public use; nationalization of the telegraph, telephone and railroads; the principal of the referendum in all legislation.

With the exception of the clause referring to Government ownership of railroads, telegraphs and telephones, this platform will probably be favorably received and adopted without discussion.

THE WEEK IN TRADE.

Little Change in Current Business, But Prospects Are Better.

New York special: Dun & Co.'s Weekly Trade Review will say: It is difficult to detect any change in current business. The prospects after January 1, however, are quite generally considered more hopeful. The meeting of Congress, the announcement of the new currency plan and the various bills proposed have not affected the situation perceptibly. On the whole agricultural products are scarcely stronger. Receipts of wheat are larger than a year ago, and exports are smaller, but foreign accounts helped an advance of 14 cents. Estimates of the winter average indicate an increase of 1.9 per cent with the condition somewhat better than last year. Although corn receipts are much larger than a year ago, and exports not one-sixth as large, the price has changed but little.

Wool manufacturers, judging from the sales at the three chief markets since September 1, have been doing 3 per cent more business than last year, but 1 per cent less than in 1892, and the average prices are the lowest ever known.

Failures for the week were 385, against 383 last year.

Wheat F. D. to Stock.

Washington special: The returns from the correspondents of the statistical division of the Department of Agriculture on the relative amounts of wheat fed to stock estimate the quantity fed up to October 30 at 46,030,000 bushels, and estimate the amount to be fed at 29,273,000 bushels, making the total amount 75,303,000 bushels. These figures on wheat feeding are merely meager estimates from those states wherein the correspondents complied with the request of the Department, and must not be taken as anything more than an attempt at an approximation of the total feeding of wheat from the present supply. The severity and length of the winter will necessarily influence the final findings upon this question.

War Aid for Mexico.

City of Mexico special: The Mexican Government is receiving offers of assistance in case of war with Guatemala. The members of the Queretaro have voted to subscribe their pay to a war fund. General Leonardo Marquez of Maximilian's army, now in Cuba, General Pablo Roca of Guaymas, the noted general, and Colonel Antonio Guzman of Chihuahua are ready to serve. The last named has been ordered to report to the City of Mexico.

OF A GREAT STATE.

NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF NEBRASKA.

Queer Situation of Farmer Who Consulted an Omaha Fortune Teller - Review of the State Auditor's Department Last Year.

Married Another's Wife.

Warrants were issued at Beatrice for the arrest of Fred Hobelemann and Mrs. Maggie Elliott. Hobelemann is a farmer and stock dealer. On a recent trip to Omaha with a shipment of stock he visited a fortune teller and made the fact known that he wanted a wife. The matter was arranged for him to meet Mrs. Elliott, and, being suited with her appearance, he brought her home with him, and on November 15 they were married at Clatonia, the bride's name being given as Miss Maggie Schmidt, it being claimed by Hobelemann that she represented herself to him as having produced a divorce from her husband and had again taken her maiden name. Moses Elliott, the husband, who was away from home at the time his wife left, learned that she had visited the fortune teller referred to, and through this latter person he ascertained her whereabouts. He visited the Hobelemanns and finding his unfaithful spouse on the premises alone undertook to compel her to return to Omaha with him, when, as he reports the affair to the officials, a stormy scene ensued, she threatening to shoot him. Elliott filed an information charging his wife with bigamy and Hobelemann with being accessory to the crime.

STATE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Review of the Work of That Department Last Year.

The report of State Auditor Eugene Moore for the biennium ending November 30, 1894, has been prepared and submitted to Governor Crouse. The report, in its opening, calls attention to the revenue laws, which, it is claimed, are grossly inadequate. It is very difficult to raise revenue enough to cover current appropriations. During the three biennial periods there were appropriated \$7,976,086.41. The total tax levies for the same period were \$7,453,050.58, or \$523,035.83 less than the appropriations, leaving an average delinquency of .0506 per cent of levies made, or an average rate of .653 mills on the dollar.

The present biennial average valuation of the state is \$189,225,311.75, with an average tax levy of 6.66 mills on the dollar, producing \$2,521,008.72, of which \$2,208,940.26 were appropriated by the last Legislature, leaving an excess of \$312,068.46.

