

THE WAYNE HERALD.

Twentieth Year.

WAYNE, WAYNE COUNTY, NEBRASKA., DECEMBER 26, 1895.

Number 46

McNeal & Beebe, Publishers.

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

Subscription \$1.25 in Advance

WAYNE COUNTY NEWS

Events of the Week in the City and County as Gleaned by the Herald's News Gatherer.

On pursuing the stock dealer and questioning the grain and produce merchants today we find that

- Wheat is 39 cents.
- Oats 10
- Corn 14
- Flax 70
- Butter 12 1/2
- Eggs 15
- Potatoes 20
- Hogs, 3.00.

Saturday was the shortest day of the year.

Miss Pearl Skeen is ill with malarial fever.

For Homoeopathic treatment go to Dr. G. Neiman.

Ice wool three boxes for 25 cents. The Racket.

The finest beyond question, Sherman Bros. coffee. Sullivan Bros.

We have two good farms for rent. Inquire of E. P. Olmsted & Co.

The Epworth League Reading Circle meets with Miss Fannie Mason tonight.

Wm. Greek has again engaged in the business of buying and shipping hogs.

Frank Skeen gave a taffy pull to a number of his young friends Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Ley entertained friends at a card party Tuesday evening.

Remember the masquerade ball to be given by the Wayne Plattdeutscher Verein at the opera house January 3rd.

The best farmers' papers, The Wayne Herald and the Cultivator, both one year for \$1.25. A sacrifice at this office.

Will Powell and brother were up from lower Plum Creek Monday and assisted in making the hearts of the editors glad.

Geo. Roberts, Mrs. Britton, Mrs. Goodyear and Mrs. Agler received the sad news Tuesday of the death of their mother at Paw Paw, Illinois.

Mrs. A. A. Welch and Mrs. J. J. Williams will entertain their Sunday School classes to-morrow evening at the residence of the former.

Dr. G. Neiman, formerly of Fremont has located in Wayne. Office on Main street first door south of Love hotel. Calls made promptly both day and night.

If we fail to chronicle all the Christmas visitors and those who went elsewhere to spend the holidays, it is your fault because you failed to give us the desired information.

The concert given at the Presbyterian church Sunday evening which was in the nature of a Christmas programme, struck a responsive chord in the hearts of the children, while the exercises were interesting to the older folk. The seating capacity of the church was inadequate for the occasion.

For the annual meeting of the Nebraska State Teachers' Association at Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 31 to Jan. 2, 1896, Excursion tickets will be sold at one and one-third fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold Dec. 30th to Jan. 2nd inclusive, good returning to and including January 4th, 1896.

Mary Anderson will tell in her autobiographical paper in the January Ladies' Home Journal how and where she made her first success on the stage, and of General Sherman's General Grant's, Edwin Booth's and Don Pedro's most encouraging commendation of her early effort as an actress.

Rena, daughter of James Dobbin, of this city, who teaches school in Garfield precinct met with quite a serious mishap last Friday while driving from her boarding place to her uncle's Joseph Dobbin. The team became frightened and ran away, upsetting the buggy which was somewhat disfigured. Miss Rena was thrown out and in falling cut a severe gash in her forehead. She found Clarence who was with her, beneath the buggy box who fortunately escaped injury and assisted him in extricating himself from his unpleasant position. The team was uninjured.

Wm. and John Greenow, residing west of Carroll, were arrested on a charge of larceny Saturday, by Sheriff Reynolds and on Monday appeared before Judge Martin. They plead guilty and Wm. was fined \$12 and costs on the three counts with which he was charged, John being discharged. It seems that Chas. Hunt, who left some time ago, was driving the men above mentioned in order to get their money they, at different times, went and took a plow, a set of harness and a mower, believing it was a free "pitob". There happened to be a mortgage on the articles mentioned, however, and some near getting them into serious trouble.

WANTED:—To rent a good farm. Inquire of A. J. Hyatt.

We have two good farms to rent. Inquire of E. P. Olmsted & Co.

Quarterly meeting will be held at the M. E. church Sunday morning.

The First National and Wayne National banks present excellent statements this week.

A nice assortment of ladies' caps and jackets in the latest styles to close out at cost. The Racket.

The regular monthly meeting of the fire department will be held next Thursday. Every member is requested to be present.

The HERALD and the Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean one year for \$1.35. Think of it! When will you get another such bargain? Come in at once.

January third is the date of the big Masquerade ball given under the auspices of the Plattdeutscher Verein. The Musical Union Orchestra will furnish the music.

W. P. Agler's poor horse contract with the county commissioners does not promise to bring him very many shining shekels. In fact he hasn't as yet secured a single boarder.

Carl Kroko will soon move to Jerico Missouri, in fact his family is there now. Friends in Wayne and Dixon counties will wish him prosperity in his new home. The HERALD will keep him posted on events in this vicinity.

Magnus Westerlund and Miss Tillie Carlson were united in marriage at the home of the bride at Red Oak, Iowa, on the 18th inst. Mr. Westerlund is a trusted employe of the St. Paul road in this city.

The HERALD extends congratulations. Says the York Times: "Over in Iowa they are making 'maple syrup' out of corn cobs. They boil the cobs in water and add a little sugar. The juice of the fresh corn cob is quite sweet and the flavor is so near that of maple sugar that an expert can hardly tell the difference."

The report was circulated in Wayne some time ago that shortly after leaving here, Prof. and Mrs. B. W. Ashley, had separated. A letter received recently by one of our citizens says this is untrue. Mr. and Mrs. Ashley are living in De Kalb, Illinois, where Mr. Ashley is engaged in the woven wire factory and Mrs. Ashley is teaching in the public schools.

From every direction teams came to Wayne Saturday and the business streets presented an active scene. In looking in at the different business houses we found many of the merchants very busy. In fact trade in general may be said to have been pretty good. The low price of grain, however, materially reduced the holiday trade in comparison with former years. Some of the merchants report a better holiday trade Monday than Saturday.

Men who travel and ought to know what is what in Nebraska say that Nebraska City is just now the best city in the state. Next to it in the south Platte section it is proper to name Falls City, Auburn and Tecumseh as rattling good towns of the fourth class. Up northeast the best towns—and by this is meant those doing the most business and whose people do not sit out on the street fence and yawp "hard times"—are Wayne, Wakefield, West Point, Tekamah, Blair and a lot of little fellows.—State Journal.

Norfolk News. (21st.) At the Oxnard today a meeting of the executive committee of the North Nebraska Teachers' association was held, which was called to order by President T. R. Galvin of Battle Creek for the purpose of arranging a program for the meeting of the association at Fremont April 1, 2 and 3, 1896. The members of the committee who responded to the President's call are W. W. Boner, superintendent of the Wayne city schools; Prof. Pile of the Wayne Normal college; H. E. Mason, principal of the Winside public schools; Miss Edith Bachelor of Pierce. Prof. Dean, of Norfolk also attended the meeting.

The following was taken from Saturday's Omaha Bee: "After husking their corn, John and Oral Jones, two youths of Wayne county, laid in a supply of revolvers, brass knuckles and bowie knives, and started for this city Thursday, arriving that night. John had heard of Queen Lil's 'hula hula' dance so both young men immediately started for the bad lands and wound up at the place presided over by Ray Cameron. They drew their revolvers and pointing them at the feet of Ray and another dusky maiden, Mary Brown, demanded that the dance go on. Ray danced, while Mary shanted for a policeman, and a few minutes later the 'wild rangers from the west' had been surrounded and taken to the Station. Oral and John were fined \$15 and costs each yesterday and their weapons of war confiscated."

CHRISTMAS EVENTS!

It is an old saw that "a green Christmas makes a white grave yard." If this should prove to be the case Wayne is in for it, but be that as it may the usual festivities were carried on as a prelude to Christmas amid peace and happiness and many a home in our proud little city was decorated with holly and mistletoe, presenting a 'happy scene with a lighted and handsomely decorated evergreen tree as the principal setting.

Christmas morn was ushered in bright and beautiful representing that Italian brand of Nebraska weather. There was no snow or scarcely anything to remind one that the holidays are here, and it was unusually quiet during the day.

In making our way hither and thither Christmas eve we found at the Presbyterian church, a throng of children hugely enjoying a winter picnic and they had just completed a royal supper served by the ladies of the church. Four pretty Christmas trees were set in different parts of the building, and presents were numerous, every child present receiving something or other.

Stopping at the Baptist church we beheld an old fashioned fire place besides which was standing a handsomely decorated tree. Pleasant exercises were in progress and the children were anxiously awaiting for the distribution of presents by Santa Claus who was soon to appear.

On reaching the Methodist church we found it impossible to gain admittance as standing room was at a premium. We succeeded however, in edging our way through far enough to behold two elaborately decorated Christmas trees and the arrival of Santa Claus. It was a delightful scene in spite of the crowded condition of the room.

At the opera house many merry dancers danced to time of splendid music until the wee sma' hours of the morning. The ball was given by McManigal Bros.

O. H. Burson, who some time ago received two opossum from A. S. Miner of Jerico, Missouri, and who has since fattened them, gave a "possum bake" to a large number of friends, who for the first time partook of possum, sweet potatoes and corn bread. Geo. Green, the efficient chef at the Boyd, prepared and served the "bake" and it was as fine a piece of work as culinary art could devise, indicating that Mr. Green is an expert at the business.

At the fair ground Christmas afternoon, a shooting match was held at which time sixteen dozen pigeons more or less fell before the unerring aim of some of Wayne's sportsmen. A large crowd attended the shoot. The following is the score.

Emil Weber	10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Mel Norton	1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0
Will Weber	1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1
Theo Duerig	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1
George Wilcox	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1
Bob Wilkins (rifle)	0 0 1 1 1 0 1 6 0 0 1 0
Bhub Winsor	0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0
W. H. McNeal	0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0
Gill Harrison	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1
Frank Hood	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1

At the German church Christmas afternoon a Christmas program was rendered and beautiful Christmas trees loaded with presents presented an attractive appearance.

A large crowd attended the masquerade ball at the opera house last night and the costumes were many and varied.

Oh! for steen feet of snow in job lots.

Two very important facts in connection with the new era of magazines are illustrated in the December Cosmopolitan. Its fiction is by Stevenson, the last story written before his death, Ouida, Sarah Grand, Zangwill, and the beginning of Mrs. Lane Allen's new Kentucky realistic story "Butterflies". Probably no stronger array of fiction has ever been presented in any magazine—money could not buy better. Nor has any magazine ever had a larger number of really distinguished artists engaged upon the illustration of a single number.

The reader might be puzzled to know how such a number can be made at the price of 10 cents. But the magazine itself affords the solution. It contains 139 pages of advertising, which, as the publishers announce, is from \$4000 to \$8000 more net cash advertising than was ever before printed in any magazine, of any kind, in any country. It breaks the world's record in the publishing business. Moreover, the cost of the artists and authors who appear in this number is divided amongst 100,000 copies, bringing the cost per copy proportionately low. The Cosmopolitan thinks that the ten cent magazine, bringing as it does, the best in art and literature into all classes, is an educational movement second in importance only to that of the public schools.

PERSONAL.

A. Jett was in Norfolk on business Saturday.

A. J. Honey was down from Carroll Tuesday.

Attorney Dodge was down from Winside Tuesday.

John Lewis was in Madison on business Monday.

Jas. Porterfield went to Verdigrée on business Tuesday.

Hans Hanson transacted business at Norfolk, Saturday.

Earl Wright is home from college to spend the holidays.

Mrs. C. W. Shutt went to Washington county Tuesday.

Olof Stone visited with his family in Sioux City over Christmas.

Banker Merrill of Carroll, was in Wayne on business Monday.

Mrs. J. R. Hoover returned from her Wisconsin visit this morning.

Senator Bressler's little daughters are visiting in Wakefield to-day.

Newton Bennett, of Stanton, is visiting with Wayne friends this week.

Thos. Holtz, of Hartington, spent Christmas with relatives in Wayne.

Robinson Perrin of the City hotel, did business in Sioux City Tuesday.

Mrs. T. B. Hebert and son spent Christmas with relatives in Sioux City.

Judge Barnes and son of Norfolk were in Wayne on legal business Monday.

Judge and Mrs. W. F. Norris were Christmas guests at the home of R. Philleo.

Miss Mamie Brown went to Hartington Tuesday to spend the holidays with relatives.

Mrs. Sam'l Bergeson went to Elkader, Iowa, Monday morning to spend the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bradford ate Christmas dinner with relatives in Sioux City.

Mrs. A. E. Chambers went to eastern Iowa Monday to visit during the holidays with relatives.

Mrs. H. H. Richmond of Malvern, Ia., is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Martin.

Editor Riggs of the Randolph Times, was a pleasant caller at the HERALD office on Thursday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Donnell, of Dakota City, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Donnell's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Crawford.

Ed King went to Clarks, Monday to partake of Christmas dinner at the home of his brother-in-law, Rev. A. L. Mickel.

Charles G. Neiman and wife, and Mrs. J. J. Coxman, of Fremont, visited at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Nieman Christmas.

Miss Ellen Cunningham and Miss Edith Batschelor, teachers in the Pierce public schools, came home Sturday to spend the holiday vacation.

Superintendent-elect Mrs. Fletcher is visiting at Guide Rock this week. She will also attend the state teacher's association at Lincoln this week.

Mrs. G. P. Matthews and three daughters, of Sioux City, have been visiting since Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. L. E. A. Smith.

FUR MUFFS & BOAS—Half Price at Ahern's.

We are bound to sell overcoats this month. The Racket.

Child's caps 5 cents each, Men's caps 15 cents each at John Harrington's.

Russia offers to loan Uncle Sam \$400,000,000 in gold. Ta, ta, Johnny, old Bull.

Remember our line of blankets are leaders in quality and price. John Harrington.

Just received—at Bartlett & Heister's a new line of Extension and Center Tables.

Felt boots, German socks, and all kinds of rubber goods, cheap at John Harrington's.

My patients will find my office open at all times and in charge of a competent dentist. W. A. Ivory.

The Cultivator is loyal to Western farmers. That is why we make a sacrifice to get it for you if you subscribe for The Herald. Both papers for one year for \$1.25. Apply at this office.

Special Holiday Rates.

For the 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, 1895, and January 1st 1896, good to return until and including January 2, 1896. Tickets to be good for going passage date of sale only, and continuous passage in both directions. T. W. Moran, Agent.

Attention Soldiers!

On January 7, 1896, at 12:00 o'clock noon, there will be a public installation of officers and dinner of Casey Post G. A. R. All soldiers, their families and widows of soldiers, are cordially invited, and all others who wish to take part are invited to do so by bringing a well filled basket. The dinner will be in the building opposite the Love Hotel. Coffee will be furnished by the Post. The following is the program:

Called to order by the Commander.

Song.

Prayer.

Song.

Installation.

Song.

Dinner.

Short Speeches.

By Order of Com.

Music, Elocution, Fun!

At the opera house Monday evening, December 30, 1895, the Students of the Music and Elocution departments of the Nebraska Normal College, under the direction of Prof. Keller and Miss Buffington, will present the following program:

PART I.

Overture, (4 hands)—"Die Weisse Dame." Miss Britton and Prof. Keller.

Vocal Solo—Tenor—"Spring Tide." Prof. Keller.

Recitation—"Aunt Peggy and High Art." Lucy Buffington.

Piano Solo—"Badinage" opus 27. Ethel Tucker.

Quartet—"Little Jack Horner." Mrs. Harrison, Lucy Buffington, Messrs. Miller and Keller.

Miss Effie Buffington, Accompanist.

Violin Solo—Selected. Otto Voget, Jr.

Posting—Elocution Class. Miss Buffington.

PART II.

"The Little Rebel"

A Farce in one act by J. Sterling Coyne.

Cast of Characters: Nello Spears, Laura Wingrove, Lucy Buffington, Kitty Yinka, Mary Von Lum, Arthur Ormerston, Fred French, Steven Poppinour, A. M. Keller, Pages and Cabmen.

The Students will be assisted by the Musical Union Orchestra and the Nebraska Normal College Cornet Band. Admission 25 cent.

Program.

The G. L. S. O. will meet with Rev. and Mrs. Millard next Monday evening, December 30. The following is the program:

1 The Lesson—led by Miss Sence and Miss Stranger.

2 "Pensions in Legislation"—Mrs Crawford.

3 "Webster's Reply to Hayne"—J. M. Cherry.

4 "New England Customs"—Mrs Neilhart.

5 Sunday Reading and Table Talk.

6 Quotations from Milton.

Real Estate Transfers.

J T Bressler to McClusky & Needham lot 3 b 12, Winside 80 00

J S French to Chas Munson s 1/2 nw 1/4 ne 1/4 9-26-4 3500 00

A E Chambers to Furchner D. & Co., s 1/2 sw 1/4 9-27-3 1000 00

J W Shellington to H. B. Harrison s 1/2 ne 1/4 33-26-5 2800 00

Thos Weston to A W Chapin w 1/2 nw 1/4 19-26-5 2800 00

T K Thompson to E W Zutz, n e 1/4 25-26-1 1600 00

John Dimmel to J H Shere lots 10 and 11, blk 1, Winside 500 00

H N Moore to J H Shere lot 12 blk 1, Winside 90 00

E J Nangle to F W Weber n 1/2 ne 1/4 24-26-3 3764 00

E J Nangle to W Baumgardner s 1/2 ne 1/4 24-26-3 3464 00

M D Tyler to Fred Schwede sw 1/4 and set of nw 1/4 and nw 1/4 of s 1/4 14-26-3 2000 00

John Venneberg to D T Hallett ne 1/4 1-26-1 4000 00

Anton Jensen to Mette Hansen w 1/2 sw 1/4 21-26-2 2500 00

O O Whited to E. & B. Lumber Co. lot 6, blk 10, Carroll 15 00

Overcoats for men and boys at The Racket.

Everyone can have a good warm overcoat now at the Racket.

Sherman Bros. Moon and Java coffee at Sullivan Bros.

Ice wool black or white, three boxes for 25 cents. The Racket.

Read the best home paper, the HERALD, and the best Western farm paper, The Cultivator, at a sacrifice, both papers one year for \$1.25. Come in and subscribe.

Stock Raisers!

Take Notice!

We have decided to engage in the business of buying and shipping hogs and will pay the highest possible market price. Call on or address

S. R. STEELE & Co., Wayne Neb.

Just as good as you will get at P. L. Miller's!

Then they will quote you a price and tell you that he will charge you a higher one. Now stop for a minute and think! It must be that they know that P. L. carries a better class of groceries than they do, or else they would not try to sell their's on his reputation. Remember, P. L. has been with you over eleven years and has sold goods on their merit, not on somebody else's reputation. Please call on P. L. and be convinced that he does carry the BEST GOODS and that he will sell them to you as CHEAP as anyone.

FOR SALE.

House and three lots near Nebraska Normal College, house with thirteen rooms arranged for accommodating students, good well with windmill, 10-tern, outside cave, small barn, carriage house and other outbuildings. Have often received \$30 per month clear for rooms; boarding could be made more profitable. A rare chance for those wishing to educate their children. Call on or address Miss Elizabeth M. Nettleton, Wayne, Nebraska. 45-2w.

Smokers, Attention.

We have just received a line of Meerschaum and Briar pipes and cigar holders of late and fancy designs. These goods are too expensive for us to carry in stock and for the next 10 days we can offer them at a very low price. Now is your chance to get a good pipe. R. W. WILKINS & Co.

A FEW CLOAKS LEFT.

We want to close out at about half price. Ahern's.

FOR RENT.

A first-class farm of 160 acres, one mile east of Carroll, Nebr. For terms apply to the owner, J. M. Keating, Wakefield, Nebr.

Photographs.

In order to introduce our work we will make until further notice best cabinet photographs at two dollars per dozen. All work strictly first-class. DWIGHT & CARMAN.

One door south of Opera House, Wayne, Nebr.

A FEW CLOAKS LEFT.

We want to close out at about half price. Ahern's.

Childrens FUR SETS now half price at Ahern's.

Beautiful Ice Wool shawls, black and white 65 cents to 1.45. The Racket.

Silk mitts, kid mitts, Saxony wool mitts, all of the Lamb Knit Mills, best fitting mittens in the market. The Racket.

Dr. G. Neiman, Physician and Surgeon, treatment of Galvanic and Foradale electricity in chronic diseases a specialty. Consultation in German and English.

A fresh cow for sale. Inquire of Charlotte M. White or W. J. White.

Dr. J. E. Mann, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon. Correspondence solicited. Address 200 Paxton Block, Omaha, Neb.

FOR RENT.—A good six room house. Inquire of J. H. Goll.

FOR RENT.—A good five room house. Inquire of J. W. Bartlett.

Dr. G. Neiman treats consumption asthma and all throat and lung diseases with oxygen.

Sweet cider—the very best to be had—by the pint, quart, gallon or barrel at W. E. Brooking. Remember this when making mince pies.



CHAPTER VIII.—(Continued.)

The little group about Aube's chair made way at once for the ladies, who were now all smiles, and after a while Aube's court dispersed, leaving the trio alone.

"My darling, you look quite weary," said Madame Saintone, taking Aube's hand.

"Yes," sobbed Antoinette, eagerly, "Aube, dear, how does he get on?" "No, no," she said, smiling gratefully; "I only want to be quiet and look at the beautiful sunset. I ought not to mind, but talking so much tires me. It is ungrateful for everyone is so kind."

"Of course," said Madame Saintone, "and these fashionable young men chatter so much nonsense—so full of flattery. It is wearisome at times. I know poor ToINETTE is glad to get away from it all."

Aube smiled at the girl, and wished in her heart she could like her better, and that she did not always think there was something in her companion which repelled her as much as the effusive tenderness of her mother.

"We shall soon be there now, shall we not?" said Aube, after a silence, during which she sat back, gazing wistfully at the sea.

"Yes, to-morrow morning; and then we shall be at home."

"And it is very beautiful, is it not, Madame Saintone?"

"Beautiful beyond description, my dear. Very different to Paris. A land of sunshine and flowers and fruit. No cold, gray, chilly skies there."

"Yes, it must be very, very lovely," sighed Aube; and then to herself, "fit home for the dear mother who is waiting to take me to her heart." And then words rose to her lips. These people had seen and known her mother slightly; they had said, and she wanted to question them about her, to ask what she was like—about the home to which she was going—a hundred things. But there was something about Madame Saintone which kept her from making her the depository of the burning thoughts which agitated her, and the days had glided by during the peaceful voyage till now, when it was nearly at an end, she was as ignorant of her mother and her surroundings as ever.