The appropriations of the state have exceeded amounts derived from taxes of the past eight years by the sum of \$737,035.33, or an excess of \$230,946.37 in appropriations over total tax levies. In the opinion of the auditor, he is warranted in the conclusion that no less than 10 per cent of state levies for the coming year will be delinquent. Modification of revenue laws is urged to increase the rate of levy possible by the State Board of Equalization, or, as an alternative, enforce assessment of property at nearer its real value. It is considered by the auditor to be too low at present. Rigid economy must obtain in all departments in order that revenues may pay the needs of the state. Much valuable information has been collected touching the laws of sister states.

Many errors of long standing have been corrected and a uniform system of accounts is being installed.

At the session of 1891 cost for the same items \$119,807.16, or \$24,026.19 less. The session of 1891 cost over \$1,001.45 for each member, or \$763.65 for incidental expenses and clerk hire for each member, and \$34.00 for salary and mileage, and \$65.13 for incidentals and hire. In the opinion of the auditor the insurance laws of the state should be repealed and others enacted. Life and accidental insurance methods he considers imperfect. Bonds of all classes aggregating \$1,035,007 have been registered in the auditor's office during the past two years, and \$200,000 worth of bonds refused registry owing to legal defects. The present banking laws are touched upon and a vigorous law recommended covering bond and investment companies.

The estimates for the various state institutions to be presented to the Legislature at its opening session in January are, in part, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Institution Name and Amount. Includes items like Legislature (\$110,000), Adjutant General (\$2,500), Auditor of Public Accounts (\$1,350), Director of Public Health (\$2,000), Treasurer (\$2,500), Superintendent of Public Instruction (\$3,000), Liberty General (\$1,000), Commissioner of Public Lands (\$1,450), Director of State Printing (\$1,000), Board of Public Lands and Buildings (\$1,800), Supreme Court (\$7,900), State Prison (\$1,000), State Normal School (\$1,000), Hastings Asylum for the Insane (\$5,800), Norfolk Asylum for the Insane (\$11,325), General Home for the Insane (\$1,000), State Penitentiary (\$12,700), Soldiers Home (\$700.00), State School (\$2,000), State University (\$20,125), General printing laws, journal, etc. (\$17,000), Nebraska Normal School (\$10,000), General deficiencies extending over a period of two years (\$11,112).

The total amount asked for is \$2,410,378.33, in which is included a number of minor appropriations, generally less than \$20,000 each.

Judge Strode's Successor.

Governor Crouse has put an end to the very lively little fight that has been in progress at Lincoln ever since the election over the appointment of a successor to Judge Strode, just elected to Congress. There were a dozen or more prominent candidates, but the fight was waged so bitterly that the Governor brought in a dark horse and named him. The next judge will be E. P. Holmes. Mr. Holmes' commission is now in his possession. He will take charge on the first of January and will hold until the next general election.

Heavy Foreclosure.

In district court at Lincoln Judge Strode entered up a decree of foreclosure in the suit brought by creditors of Kendall & Smith, the millers and grain dealers. The Pennsylvania Insurance Company got a first lien for \$20,000, J. W. Moffey second for \$10,000, Congdon & Davis one for \$4,000, the Leatrice estate \$1,500, and the Farmers Bank \$5,000, and several

minor ones, bringing the total up over \$100,000. Edward P. Allis & Co., of Milwaukee, endeavored to secure the enforcement of a mechanics' lien for \$5,500 for machinery furnished, but this was denied on the ground that it was not filed within the required time. The property ordered sold includes the defendants' mill at Woodlawn and 1,200 acres of land immediately adjoining.

Perfection in Sherman County.

The Sherman County Irrigation, Water Power and Improvement Company, which was organized and incorporated last August, is now actively employed in excavating and constructing a canal, extending from Aracadia to Rockville, in the Middle Loup Valley, a distance of over twenty-six miles. The company expects to have the ditch completed by Loup City by January 1, and it is reasonably certain that the Middle Loup Valley will have all the water necessary for crops next year.