"Yes, my dear, it is beautiful; and Aube, don't think me vain. You will be delighted with my home. You know I love flowers, and my home is a perfect bower." "Ah, my darling, I am so glad that we met as we did. I can never be thankful enough to the Consul for giving me so delightful a charge."

"I ought to be grateful, too, Madame Saintone," said Aube, coloring. "You and Antoinette here have been most kind to me."

"Oh, nonsense!" said ToINETTE. "Who could help being kind to you?"

"Ah, who indeed? Aube, my dear, you must make our place your home as much as you can. Our society may be a little dull, but the welcome will be sincere. You and ToINETTE must play and practice together."

She fixed her eyes on her daughter as she spoke, for the girl was biting her lips viciously.

"Is mamma gone mad?" she thought to herself.

"You are too kind to me," said Aube, who felt oppressed by all this. "Of course, I shall come to see you, but after all this long parting, my mother will hardly like me to leave her side."

"At first, of course," said Madame Saintone. "Ah, look!" she said, "you are having a glorious welcome home. It is as if heaven were smiling upon your return."

"Yes," said Aube, softly, as she gazed with a strange feeling of awe at the glories of the western sky. "I never saw anything so grand as this."

"No, my dear, shut up as you have been in that content. And now, look here, I am going to take upon myself to give you a bit of advice. To-morrow morning you will meet your mamma. Now I should say you ought to look your best and put on your richest dress."

"Richest dress?" said Aube, wondering. "I have only that white cashmere."

"Oh, my darling, that will hardly do. I know. I have it. You and ToINETTE are just of a size. She shall lend you her gold-colored brocade; it would go admirably with your dark complexion."

Antoinette's jaw dropped, and there was a look of horrified astonishment in her eyes; but her mother gave her so fierce a flash of the eyes that she forced a smile, and then as the eyes still fastened her as if commanding her to speak, she said, hastily:

"Oh, yes, mamma, it would look charming upon her."

"You are both very good to me," said Aube, gravely; "but I cannot do that. I would rather my mother should see me as I am—just as I have been all these years at the convent."

"But, my dear," said Madame Saintone, "it is a woman's duty to make the best of herself."

"Yes; so I have been told. I think it was you who said so, Antoinette; but you will excuse me and not think me ungrateful."

"Oh, no, my dear," said Madame Saintone, trying to hide her disappointment; "and perhaps you are right. That simple cashmere does become you so well. What, what?"

The light had died out in the west, and the rapid twilight was coming on as Aube rose.

"I am tired," she said, "and I want to be alone to think about to-morrow. I will stay good-night now."

"Oh, do, no, my dear," cried Madame Saintone, taking the extended hand. "I shall come to your cabin last thing as I always do. A nice mother's part I should be playing to you if I neglected you on the last night of the voyage. Why, you see, I am so fond of you."

"I mean her to be your wife, boy," said Madame Saintone, sternly. "My wife—Mamma's child?"

"The child of your father's old friend and companion. Do you hear me? She has been from a mere infant at a French convent pension, and she is now all that is great and beautiful."

"Yes, and her mother is—"

"The woman who has been waiting for her all these years, and amassing money that her daughter might be a lady. Etienne, my son, if you are not blind you will see that here's a prize that will restore us."

your hands are cold. You are not going to be ill?"

"Oh, no!" said Aube, smiling. "I am a little excited, that is all; it is not natural just as I am about to meet the mother I feel that I have hardly ever seen."

She kissed Madame Saintone, who embraced her affectionately, and then turned to Antoinette, who kissed her lovingly on either cheek.

"Do I have the dress, dear," she said, "I should be so glad to lend it to you."

Aube shook her head, and went to her cabinet without another word.

"Nearly new, and I could never have worn it again," said Antoinette in an angry whisper. "It would have been contamination. Mother, you must be mad. What do you mean?"

"Wait and see, my dear," said Madame Saintone, mockingly, "wait and see."

CHAPTER IX.

The French mail steamer did not reach Port au Prince at daybreak next morning, for there was a screw loose in the machinery, with the customary result of a broken French vessel. Everybody, from the captain downwards, flew into a state of the most intense excitement, behaving as if it was his bounden duty to hinder everybody else, so that a slight mishap that ought to have been rectified in a couple of hours took five times that time, and it was again evening when they went slowly in.

Fortunately the weather had been glorious, and the delay had been the only trouble with which the passengers had to contend, a delay which took heavily upon Aube, who felt a strange constriction at the heart, and as if the hour of meeting would never come.

As the afternoon came slowly on she had stood beneath the awning watching intently the high ground of the interior of the island gradually assuming form, and looking less like clouds rising on a hill, and more like forests and valleys began to grow distinct, and beneath the dazzling sunshine in a glowing haze she had realized fully that the place was indeed an Eden set in that wonderfully blue sea.

As of old, during the voyage, she had been surrounded by an eager little throng; but she was so abstracted, so rapt in the sight of her future home, that, one by one, impressed by her silence and the look of excited agony in her face, they had all dropped away. Hence it was that Aube was standing alone beneath the awning, when some few miles still from the port, whose houses were now distinctly visible, a yacht-like vessel with white sail came skimming alongside, and catching the rope thrown, one of her crew climbed cleverly on board, to the following of her passenger—a gentleman, alone in his dress, who after saluting the captain, to whom he seemed well known, went quickly to where the passengers were gathered, and was clasped in Madame Saintone's arms.

"Etienne, my dear boy, come more?" she cried, tragically. "Have you got yet?"

"Only a splash or two," said the young man carelessly. "Well, Tonie," he continued, kissing that young lady with a kind of peck which was coolly received on one cheek, "Paris hasn't done you much good; you look skinnier and yellower than ever."

"And you," retorted the girl with an angry flash of her eyes, "you look—Pah! contemptible!"

"Hush!" said Madame Saintone, sternly. "Etienne, here. ToINETTE, go and see that everything in the cabin is ready for going ashore."

"The girl gave her brother a vindictive look, a task which came easy to her, and turned away, while her mother took the newcomer by the arm.

"No, no," she said, in a quick, eager whisper. "Don't smoke now. I want to talk business to you."

"Business," she retorted. "That means money. Well, it is as scarce as ever."

"Because of your extravagance, sir," said Madame Saintone, bitterly.

"No," he replied with a laugh. "Madame's Paris society fashions. That's the way the money melts, dearest mother."

"Foolish boy," she said. "Enough of that. Look here, Etienne, fate has been very kind to me."

"Indeed!" he said, contemptuously. "Picked up a rich French husband?"

"What would you say if I had brought you back a rich wife?"

"Bless you. But no, thank you, my dearest of scheming mothers, I know what rich wives are—old, thin, sour and pinched."

"No," she whispered. "Young and rich, beautiful as a horned innocent as a babe. Fresh from a convent, my son—girl who has never hardly heard the name of love."

"That will do," he said merrily. "Where is she—in one of your trunks?"

"Hush! be sensible!"

"But are you in earnest, eh, mother?"

"Earnest? Yes. It is a young lady I have had under my charge to bring home. She is really beautiful as her name."

"Eh? What is it?"

"The dawn! Come, that's romantic. And rich?"

"Her mother's heiress."

"And her mother—where is she? Jamaica—Cuba?"

"What is the mother to us? What will she be to such a girl? Can you not see a few yards beyond your nose?"

"Yes, but—"

"Foolish boy! I can manage all that. Trust me."

"Oh, yes; but I should be laughed at by every one I know. Just too, as I am trying hard to come to the front. Mother, I am almost certain to be ejected as a deputy."

"Come some day you may be President, my boy. But you want more money—to live well, to entertain your friends, dinners, carriages, wines, Etienne."

"Yes, but—"

"What is birth to us here? What among us could bear an examination?"

"Well, at all events we have no stain of black blood in our veins," said the young man, hotly.

"Indeed!" said his mother, with an imperceptible sneer.

"But, really, mother! We are getting close in to the port, and I want to make an impression on her before she meets her mother. I tell you she is heart whole, and so innocent that you, with your handsome face and winning ways, backed up by me, are safe to conquer. Come, now, and I'll introduce you."

"Ah, well," said Saintone, flushing a little with the vigor of his natural vanity. "I can see her of course, but I'm not going to bind myself to anything, and so I'll tell you."

"Come," said his mother, with her eyes half closed and a peculiar look about her thin lips. "Come, Etienne," she said again as she took his arm. "I know your nature better than you know it yourself. I have not been blind to all your follies," she whispered.

"What do you mean?"

"Oh, there were men there at the time," she said with a laugh; "perhaps I was thinking of Lily and Euphrosyne, and half-a-dozen others, ending with swarthy Eugenie. But I heard rumors of some one else."

"Oh, nonsense!" he said consciously, as he let his mother lead him toward the awning where one figure draped in soft white stood alone gazing wildly at the port with its crowd of boats and well-thronged wharf.

The figure of the young girl seemed to stand out in a wonderfully statuesque fashion in the glow cast by the sun through the awning. Her back was toward them, and Etienne Saintone could only see the soft outlines of a graceful figure, and the great coils of black hair whose wealth of profusion was clustered beneath a light straw hat; but the mother smiled slightly as she saw a flash of eagerness in the young man's eyes, and as she said, quietly, "Aube, my darling, let me introduce you to my son," she drew back to watch the result.

Aube turned round dreamily, and met Saintone's eyes, raising her hand to him automatically.

The effect was all Madame Saintone could have desired, for her son caught the extended hand in his and held it.

"Delighted," he exclaimed. "Very glad to meet you. Come home, have you not from Paris?"

"Yes," said Aube, quietly, as she looked at the mother in a half dreamy way, as if seeing him, hardly realizing his presence, "I have come back home."

"Yes, Etienne, and she is watching for Madame Dulau. There, let us go now. Aube is coming to see us soon, and you two can talk then as long as you like."

Aube darted a grateful glance at the speaker, smiling pleasantly, and then turned, with the smile still lighting up her features, to the man.

"Yes," she said, "am waiting for mamma," and the tears sprang to her eyes, and you will not think me rude if I do not speak to you now."

"But let me find her; let me help you," said Saintone, eagerly.

"No, no, my boy," said Madame Saintone, as she took her son's arm; "I want your services for your sister and myself."

"Yes, but I can see you too," he said.

"But for dear Aube's sake, Etienne, my dear, you have not met her yet. Such an encounter should be avoided to them, and our presence here would be cruel. Come."

"Oh, Madame Saintone," cried Aube, impetuously, as she took a step forward and kissed her: "Thank you for that. You have been so kind to me. I never knew you till now."

"Bless you, my darling," said the scheming woman. "We shall be near at hand if we can help you. If not, dearest, adieu. Come, now."

(To be continued.)

Once Owned St. Paul.

Pierre Bottineau, who lies dying at Red Lake Falls, has an interesting biography, one in which the early history of Minnesota is interwoven. He is a native of Dakota, born about twelve miles west of Grand Forks. He is the son of Charles and Margaret (Clear Sky) Bottineau. About the time of his birth Lord Selkirk formed a colony of Swedes and Scotchmen near Fort Garry, and after the death of Lord Selkirk they commenced an exodus. Although Pierre Bottineau was yet a boy, he was well skilled as a guide, and he acted as such to a great many families: In a great many early expeditions he was employed as a scout and guide by the Government, as, for instance, in the noted Sitkey expedition across the plains. He is well acquainted with all Dakota, Minnesota and Montana, and his services as guide were invaluable. In 1841 he took a claim where St. Paul now stands, but later sold it for a horse and cow. He then bought a claim where St. Anthony falls is located, and by the dishonesty of purchasers lost it. These properties are worth to-day many millions. He has had twenty-three children, of whom eight have died.—Minneapolis Journal.

There is only one explanation of the action of the bankrupt congress of Serbia in voting a pension of \$75,000 per annum to ex-King Milan, and that is that the premier hopes to win it all back at poker.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE PREACHER DISCOURSES ON CHRIST'S MISSION.

The World's Great Emancipators Were All of Lowly Birth—The Offender's Hope—The Season of Forbearance and Forgiveness—Good Will to Men.

In his sermon Sunday Dr. Talmage chose the universal theme of the season—the Christmastide. The text selected was, "Now when Jesus was born in Bethlehem."—Matthew II, 1.

At midnight from one of the galleries of the sky a chant broke. To an ordinary observer there was no reason for such a celestial demonstration: A poor man and wife—travelers, Joseph and Mary by name—had lodged in an obscure inn, and were awaiting the dawn. The supreme hour of solemnity had passed, and upon the pallid forehead and cheek of Mary God had set the dignity, the grandeur, the tenderness, the everlasting and divine significance of motherhood.

But such scenes had often occurred in Bethlehem, yet never before had a star been unfixed or had a baton of light marshaled over the hills winged orchestra. If there had been such brilliant and mighty recognition at an advent in the heart of Bethlehem, or an advent in the house of Caesar, or the house of Hapsburg, or the house of Stuart, we would not so much have wondered, but a barn seems too poor a center for such a delicate and archangelic circumstance. The stage seems too small for so great an act, the music too grand for such unappreciative auditors, the window of the stable too rude to be serenaded by other worlds.

It is my joy to tell you what was born that night in the manger, and as I do so I may make my discourse cumulative and climacteric I begin in the first place by telling you that that night in the Bethlehem manger was born encouragement to all the poorly started. He had only two friends—his parents. No satin lined cradle, no delicate attentions, but straw, and the cattle, and the coarse joke and banter of the camel drivers. No wonder the medieval painters represent the ox kneeling before the infant Jesus, or there were men there at the time to worship. From the depths of that poverty he rose until to-day he is honored in all Christendom and sits on the imperial throne in heaven.

Next name in Christendom. What name is mightiest to-day in Christendom? Jesus. Who has more friends on earth than any other being? Jesus. Before whom do the most thousands kneel in chapel and church and cathedral this hour? Jesus. From what depths of poverty to what height of renown! And so let all those who are poorly started remember that they need not be more poorly than more distant than this Christ. Let them look up to his example while they have time and eternity to imitate it.

Do you know that the vast majority of the world's deliverers had barnlike birthplaces? Luther, the emancipator of religion, born among the mines. Shakespeare, the emancipator of literature, born in a humble home at Stratford-on-Avon. Columbus, the discoverer of a world, born in poverty at Genoa. Hogarth, the discoverer of how to make art remunerative and administrative of virtue, born in a humble home in Westminster. Kitto and Henslow, who were not more poorly than more distant than this Christ. Let them look up to his example while they have time and eternity to imitate it.

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Of your physical health. Build up your system, tone your stomach and digestive organs, increase your appetite, enrich your blood, drive out all impurities and prevent sickness by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. \$1; 6 for \$5.
Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy 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 permanently 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, but 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.

RIPAN'S TABLETS

Mr. R. L. Johns, of Selma, Ala., is in the habit of buying Ripan's Tablets at White's Pharmacy at Selma. When interviewed at the time of a recent purchase, Mr. Johns said: "Ever since I was in the army, where I contracted indigestion and dyspepsia from eating hard tack and saw belly, I have suffered much from those and kindred ailments. A son of mine who clerks for J. N. Harter in a drug store at Winfield, Kansas, told me while home on a visit, over a year ago, to get a box of Ripan's Tablets and take them. I did, and in a very short time I was benefited, and by the time they were half gone I was well, and since then I have felt better, ate more and relished it better than at any time since the war, and am doing more work now than I ever expected to do again. I tell you they are the greatest medicine for a fellow's stomach I ever saw. This box is for a neighbor of mine out by me in the country. We always have them at home, and I never hesitate to recommend them when a fellow complains about his stomach hurting him."
(Signed) R. L. JOHNS.

Ripan's Tablets are sold by druggists or by mail at the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripan Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York. Sample free, 10 cents.

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Gives relief in five minutes. Send for a free trial package. Druggists. One Box sent postpaid on receipt of 25c in cash. Address 2708, POPHAM, PHILA., PA.

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and keep it dry. There'll be no danger of its molding. But moisten the bread with water, and see the result, in a short time it is covered with mold. It is just so with consumption. Its germs will not grow in the lungs unless everything is suitable to them. Weakness, poor blood, loss of appetite, coughs and colds often prepare the ground for the development of the germs of consumption. To destroy germ-life the system must be kept in a well-nourished condition. Do not lose flesh. Take **Scott's Emulsion**, with hypophosphites, as a preventive. It furnishes the reinforcements necessary for the body to conquer in the easiest possible form. The oil is in a state quickly taken up and rapidly transformed into the organs and tissues.

When you ask for Scott's Emulsion and your druggist gives you a salmon-colored package with the picture of a man and fish on it—you can trust that man with your prescriptions!
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York

AN ARIZONA HERO.

He Starved to Death That Others Might Live.

In southwestern Arizona can be found a rude board upon which is inscribed the words, "Texas Dick. Starved to death saving others." That is all. Texas Dick was well known about Abilene, Colorado City, El Paso and Amarillo. Sometimes he herded cattle, at other times he drove a stage, but usually he could be found in the frontier towns, drinking and carousing. Wild as an antelope, he avoided civilization and sought lawless communities. One day Dick was going across the plains from Colorado City to Texline, intending to ride on to Deming, when he came to a canvas-covered wagon, where a woman and several children were weeping over the body of the head of the family, who had just died. Dick reined up his pony, took charge of affairs, buried the man and, tying his pony to the wagon, mounted the seat and drove. They were going to southern California, across the burning sands of Arizona. It had not rained for over a year on the sand plains, and there was no game, except a few jack rabbits and sage hens. Dick had his rusty rifle, but during the day passed when there was neither water nor food. Enough was killed to support the widow and her children, Dick cooking the food for them and always saying he had killed a rabbit for himself besides those he gave to the hungry strangers. In New Mexico they fared a little better, but when they started across the sands of Arizona it seemed that the drought had destroyed every living thing. Dick would go with his gun, and nothing that breathed was allowed to escape. Even sage hens were luxuries, and seldom a day passed that the hunter's proteges did not have food. But one day Dick grew delirious and talked of his boyhood home, back in the East; his mind dwelt upon the bread his mother used to bake and the water in the spring. A trail of wagons caught up with the starving people, and then there was plenty of food. Dick came to consciousness long enough to beg for bread and water, meaning piteously that he had not tasted either for three weeks. They were furnished, but too late. He died that night and was buried, with the rude inscription above quoted. He had given his life for others.

When Cromwell Was a Boy.

Appropos of the statement that a man of Kent has in his possession the head of Oliver Cromwell, and that Mr. Ham Thorneycroft has been studying it for the bust of the protector upon which he is engaged, the London correspondent of the Manchester Evening News says: "I have a dim recollection of being present at a rural fair long ago, and a showman offered as his staple attraction the skull of the renowned Oliver Cromwell. I paid my 2 pence, but a hypercritical visitor standing by drew the attention of the proprietor to the man to the obvious fact that the skull pertained to a rather small child. 'That's all right,' was the indignant retort; 'this is Oliver Cromwell's skull when he was a boy!'" — New York Mail and Express.

How to Make Money.

Mr. ENGLISH, of New York, writes: "I have been farming and hunting for many years. My main trade is in making and selling jewelry, etc. I understand an outfit from Gray & Co. of Little Rock, Dept. 12, Columbia, Mo. It was complete, all materials, formulas, trade secrets and instructions; they teach you how to make easy and sell in new markets in ten days. Made \$32 first week, \$47 second, \$203 third month; get all what I can do; brother made \$75 selling outfit. Write for sample."
B. F. SHAW.

The tallow plant of China has berries which yield tallow, and roots from which is expressed a substance which makes a good substitute for olive oil.

Cheap Rates to Atlanta and Return.

On Dec. 21st the Monon route will sell tickets to Atlanta at the exceedingly low rate of \$15.15 for the round trip, tickets good ten days. For full information call on or address, Sidney B. Jones, City Pass. Agt., 332 Clark St., Chicago; or L. E. Sessions, Trav. Pass. Agt., Minneapolis, Minn.

The nerves of worm-bloated animals telegraph information to their brains at the rate of about 150 feet per second.

Think of it ladies! You can permanently beautify your complexion with Glein's Sulphur Soap.

"Hills Hair and Whisker Dye," Bruner or Brown, 6c.

The Duke of York is to be made a rear admiral.

FITS—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Kidney Cure. Send for free trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 163 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The Augustines Friars took their title from the name of the founder of their order, St. Augustine, the first Archbishop of Canterbury, who died in 430.

XMAS WATCH—Fifteen year Doss, Cash, May watch. Sent C. O. D. \$7.00 on receipt of 50 cents. Same in Ladies' Year Hunting Case, \$9.00. Same in Silver Case, \$10.00. H. B. BRADSTREET CO., 24 N. Leonard, Lock Box 444, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

TIDES SAVE MILLIONS.

Do Work for New York That Costs Baltimore Money.

New York is blessed in a peculiar way twice a day by the rising and falling of the tide. By cleaning our docks and slips the tide saves the city millions of dollars every year. It carries away countless tons of floating refuse and purifies the sewage of thousands of pipes whose ends, projecting beyond the wharves, discharge into the river and harbor.

Low lying seaboard cities, such as Baltimore, for instance, are not so fortunate in this respect as New York, and when one reads of the never-ending struggle against refuse in the harbors of other cities he appreciates in a new degree one more advantage of the metropolis.

To keep clean the water in the docks, requires a big force of men in Baltimore, where early every morning squads of men in boats and scows sail around the harbor, skimming from the surface of the water the refuse that has accumulated in the twenty-four hours previous. From five to fifteen carloads of watermelon and cantaloupe rinds, pieces of wood and bits of cotton are gathered daily just now.

The skimming force gets to work just before sunrise and finishes its work before the real traffic along the shore front begins. The men are armed with long-handled scoop-nets, with which they gather every floating thing that is out of place. It must be that Baltimore inhabitants make a point of sitting on the wharves when they eat watermelons, else how could fifteen carloads of rinds accumulate in twenty-four hours! Baltimore's skimming gangs scoop up, too, considerable refuse that is thrown overboard by steamers and other boats that sail in the harbor.

Around New York's water front refuse is dumped overboard from boats, ships and ocean liners in prodigious quantities. The stuff floats around for a few hours, but after an ebb of the tide the water is clear and pure. It is fresh from the ocean, for the fall of the tide at New York—from four to six feet—is so great that the whole body of water around the city is changed twice a day. — New York Recorder.