Safe Crackers got in their work at the Pierce postoffice and stole \$171 worth of stamps, money order records and other books, which were of no value to the robbers, were found in an empty box car by a railroad employe.

The burglars entered the office at a side window. The safe was blown open by professionals, as the work was done in a quiet manner. No clew to the robbers.

Killed in a Runaway.

Mrs. Trissel, a widow residing five miles northwest of Beatrice, was fatally injured in a runaway accident. She together with her brother and sister-in-law, Richard Gavett and wife, were riding in a lumber wagon. The team ran away and Mrs. Trissel jumped, striking the ground head first. She was carried to a farm house, but only lived a few hours.

Farmer Commits Suicide.

Mads Nielsen, a Danish farmer about 40 years old, living about four miles south of Danneberg, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a shotgun at his place of residence. Sickness and despondency appear to have been the cause. He leaves a wife and three children.

Terrible Charge Against a Father.

Albert Talbot was taken before the County Court at Osceola, charged with incest. He waived examination and was bound over to the District Court in the sum of \$7,500. The crime was with his 16-year-old daughter.

Fire at Neligh.

A fire occurred in the large dry goods store of Wolf Bros. at Neligh. The loss was probably \$20,000, with only \$11,000 insurance. The fine double room building was damaged, but is fully insured.

Nebraska Bank fails.

The North Platte National Bank has suspended. It had a capital stock of \$75,000. The assets and liabilities are unknown.

Nebraska Short Notes.

WEST POINT is now without a city clerk. The incumbent having resigned the position.

POVERTY societies seem to be the most popular amusements in Nebraska at the present time.

BURT COUNTY farmers will hold their fourth annual meeting at Craig some time during the present month.

SYRACUSE fire companies are preparing for a combination entertainment to provide for their better equipment.

JOHN MCAVOY has discovered an inexhaustible bank of fire clay and Roman cement on his farm near Chadron.

M. AKERS, a prosperous Gage County farmer, has distributed 100 bushels of sweet potatoes to the poor of Beatrice.

THE Central City Gun Club has been reorganized and an effort will be made toward enforcing the game laws in Merrick County.

THE Young Men's Christian Association of Fremont has established a free employment bureau. It is being liberally patronized.

A LOT of stolen corn captured by the police of Beatrice has been given and distributed to the poor, as nobody had called and claimed the stolen property.

TRAPPERS in the vicinity of Indianola are having good luck. In the past two weeks one man has captured three beavers, one weighing forty pounds, and two raccoons.

THERE is a boom in the sheep industry in Scotts Bluff County. Several large droves have been purchased by feeders and a number of farmers are talking of buying sheep.

It is said that a prominent citizen of Spencer, Boyd County, has suddenly left the country in company with another man's wife and children, leaving a wife and children of his own behind.

YOUNG men out on a spree at Valparaiso enjoyed themselves by breaking in a number of windows in stores and residences. As the young men are 'respectable' no arrests were made.

An unoccupied building in Plattsburgh belonging to M. Shick was burned down a few nights ago while in course of repair for occupancy. The building cost \$1,000 four years ago and was insured for \$1,000.

FARMERS in Webster County are bidding high. In spite of the disastrous season of 1894 they have put out the largest acreage of wheat that there has been for several years. The ground is yet exceedingly dry.

DIPHTHERIC group has made its appearance in Sterling and the family of Mr. and Mrs. Schuster, among others, have been stricken. The diphtheria was performed on little Paris Schuster after three days of suffering, and was a marked success.

DRUNKEN Indians are getting to be a nightly nuisance at Lyons. Howling around the town, they keep the inhabitants awake when they want to be asleep, and there is a cry going up that they be locked up in the future in the place that is provided for that purpose.

A PETITION is being circulated by the residents of Bayard for the building of a bridge across the North Platte River, so that the people of that town can go to Sidney to trade. As it is now they are compelled to go to Alliance. It is thought that Sidney merchants will contribute toward the building of the desired structure.

FIGURES FOR POLITICIANS.

How the Empire State Has Gone in Federal and Other Elections.