Told by an English Traveler.

Before entering the house of the royal prime minister of Korea, I proceeded to take off my shoes, as I always complied with the customs of the country; but the prince, having somehow been informed that such was not the custom in England, insisted on my abstaining from doing so. I had already taken off one shoe, and was proceeding to untie the other when, catching me by the arm, he dragged me in. You can imagine how comical and undignified I looked with one shoe off and the other on! Still I managed to be equal to the occasion, and held a long talk with the prince, his courtiers standing around. Suddenly a young relative of the prince whispered something in his ear, and directly the courtiers rushed from the room. A minute after, amidst the deepest silence, was brought triumphantly into the audience room and deposited in the middle of the table—my shoe which I had left outside! It appeared that this special state of excitement was produced entirely by the fact that my unfortunate foot gear was made of patent leather, and that, being almost new, it shone beautifully. Neither prince nor court had ever seen patent leather before, and much rapturous, mingled with childish surprise, was on the face of everybody when it was whispered round that my shoe was covered with a coating of glass. The prince examined it carefully all over, and then passed it around to his courtiers, the greatest admiration being expressed at this wonderful object. So great an impression did it make that when I came away the prince himself accompanied me to the door, while a page put on and laced my dazzling foot gear.

Evergreens.

Few customs are so ancient as that of bedecking houses with evergreen in winter. With us it has become a Christmas custom, but it was common in many countries long before the Christian era. The Druids were great lovers of trees, and according to Pilly, amidst the cutting of the mistletoe a religious ceremony; this is noted by the poet Dryden. During feudal times; in the baron's hall and in houses generally, the mistletoe became especially associated with rustic merriment. On this account, and probably also from its being identified with the heathen custom of the Druids, this plant was excluded from the evergreens used in the Christmas decorations of churches.

A Truthful Landlord.

"Ain't a dollar pretty high for a meal like that?" asked the tourist.

"But I happen to know that you sell a 10-meal ticket for \$5."

"Yes, I know I do, but about half the fellows that buy them tickets gets killed before they have eat two meals."

Their Tastes Differ.

"Charley," said young Mrs. Torkins, "this venture of yours into politics is going to cost you a good deal of money."

"Yes," was the reply, "but I'm getting experience."

"I suppose so," she rejoined, with a little sigh of resignation, "and experience is a great thing. I know, only my tastes don't run that way. I'd rather have had a sealskin coat and a trip to Europe."

Miss Vanderbilt's Munificent Offer.

It is said that Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, who last week became the Duchess of Marlborough, will give \$2,000,000 out of the \$10,000,000 which she will receive as her dowry to the dowager Duchess of Marlborough, now Lady Beresford, formerly Miss Lily Price, of Troy. This is to reimburse the Duke's stopmother for her expenditure in restoring Blenheim Castle and settling the liabilities of the estate when she married the late Duke. This step has been prompted by pure sentiment, for the young lady who has joined her fortunes with the Duke knows to what length Mrs. Hamersley went in clearing the Marlborough estates of indebtedness.

Pussy's Mishap.

No cat in Maine probably had more need of her nine lives than did one in a Monmouth store last week and week before. The large oat bin in the rear of the feed store, holding an even earload, had just been filled, when the cat, chasing a mouse, went down head first between the partitions of the bin, eight feet, to the floor beneath. There she remained on her head for thirteen days, or until, the oats having been removed, she was discovered. Tabby is now alive and well, and just as eager for mice as ever.

Fire! Fire! That Dreadful Cry.

Is fraught with import doubly dire to the unhappy man who occupies his dwelling or his warehouse facing the devouring element unprepared. Happily most people who can—insure everything that breathes. Nineteenth of us neglect the preservation of this when it is in palatable opportunity. Incontinent indigestion, liver complaint, a gripe, inaction of the kidneys and bladder and malaria are all counteracted by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Charles P. Robbins of Calais, Me., has a pair of shears supposed to be at least 150 years old. They are clumsily made, are about a foot long and weigh over two pounds.

Eclipses Them All—35 1/2 Hours—Chicago to Jacksonville, Florida.

The Monon Route with its customary enterprise has put on a new fast train that makes the run between Chicago and Jacksonville in 35 1/2 hours. This train is composed of elegant Pullman, Parlor and Safety Vestibule, Queen and Compartment Sleepers, including Drawing Room and Buffet Sleepers, as well as comfortable day coaches, with Monon's celebrated High-back Seats. This train leaves Chicago daily at 8:32 p. m., arriving at Cincinnati next morning at 7:30, Chattanooga at 5:30 p. m., Atlanta 10:30 p. m., reaching Jacksonville at 8:20 the second morning, in ample time to make connection with all lines for Central and Southern Florida.

This is the fastest time ever made by any line between Chicago and Florida. Frank J. Reed, Genl. Pass. Agt., Chicago. City ticket office, 232 Clark St., Chicago.

For time cards, pamphlets and all other information, address L. E. Sessions, N. W. Pass. Agt., Minneapolis, Minn.

One of the liveliest attendants at the Atlanta Exposition is a negro named Molly Darling, who is over 100 years of age. She attracts much attention from the fact that she never saw George Washington.

A Map of the United States.

The wall map issued by the Burlington Route is three feet wide by four feet long; is printed in seven colors; is mounted on rollers; shows every state, county, important town and railroad in the Union and forms a very desirable and useful adjunct to any household or business establishment.

Purchased in large quantities, the maps cost the Burlington Route more than fifteen cents each, but on receipt of that amount in stamps the undersigned will be pleased to send you one.

Write immediately, as the supply is limited. J. Francis, G. P. and T. A., Burlington Route, Omaha, Neb.

A lady engaged a boarding place in Portland, Me., a few days ago, but the first day she forgot the street and number, and was obliged to advertise for it.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for anyone who can furnish information leading to the discovery of the whereabouts of F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years and believe him perfectly honorable in all his business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Texas Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walcott, Kinnam & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Full & Complete Care is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

The sheep is the only animal that is made vicious by petting. A young ram that is raised by hand at the house becomes bold and soon learns to attack cattle and persons.

Comfort to California.

Yes and economy, too, if you patronize the Burlington Route's personally conducted excursion week excursions which leave Omaha every Thursday morning.

Through-Tourist Sleepers, Omaha to San Francisco and Los Angeles. Second class tickets accepted.

See the local agent, and arrange about tickets and berths. Or write to J. FRANCIS, G. P. & T. A., Omaha, Neb.

Dr. Randall Davidson, the new bishop of Winchester, owes his preferment in no small degree to the warm estimation in which he is held by Queen Victoria.

Singers and Artists Generally are users of "Brown's Bronchial Trochies" for Hoarseness and Throat Troubles. They afford instant relief.

The cotton plants of Peru yield two crops a year, and they are productive for from ten to twenty years.

LITERARY INDUSTRY.

Thackeray would produce, under pressure, a novel in six or eight months. He did not like to work, and, as he often stated, only did so under compulsion.

Burke spent at least eighteen months in reading, writing and study for his great speech on Warren Hastings. All his orations were prepared with great care.

Balzac considered that he was wasting time if he devoted more than six months to any one of his longest stories. He frequently finished a novel in less than three.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, cures pain, cures colic, etc. It costs a bottle.

When you find yourself down-hearted look up.

BEWARE IN TIME. The first acute twinge of SCIATICA IS THE WARNING TO USE ST. JACOBS OIL. DELAY, AND THOSE TWINGES MAY TWIST YOUR LEG OUT OF SHAPE.

"Thoughtless Folks Have the Hardest Work, but Quick Witted People Use

SAPOLIO

BATTLE AX PLUG

THE LARGEST PIECE OF GOOD TOBACCO EVER SOLD FOR 10 CENTS



Timely Warning.

The great success of the chocolate preparations of the house of Walter Baker & Co. (established in 1780) has led to the placing on the market many misleading and unscrupulous imitations of their name, labels, and wrappers. Walter Baker & Co. are the oldest and largest manufacturers of pure and high-grade Cocos and Chocolates on this continent. No chemicals are used in their manufactures.

Consumers should ask for, and be sure that they get, the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited, BOSTON, MASS.

A Broken Back

Just as yours will be if you continue using poor soap.

SANTA CLAUS SOAP

makes wash-day as easy as any other day. Lessens the labor, makes the clothes white, and does no damage. Thousands of women say so—surely they are not all mistaken. Sold everywhere. Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, Chicago.

BEST IN THE WORLD

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

For durability and for cheapness this preparation is truly unrivalled.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH is made for general blacking of a stove. THE SUN PASTE POLISH for a quick after-dinner applied and dried with a cloth.

Morse Bros., Props., Canton, Mass., U.S.A.

PENSION

JOHN W. WOODRICK, Washington, D.C. Specially Prescribed Chloroform, Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 years last war, 15 adjudged claims, city done.

OPIMUM

Morphine Habit Cured in 14 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. S. T. HENRICH, Lebanon, Ohio.

BEWARE IN TIME. The first acute twinge of SCIATICA IS THE WARNING TO USE ST. JACOBS OIL. DELAY, AND THOSE TWINGES MAY TWIST YOUR LEG OUT OF SHAPE.

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

CENTRAL
Meat Market
FRED VOLPP, Prop.
Beef, Pork, Mutton, Smoked Beef,
Hams, Shoulders and Bacon.
 Highest Price Paid for
HIDES, FELTS AND FURS.

WINGERT & SON
BLACKSMITH!
 Shop near Water Works Engine.
Horse Shoeing and Plow Work
 a Specialty.

N. I. JUHLIN,
 Manufacturer of
Boots & Shoes
 Repairing a Specialty.
 Shop First Door South of J. S.
 French & Co's. Office.

BUY THE BEST!
Columbus Buggy Co's
Vehicles
 AND
Staver & Abbott Buggies.
 J. TOWER, WAYNE, NEBR.

A. SCHWAERZEL
 PROPRIETOR OF THE
WAYNE
SHOE SHOP
 Boots and Shoes made to order. Workman
 ship Guaranteed.
 Wayne, Nebraska

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

HUGH O'CONNELL'S
POOL and BILLIARD
HALL.
 In Basement of Boyd Building.

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

FEATHERBONE CORSETS AND WAISTERS
 Correct Shapes.
 Best Materials.
 Latest Styles.
 Most Comfortable.



TRADE-MARK REGISTERED.
 Dress-Makers say: "They are
 the best fitting corset on the
 market." Merchants cheerfully
 refund the money after a week's
 trial if not satisfactory. Call for
 them at the stores.

FEATHERBONE CORSET CO.
 SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.
 FOR SALE BY
John Harrington, Wayne, Neb.

A Small Spot May Be Cancer!

It is very often that the most insignificant symptoms are forerunners of the most violent disease. There is not a more destructive disease than Cancer, and in a majority of cases it is first indicated by a very small scab or sore, to which no attention is attracted, until it before long develops into most alarming conditions.

Here is such a case, where the first symptoms were too small to be noticed for quite a time. Mr. J. B. Arnold belongs to one of the oldest and best families of Carolina; he is well and favorably known throughout South Carolina, and has resided at Greenwood for years. Cancer is hereditary in the family, an aunt on each side having died from it. Several years ago a small spot, like a tiny ulcer, about the size of a bird-shot, appeared just under his left eye, above the cheek bone. He thought nothing of it for some time, until it began to grow rapidly, spreading all the time, and destroying the flesh as it went.



MR. J. B. ARNOLD.
 He says: "It gave me a great deal of pain—those sharp, darting pains so characteristic of cancer. I took many so-called blood medicines, without the slightest effect, and sought the help of the best physicians, but they did me no good; one told me, however, that I was incurable and had better make my arrangements accordingly. I was on the verge of despair, when Dr. J. L. Miller, one of the leading druggists of my town, recommended S. S. S. The first bottle seemed to make me worse, but Dr. Miller told me this was a favorable symptom, and by the time I had taken the second bottle, the cancer began to discharge, and as I continued this became quite profuse, and clearly for some time. Then it gradually grew less, and after awhile ceased altogether, and to my delight the place dried up and is cured entirely, so that nothing remains but a scar.

"I consider S. S. S. a boon to suffering humanity, and feel that I owe my life to it, as the cancer had made such progress when I began S. S. S. that my death was declared to be only a matter of a very short time. The cure effected in my case is considered by every one most remarkable, and clearly demonstrates the fact that S. S. S. does cure hereditary cancer. No one who is afflicted with this dreadful disease can afford to fail to give S. S. S. a trial, for that is all that is necessary to convince them of its virtues."

The above is but one of many remarkable cures being daily made by S. S. S. Cancer is becoming alarmingly prevalent, and manifests itself in such a variety of forms, that any which does not readily heal up and disappear, may well be regarded with suspicion.

The fact that S. S. S. cures hereditary cancer, which is considered incurable, places it without an equal as a sure cure for all manner of real blood diseases, such as Scrofula, Eczema, Contagious Blood Poison, or any other form of bad blood.—Atlanta Constitution.

TEACHERS EXAMINATION.
 I will be in my office at the court house every Monday and Tuesday. Examinations third Saturday of every month, and the Friday day preceding.
 CHARLOTTE M. WHITE,
 County Superintendent

HE WAS FOND OF OYSTERS.

And Having the Chance Bargained For a Full Square Meal of Them.

There was a man who lived in the far west. He had never eaten any oysters except canned ones, and after eating those he said:

"I would much rather eat the cans. They taste just the same and are cheaper."

He was a western business man, but one night his chief competitor held up a straight flush. So the man became bankrupt and went to live with his uncle in Baltimore. The first night he was there his uncle gave him "a dozen raws." The man took up the first one on his fork and tasted it gingerly. Then a look of perfect bliss came over his face. At that moment he half believed himself in heaven. But his eye fell upon his uncle and he knew that that could not be—for he knew his uncle very well.

From that day the man lived for nothing but oysters. He threw away the little cabinet where he formerly kept his whisky and put an icebox in its place. He would wake up in the night murmuring, "suddid rocks," and when he admired a woman very much, he would call her "a perfect blue point." But he never could get as many oysters as he wanted. There was always something which interfered with his eating his fill. So one day he slipped away from his friends and went down to an oyster boat. He hailed the captain and asked:

"How much will you charge for as many oysters as I can eat?"

The captain looked at him, and saw that he was not a large man, and that outwardly he bore no resemblance to a cold storage warehouse.

"One dollar and a half," he said.

The man gave the captain the money, and sat down at a table. Then the captain opened oysters for him. All the morning the captain opened oysters, and a great crowd of people gathered about to watch the man eat and to bet on the result. At noon the captain fainted from overexertion, and the first mate took his place. As the dusk of early evening was creeping over the water the man arose from his seat, and with the help of admiring bystanders staggered across the heaps of shells and vanished in the crowd, which opened for him to pass.

Then the captain opened his eyes and gazed wildly about the deck. He rose, and leaning weakly against a chair back surveyed the scattered remnants of his stock in trade.

"I am ruined, ruined, ruined!" he said hoarsely.

"You have a dollar and a half on which to begin life again," said the first mate. "My wages for today amount to one dollar and a half. Begin life honestly by paying your debts."

The man from the far west died that evening, but he died happy. His last words were:

"Perhaps—in heaven—I shall sleep on an oyster bed."—Chicago Tribune.

The Sierra Nevada.

Dr. Turner, who has made the geology of the Sierra Nevada a long time study, has published a monograph in which he asserts, with plausible reasoning, that the many kinds of rock characterizing that formation have been formed in part by deposition beneath the sea, and in part by intrusion as igneous masses, also by eruption from volcanoes, and portions of them have been subsequently metamorphosed.

While the southern portion of the range is composed of granite, he finds that the central and northern part, west of longitude 120 degrees, consists prevalently of schists, these having been produced by intense metamorphism of both ancient sediments and igneous rocks, and it is in these schists, chiefly though not solely, that the auriferous quartz veins occur.

Further, the trend of the bonds of altered sediments and of their schistose structure is generally from northwest to southeast, parallel to the trend of the range, but great masses of granite and other igneous rocks have been intruded among the schists, forming irregular bodies, which interrupt the regular structure and which are generally bordered each by a zone of greater metamorphism. These schists, with their associated igneous masses, form the older of the two great groups of rocks recognized in the Sierra Nevada.

Evidence Against Him.

"Why didn't you have me called at 6 o'clock?" roared a commercial traveler in one of our city hotels, as he faced the clerk and banged his fist down on the register.

"I did," calmly replied the clerk.

"You did not, sir."

"I tell you I did."

"You did not, sir, and I can prove it."

"All right, go ahead; but you can't prove it."

"Yes, I can."

"Prove it, then."

"Well, you did not have me called at 6 o'clock, because I did not leave word to be called at all," and the commercial man grinned and looked for the clerk to blush and apologize.

But he looked in vain. A little thing like that wouldn't bother a hotel clerk.—Bangor News.

Won the Cup.

"What are these cups for?" asked a well dressed man of a jeweler, pointing to some elegant silver cups on the counter.

"These are race cups, to be given as prizes."

"If that's so, suppose you and I race for one?" And the stranger, with the cup in hand, started the jeweler after him. The stranger won the cup.—Pick Me Up.

It is probably the too frequent use of the hot bath that the debilitated constitutions of the Greek women are to be ascribed, says an English writer, and this habit, added to their usual indolence, tends to shorten their lives.

MODERN BODY ARMOR.

Quite a Lot of It Exists and Is Worn in Spite of the Time.

The experiments with bullet proof coats and material which have been conducted here and abroad have called attention to the fact that mail protection did not entirely pass away with the shelving of the shield and cuirass. Many English officers still wear a partial armor when serving on foreign stations.

The commonest and most usual type of these protections consists of fine but beautifully tempered single chains, inclosed in soft leather, which run along the shoulders, down the outer side of the arms, and over certain parts of the body. These can either be sewed into a particular tunic, or they can be adjusted separately and put on like harness. Hundreds upon hundreds of these sets are sold. The most valuable of all chains in connection with accoutrements are those which guard the head, and in cases where the regulation cap or helmet is not sufficiently protected in this way specially made chains are sewed inside the same and covered by the lining.

Only those who have been in actual conflict know how valuable all the chains mentioned are in minimizing the effects of sword cuts. As regards protection both from sword and bullet the general belief nowadays seems to be in thoroughly tanned leather, and great quantities are made for officers, the favorite pattern—said to be the invention of the late Sir Richard Burton—being that which forms a not too prominent ridge down the center of the chest. Many stories are told by officers of bullets which have been averted in some degree by these leather tunics, some of which are lined with woven steel wire. Of course none of these things are supposed to be an absolute protection, but only a sort of palliative.

A London gunsmith, who sells a great many chain body protectors, which fit almost like an ordinary vest and are very expensive, sells a large number of them to army men, and he not long ago sent a gross, as many as he could get made in the time, to Japan, where they were quickly sold. He has made for individual officers who have themselves drawn the design a variety of different patterns of armor. Fine flexible chains and leather have entered into nearly all of them.—Boston Post.

THE WATCHFUL CHAMOIS.

A Wary Old Stager, Hard to Catch, Is the Veteran Buck.

He is a wary old stager, your veteran solitaire, and even more difficult to discover than he is to stalk. In the daytime he lies perdu in the shadow of some overhanging rock, only emerging in the early morning and evening to feed. Like his human congener, the elderly buck dines late—at his club, I was about to say, but at any rate in some sequestered nook where the ladies cannot bother him. Fortunately, too, he has a rooted and very proper aversion to being disturbed at his meals, and if you can only catch him at dinner time he is so preoccupied that, in my opinion, he is then easier to approach than are his lady friends.

As my favorite hunter, Jean Baptiste Perruquet, justly observes—and Perruquet is no misogynist, but rather a fervent admirer of the gentler sex—"O est toujours les femmes qui sont les plus mechantes!" Your old doe is always so horribly suspicious. She cannot even eat her dinner in peace, but between the nibbles she must needs look around and sniff the air to see if anybody is coming. If a pebble trickles down the mountain side she pricks her ears, cocks her head sideways and seems to mutter to herself, "Dear me, I wonder what that noise can be." The most annoying creatures that I know are those outlying doe sentinels of the herd, who upset the best laid plans and convert fair prospects of successful stalks into miserable failures.

Many a time, as you are stealthily creeping along some narrow ledge, fondly imagining that you are well screened from view, a shrill alarm whistle from a lofty crag above you tells of some watchful guardian of the band which your telescope had failed to spy out. The remainder take the hint at once and are gone in the twinkling of an eye.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Lost—A Point.

Historic are the instances of points missed in the retelling of a good story. Who has not heard of Charles Lamb's "badly tired" wheel twisted into "badly wearied," with a consequent loss of the point? And here is one that was overheard at one of the little French restaurants.

One of the habitues of the place had just returned with a coat of tan that spoke even louder for a glorious vacation than any words.

"I've been roaming around through the upper parts of the state," he said, "and many quaint and curious things have I seen. One of them was an inn, old as the hills, I guess. It's name, too, was particularly appropriate for a hotel, 'Dew Drop Inn.'"

His hearers commented on the aptness, and later in the evening, when a stranger joined the party, one of the number tried to tell about this hotel and could not understand why the late comer did not see the aptness when he told that on the signboard were the words, "Please Walk In."—New York Herald.

Most Fortunate of Men.

Bolor—There's not much for me to live for; I don't suppose I have a friend in all the world.

Philo—Not much to live for? Nonsense. If you have no friend, you have nobody to borrow money of, nobody to call when you are in the middle of an interesting book, nobody to tell stories about you to other people; nobody, in short, to bore you before your face and to abuse you behind your back. And you say you have nothing to live for!—Boston Transcript.

Why?

Did you ever consider how the Money Kings of the world amassed their fortunes? Do you know that they claim their mental ability is superior to yours? They say the masses are afraid to risk a few dollars and, therefore, always remain poor, and struggle for a lifetime to eke out an existence.

Do you believe it?

But probably you never had an opportunity to invest a small amount, and feel reasonably sure that you had commenced the foundation of a fortune.

Read This:

THE.....

Great Western Trading Co.

Of Chicago, Illinois,

Can help you. We have thousands of patrons who regularly send us money to invest for them on the Stock, Grain and Mining Exchanges. This places thousands of dollars in our hands for speculation. It makes us one of the largest traders on the exchanges. We have often controlled the market, and freely admit that we will do it again at every chance offered. We make fortunes in a day.

Yes, sometimes we lose 'em.

But our superior knowledge, unlimited capital and strict attention to business have never failed to bring us success.