Before the war and along until the formation of the Republican party New York gave her electoral vote often to the Democracy than she did to the parties which successfully opposed that organization. Then for a time that State changed her party base. She gave her vote to Fremont in 1856 and to Lincoln in 1860 and 1864. Another change now set in, but not so radical as the one which took place on the foundation of the Republican party. She now began to swing alternately from one side to the other in presidential years. Seymour received her electoral vote in 1868, Grant in 1872, Tilden in 1876, Garfield in 1880, Cleveland in 1884, Harrison in 1888 and Cleveland in 1892. From 1864 onward she has not declared for the same party twice in succession.

But though New York has divided up her favors with an even hand for more than a quarter of a century in presidential elections, says the New York Telegram, she has shown no disposition of this sort in canvasses for State officers. Only three times since the close of the war have the Republicans carried that State for Governor, and in one of these elections, that of 1874, when Alonzo B. Cornell was chosen, the Republican victory was due to a bolt of the regular Democratic ticket by Tammany. Cornell led his chief Democratic opponent nearly 43,000 votes, but both Democratic factions combined had nearly 34,000 more votes than he had. The Republicans re-elected Reuben E. Fenton in 1890 and chose John A. Dix in 1872. In all the other elections the Democrats won. They chose John T. Hoffman in 1868 and 1870, Samuel J. Tilden in 1874, Lucius Robinson in 1876, Grover Cleveland in 1882, David B. Hill in 1886 and 1888, and Roswell B. Flower in 1891. The gubernatorial term was increased to three years after the election of 1876.

It will be seen that New York is an exceedingly uncertain State. Although in presidential years Republicans and Democrats since 1864 have carried the State the same number of times, in gubernatorial elections since 1866 the Democrats have had a decided advantage. In elections for minor State officers, too, the Democrats in this period have won oftener than the Republicans. Flower carried the State in the most recent election for Governor by 47,000, and Cleveland by 55,000 for President. Cleveland's 45,000 plurality for President in 1892 was followed by Republican margins averaging 23,000 or 24,000 in 1893 for minor State officers, leaving Bartlett, for Court of Appeals Judge out of the calculation, whose 101,000 plurality was due to the unpopularity of Maynard, his opponent. In 1883, a year after Cleveland rolled up his plurality of nearly 193,000 for Governor, Carr, the Republican for Secretary of State, carried the State by over 1,000.

Getting Acclimated.

Jim is a teamster for a manufacturing establishment in Detroit, and until a week or ten days ago Jim was a bachelor and happy. Then in a moment of recklessness he got married, the lady in the case being about ten years older than he and with a temper that was simply terrific. Jim took her to a little house he had rented and settled down to domestic bliss, but somehow it wasn't a success.

The other evening the policeman who is on that beat and has known Jim a long time noticed him come out and sit down on the front doorstep awhile, then go in and shortly afterward reappear in a few moments, then go in again. He watched this peculiar action for an hour, and the next time Jim appeared he went over to him.

"What's the matter?" he asked.

Jim jerked his thumb over his shoulder, and smiled a wasort of smile.

"The policeman didn't understand. "Got married, you know?" said Jim.

"Yes," replied the officer.

"Only four days ago," said Jim. The officer nodded.

"Well, said Jim, "my wife's got a mighty spicy temper and I'm trying to get used to her on the installment plan."

Slang.

Old usages of modern slang words turn up in unexpected quarters sometimes. Most of us think that the word "jolly," in the sense of very, extremely, is of recent date; but in serious theological work of 200 years ago—John Trapp's Commentary on the Old and New Testament (London, 1656-7) we read: "All was jolly quiet at Ephesus before St. Paul came thither." We have heard the same phrase from a schoolboy's mouth applied to a maiden aunt's tea-party.

Sure of Peace.

Westener—There's one nice thing about the West. When neighbors can't get along they don't go on quarreling for years, as they do here. They just have one little spat, and after that there is no hard feelings.

astener—That's remarkable. How do you account for it?

Westener—Well, you see, after the spat the one that's alive ain't got anything to feel hard about.—New York Weekly.

If a woman chases the men long enough, she will finally catch one.

No man who has a hot-tempered wife should wear whiskers.

It is easy to get orders over a telephone, but hard to collect.

It is a rare man who can do a favor delicately.