You can become one of our patrons by sending any amount from \$2 to \$10,000. We deduct only 10 per cent of the profits, thus insuring all customers that we will do all we can to make for them. If you lose we make nothing.

Send us money by P. O. order, bank draft, registered letter or express—we pay express charges on \$10 or more. Try an investment and see your money double in a few weeks or less.

Address
Great Western Trading Co.
 CHICAGO PUBLIC STOCK EXCHANGE.
 126 E. Washington St. Chicago, Illinois.

Wayne's Leading Lumber MERCHANTS.

DEALERS IN

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And Farm Machinery!

Lime, Hair and Cement.

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WORKING & KRUGER'S
TURF EXCHANGE.
 West side Main Street, Wayne, Neb.

CIGARS.

WORKING & KRUGER,
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Fine Wines, Liquors.

Which we keep constantly on tap and in bottles.
 Sole Agent for the Celebrated

Val Blatz' Milwaukee Beer

WAYNE HERALD

WAYNE, NEB.

MUNICAL & BEEBE, PUBLISHERS

GREAT STRIKE ENDS

SETTLEMENT BROUGHT ABOUT BY JOHN WANAMAKER.

Practically a Victory for the Striking Street Car Men—Two of Their Number Shot by Policemen—Officers Capture Counterfeiters.

Philadelphia special: The trolley strike is ended. This is John Wanamaker's man who brought about the settlement, succeeding where all others failed. He was aided in the work by members of the Christian League. The basis of settlement is as follows:

1. The Union Traction Company will only treat with the workmen in its employ. It will allow their membership in any lawful organization.

2. It will take up all grievances and give them full and fair consideration.

3. It will, so far as it has vacant places, immediately put on the old men and as they are discharged, will give preference to any of the old men yet unemployed, and endeavor to arrange the trips of the cars to favor the old men as far as possible without violating its contracts with the new men.

The question of compensation and hours was left for future determination. Conciliations were made by both sides. The battle has mainly been fought on the question of the employees' membership in the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, which the company has persistently refused to recognize.

The new men engaged since the strike began number nearly 1,000. There were about 5,000 strikers. To properly round out the matter a mass meeting of the strikers was held and the strike was officially declared off.

Thus ends what has been one of the most remarkable strikes in the United States. It lasted exactly one week, and cost the city, the company and the strikers thousands of dollars. The loss in fares alone to the company is estimated at \$350,000. Apart from the destruction of cars and other property there has been considerable bloodshed.

Monday was certainly the most violent since the struggle began, and for the first time the police shot to kill. About 10 o'clock in the morning a tremendous crowd gathered at Eighteenth and Girard Avenue, and as the cars passed, each with several policemen aboard, the stones began to fly. A dozen or more cars had been completely wrecked when the policemen opened fire. They first fired into the air, but as the situation became more threatening, one of them fired his revolver into the crowd. Wm. H. Matthews, a striking motorman, fell with a bullet in his head, and Samuel G. Crossley, a striking conductor, was shot in the knee. Both are in a serious condition.

Noted Counterfeiter Caught. Atlanta, Ga., special: Secret service men of the Government have just made an arrest here which they consider one of the most important of recent years. In the capture of John F. Keener they believe they have one of the shrewdest and most successful counterfeiters in the country, and that they have succeeded in breaking into the operations of the gang that is giving so much trouble with bogus \$10 silver certificates. They are singularly reticent as to the details of their work, but the gang they have been after for some time have, they say, been operating in Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, Dallas and Memphis and throughout the entire west. They believe they are in line of obtaining proof that the stuff has been here in Atlanta, while the headquarters of the gang was Omaha, from which place the great goods were distributed.

Grand River Rafting. Wagoner, I. T., special: The Grand River boat continues to rise, and now averages a depth of seventy to eighty feet in the channel, and great destruction is being caused. Houses, wagons and farm animals of all descriptions are seen floating down the torrent. Men and women were found in the tree tops, where they had been for thirty-six hours without shelter or food. They were rescued by a party in boats. One woman was seen in a wagon boat going down stream, calling for assistance, but so rapid was the current that nothing could be done for her.

Ban on Insurance Companies. London special: The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: "Poultney Bigelow has arrived here charged with a mission with reference to the expulsion of insurance companies from Germany. I have excellent reasons to state that the proposition is of a serious character, and will in the sense of President Cleveland's message at the opening of congress."

Found Murdered in Her Home. Lafayette, Ind. special: Hester Curtis, an aged woman living alone in this city, was found dead at her home setting upright in her chair, with her skull crushed and a blood bespattered bank book in her hand. She had evidently been trying to convince her assailants, whose motive was no doubt robbery, that all her money was on deposit in the bank.

Cont'd Put 50,000 Men in the Field. Ottawa, Ont., special: Government officials claim Canada could not 20,000 men in the field in twenty-four hours and hold the United States in check two months at least.

Thirteen Are Hurt. St. Carmel, Pa., special: A train ran away here and was badly wrecked. Four were fatally and nine badly hurt.

Lively Times in Oklahoma. Kansas City special: A dispatch from Guthrie, Okla., says that there has been

caused by the making public of the fact that the Payne County grand jury had found indictments against Sheriff Atherton for allowing prisoners to escape, Probate Judge Basil for the falsifying of records, ex-Police Judge Whites for malfeasance in office, and Henry E. Alford, ex-president, and Amos Ewing, ex-treasurer of the Agricultural College, for embezzlement of Government funds. Other indictments still more sensational are kept back, and lively times are looked for.

AWFUL MINE DISASTER.

Two Score Men Buried in a North Carolina Mine.

Raleigh, N. C., special: At 9 o'clock Thursday morning, shortly after the day force, numbering sixty-seven men, had gone on duty at the Cinnbrook coal mines, six miles west of here, a terrible fire and explosion occurred, with fatal effect. Upon hearing the report the people of the village and relatives of the entombed miners hastened to the scene, but for some time they were unable to gain any tidings from below. After pumping fresh air into the shaft several miners were prevailed upon to venture down and investigate. They found and brought out twenty-five men from shafts No. 2, and No. 5, or six of them were badly wounded and some of them will probably die; others were slightly wounded. A mile and two men were killed in slope No. 2. After considerable delay the searching party entered slope No. 1, where they were greeted by a most horrible and ghastly sight. Dead men horribly mutilated were found, some of them partly covered up with pieces of coal, timber and other debris. The searching party came up and reported what they had found. It is believed that forty-three men were killed. Several of them were negroes and foreigners, and the rest of them natives of North Carolina. A quantity of dynamite was in the mine and exploded, wrecking coal cars and splitting massive pieces of timber into kindling wood.

Mothers, wives and sisters were around the mines all day weeping and wringing their hands with grief, expecting every minute to see the lifeless forms of some loved ones brought up.

Up to 11 o'clock Thursday night but 25 of the 67 men who went down in the shaft to work had returned. The other 42 are supposed to be dead, but the names of some of them are unknown.

The scene was a pitiful one. Women who in the morning were happy wives were in the evening widows and their children orphans. Six men of the 25 who came back from the shaft are more or less wounded and it is thought possibly three of these may die.

UNCLE SAM AND RUSSIA.

The Latter Would Be Our Ally in Case of War.

Washington special: Officials of the War and Navy Departments talk as if they had positive information that there is a secret agreement between the United States and Russia, which will be operative if hostilities come about through the Venezuelan affair. They attach great importance to this alleged agreement and treat it as a fact. They say it is of such a character as will bring the Russian navy to the aid of the United States as soon as Great Britain takes the first step toward war. State Department officials will say nothing about this.

As the story goes, Minister Breckenridge has recently inquired of the St. Petersburg authorities if they regarded the compact to be still in force and has received an affirmative reply. It is further said that Mr. Breckenridge has communicated information to this effect to Secretary Olney.

The confidential compact was made during the war of the rebellion, and there is evidence on file in the State Department showing that the agreement has been renewed on several occasions since through this country's diplomatic representatives at St. Petersburg.

MURDERS HIS RIVAL.

Two Italians Have a Fatal Quarrel Over a Girl.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., special: Felix Delong was stabbed to death by Giovanni Destacio in a fight for a girl with whom they were both in love. Both men lived in Pittston, near here. They were good friends until about a week ago when they discovered they were in love with the same girl and that she was encouraging both of them. Then they quarreled. They were playing cards and Delong, who was winning, took a trick with the queen of hearts. He said the girl was his queen and he would win her from Destacio as he had the cards.

A quarrel followed and both men drew stilettes. They wasted no time in preliminaries, but sprang each other. In the first pass Delong's stilette flew from his hand. Destacio struck at him and he dodged beneath the blade, but stumbled. Destacio buried the stilette in his back as he arose, and then four times in rapid succession plunged it into his back. The injured man, after the fifth stab, turned his face to his assailant as if appealing for mercy, but Destacio was bloodthirsty and ran the knife into Delong's neck. It was a fatal thrust. It severed the jugular vein. Delong fell dead at his opponent's feet, and he, with one thrust, buried the stilette in his rival's breast, left it there and fled.

Mangled in a Corn Husker.

Logansport, Ind., special: Levi Benny, aged 24, met death near here by being literally ground to pieces in a patent corn husker. His sleeve caught in the cylinder, and he was jerked into the machine head first. His head was crushed like an egg shell and his brains scattered about. The accident is the first one in this county, though there have been many reported this fall where arms were torn off by the new labor-saving machine.

A BRITISH CONSPIRACY.

London Financiers Would Despoil Uncle Sam's Credit.

Washington special: The stress under which the President sent his financial message to Congress was much more serious than the dispatches from Wall street indicated. The administration had received information of a purpose on the part of Great Britain to humiliate this country by a blow at its credit. The formal notices Friday of gold to be withdrawn aggregated \$4,000,000. This, however, is trifling compared with what the British plot contemplated. The administration was informed from sources deemed entirely reliable that the plans had been formed in London to draw from the treasury \$30,000,000 before the end of the week and on the remainder of the reserve before the end of the first week in January. Furthermore, the administration learned that the British financiers, through whom mainly the last issue of bonds was placed, would not accept another commission of the kind. The evidences of financial conspiracy in London to drain this country of its gold and to obstruct its efforts to maintain the reserve by the sale of bonds as heretofore were of the most convincing character to the President. Twice during the day, as the information unfolded the plan of the enemy, the President called the cabinet together—something that has hardly occurred since war times. And when at last the situation was fully revealed to him, the President, in the dusk of evening, sent the message to the waiting Senate, urging that no recess be taken, and that Congress remain in session during the holidays to checkmate this British scheme. The message did not tell all that is told above, but the leaders are being informed of what Mr. Cleveland knew when he wrote his appeal.

DUN & CO.'S REVIEW.

Prices of Manufactured Goods Continue to Decline.

New York special: R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of trade will say:

Not because of any foreign question, but solely because of influences which have been in continuous operation for months, prices of manufactured goods continue to decline. There is no great change in boots and shoes, and in some branches the demand appears a little better, though gradually lower prices are offered, and lead jobbers to look for prices still lower. Shipments from the East are an eighth smaller than last week, and but 3 per cent. larger for the month to date. Leather still declines, averaging 2 per cent. lower for the week, though hides at Chicago are scarce and about 2 per cent. stronger.

Prices of iron and steel have fallen about 8 per cent. Minor metals are weaker, copper being offered at 10 cents net. It sounds strange to hear the many complaints of slow collections and scarcity of money at the West on account of tardy movement of products from the farms, when Western wheat receipts in three weeks have been 18,617,493 bushels, against 9,436,324 last year, while Atlantic exports (including re-exports) are only 5,812,337, against 6,453,100 last year.

Failures for the week have been 377 in the United States, against 349 last year, and 32 in Canada against 36 last year.

CHURCH ROW AT LANSING.

Flocks Ejected from their House by Members of Their Flock.

Lansing, Mich. special: A most exciting scene was enacted at the priest's house of the St. Mary's Catholic Church when about fifteen male members of the parish, who for a long time have been opposed to the manner in which the business and spiritual affairs of the parish were conducted by Rev. T. F. Slattery, forcibly ejected Slattery and six priests who were assisting in conducting services. The visitors retained possession of the house until served with an order by Deputy Sheriff McKale, who is in possession pending the result of a hearing before the circuit court commissioner. The anti-Slattery faction has carried its grievances to Bishop Foley and Mr. Salotti, and neither having made the investigation demanded, they adopted this method of getting the case into the courts. The affair was precipitated by the action of Father Slattery in granting absolution to daughters of two of the opposing faction, and then when they appeared by his direction for communion it was publicly denied them.

Sugar Bounty Act Upheld.

New Orleans special: Two sugar bounty claims were decided here by Judge Pardee in the United States court. They were test cases on the constitutionality of the sugar bounty act, and were filed by the Realty Company and Mr. Andrew H. Gay, respectively. The sugar claimants were represented by J. D. Hill, while the Government was represented by United States District Attorney F. B. Earhart. Judge Pardee's opinion was very short, but forcible against the position assumed by Comptroller Bowler. His decision is against the United States. He holds the sugar bounty act was constitutional.

Freight Rates are Demoralized.

St. Louis, Mo. special: Freight rates in all the territory tributary to St. Louis are in a state of absolute and hopeless demoralization. Rates are fixed, not by the railways, but by the shippers. Fifth class freight went to the seaboard at exactly 2 cents more than half the tariff rate; cotton went out at 8 cents off, and merchandise to the west and southwest was shipped at ridiculous rates. All this in spite of the recent agreement to restore and maintain rates.

Indian Territory Miners Strike.

Dallas, Texas, special: All the coal miners in the Indian Territory have gone on strike. Telegrams received at the headquarters of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company in this city say operations were stopped at Coal Gate, Lehigh, Briar Creek, Krebs, Alderson, Harshorn and McAlester. These mines employ more than 5,000 men, and are all idle. Besides this number several hundred men employed in individual mines are involved.

Gold for Export.

New York special: Three million, nine hundred thousand dollars was taken for shipment Saturday.

STAND BY MURPHY.

TECUMSEH CATHOLICS UPHOLD THEIR PASTOR.

Will Not Be Intimidated by Bishop Bonacum's Threats of Excommunication—Bishop Will Have to Try Some Other Scheme.

Stand by Their Pastor.

The members of St. Andrew's Catholic Church at Tecumseh held open meeting at the conclusion of services by Pastor William Murphy last Sunday. A set of resolutions was drafted and unanimously adopted by the members to the effect that they openly and unhesitatingly uphold Father Murphy in the stand he has taken in the controversy now existing between Bishop Bonacum and himself and concurring Bishop Bonacum for his persistence in continuing his persecutions against Murphy. The resolutions declare that Bonacum has no right to attempt to disavow the present legally authorized corporation holding the local church property, and take possession of the property himself, and the members of the congregation of themselves, as bitter against Bonacum for the open letter recently published, in which he made threats of excommunication from the church and depriving of Christian burial the Catholics holding communion in things spiritual with Murphy. They make the open declaration that, as Catholics, they denied the right of any bishop to foist upon them any person as priest through malice or revenge, and to give to said priest church property without their consent, and declare that they will in no way be intimidated to act in the premises against the principles of right and justice by public threats of excommunication or taking away the sacred rights enjoyed as Catholics. They insist it is the duty of the church to investigate the scandalous condition already too long tolerated in the diocese of Lincoln and call upon all Catholics of that diocese to unite in taking such immediate action in getting collective authority regarding such present conditions from proper Catholic tribunals of this country and Rome.

IRRIGATION CONVENTION.

Third Annual Session of the State Association at Sidney.

The third annual Nebraska state irrigation convention opened at Sidney December 15 under the magnificence and auspices of nearly 1,000 delegates and visitors. The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock by Joseph Oberfelder, president of the local executive committee, who in a brief address stated the object of the gathering and the hope that the questions which would be presented would meet with a hearty co-operation, not only locally, but of the entire country. Rev. Allan Kenworthy presided with an invocation, after which Secretary Cathlamt read the official call. The address of welcome was made by Mayor Pease, president Fort and Secretary Wolfenbarger submitted their respective reports for the past year's work and the same were referred to a special committee. The same motion prevailed relative to the report of Hon. John S. Hoagland, chairman of the state legislative committee.

Many resolutions looking to the promotion of irrigation were adopted, the feature of the closing session was President Fort's speech, in which he recommended that a bill be presented to the next session of the Nebraska Legislature that the state irrigation committee might be instructed to select from the state school land tracts upon which experiments could be conducted looking to the further development of irrigation. The following officers were elected: President, A. W. Wolfenbarger; secretary, J. L. McIntosh; treasurer, Joseph Oberfelder.

Fatal Fall from a Wind Mill.

John Nordquist, a farmer residing near Irtana, fell from the tower of his windmill, and was almost instantly killed. Nordquist was the windmill fixing some part of the machinery, and after he had finished his work, started to climb down, and it is supposed became dizzy, falling to the ground with such force as to crush his skull. He lived but a short time after the accident. He was probably 60 years of age and leaves a family.

Poultry and Pet Stock Show.

The southern Nebraska Poultry and Pet Stock Association closed its annual exhibit at Grand Island. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. H. Harrison, Alda; vice president, J. C. Giespacher, Grand Island; second vice president, C. W. Jester, DeWesse; secretary, W. J. Ollshieffer, Juniata; treasurer, A. J. Heller, Hastings; board of managers, A. C. Bowers, A. M. Work, W. H. Harrison, T. Barckman and W. J. Ollshieffer.

Farmer's Spree Ends Fatally.

Carl Schneider, a German farmer living six miles southeast of Wisner, was instantly killed while out on the town Jimmie with his wagon upsetting and throwing him upon the frozen ground with such force as to crush his skull. His brother-in-law, Gustav Fiebelkorn, who was with him, was also severely bruised and rendered unconscious for a time. The men had been indulging freely in whisky, and were probably unable to manage their horses.

Sarpy County Teachers.

The Teachers' Association of Sarpy County held its second meeting of the year at Bellevue, Superintendent Patterson presiding. About twenty-five teachers, besides a number of visitors, were present. Some very able papers were presented and an open discussion of the question, "How Can a Teacher Elevate His Vocation?" excited great interest.

Lincoln Bank Falls.

The comptroller of the currency at Washington received a telegram announcing the suspension of the German National Bank of Lincoln. The bank has a capital of \$100,000, and according to its last statements, owed about \$150,000. Bank Examiner Whitmore was placed in charge.

Indian Policeman Found Guilty.

The jury in the Ewing-Parker murder case at Pender, after being out six hours, brought in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. Judge Norris will probably give Ewing four or five years at hard labor.

Fatally Injured While Skating.

The 12-year-old daughter of Jacob Zercher, living eight miles west of Randolph, died from injuries received from a fall on the ice. The child lived only three hours after the injury.

Ex-Sheriffs in Trouble.

There was something of a sensation sprung at a meeting of the Board of

THE EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.

Different Structures Erected at That Important Point.

In a recent article by W. J. Hardy, entitled "History of Lighthouses," he states that Winstanley was the first to construct a tower on the Eddystone rock, at the end of the first Eddystone lighthouse and its engineer are well known. Shortly after the destruction of Winstanley's tower, another structure was built by John Rudyard, the investigation of a London merchant named John Lovett. Rudyard's lighthouse was alike doomed to destruction; but this time by fire. John Smeaton's lighthouse, which in the middle of the last century took the place of the two

Came Near Being Lynched.

A man named Nels Hansen, 56 years of age, was arrested at Lincoln on the charge of shooting with intent to kill Henry Schwartz, a boy 10 years of age. The affair came near resulting in a lynching, which was only prevented by the prompt arrival of the police at the scene of the shooting. Hansen says he has been greatly annoyed and distressed by the neighborhood for quite awhile. A crowd went to put his horses in the barn the boys began a fusillade of stones. Thinking he was likely to get hurt, Hansen went into the barn after his revolver, intending to shoot into the air. As he came out he accidentally pulled the trigger before the weapon was pointed up in the air and the bullet went into Schwartz's leg. The latter is a Russian and when the neighborhood got wind of the affair a large crowd collected who did not seem inclined to take much stock in the accidental theory. The crowd was violent and ready to proceed at once to extreme measures.

Jailed for Assaulting a Child.

Gus Weizky, a farm hand, working for William Johnson, near Fullerton, had a preliminary hearing on the charge of assaulting one of Mr. Johnson's little girls. He was bound over to the district court, and in default of bail was jailed. The criminal is about 20 years of age and a Russian. Johnson had paid him off and immediately left home on business. The fellow stayed around the house awhile and finally made an excuse to go up stairs for some article of clothing he had forgotten. One of Johnson's girls, a child of 9 years, was in one of the bedrooms upstairs, where she was seen by the brute and was immediately seized and thrown upon the bed. Her cries for her mother brought her assistance before he could accomplish his purpose. The mother seized a bed slat and drove the fellow down stairs and away from the premises. Sheriff Snyder pursued the fellow into Greeley County, arrested him, and brought him to Fullerton.

Morse Heirs Get a Verdict.

At Lincoln the jury in the case of the administrators of the estate of W. H. Morse, one of the victims of the Rock Island wreck, against the company, brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$2,000. The case has excited no little interest in legal circles, as it is the first one presented since the conviction of George W. Duffel for wrecking the train. The defense moved that the case be dismissed, which motion was overruled by Judge Hall. This barred the company's attorneys from introducing any evidence and the case was given to the jury after argument. It is considered certain that the case will be appealed to the supreme court.

Spent Patron's Savings.

Henry Pundt, for many years a prominent merchant of Omaha, went to Germany a few months ago and died. The fact is now disclosed that he was bankrupt and all his property has been transferred to his creditors. For years past his old patrons had deposited their savings with him, aggregating, his friends believe, fully \$30,000. On this he had no interest for years at 4 per cent. until the depression in business came, when he told his depositors he was not making any interest, and some of them gave him not only the use of their money, but a small fee for keeping it for them. He had met heavy losses since 1880.

Woman Convicted of Murder.

Francis Brant was found guilty of manslaughter in connection with the murder of Frank Reeves last August. The shooting was done near Emerson. The victim was a merchant of that town. Mrs. Brant occupied his farm. She quarreled with Reeves over the lease. Reeves instructed two farmers to visit the farm and remove some grain. Mrs. Brant wanted the deed, threatened to sue the farmer. Reeves visited the place and was shot by the woman. Mrs. Brant is the first woman convicted of murder in Madison County.

Nebraska Short Notes.

Norfolk is pulling for a starch factory. A second attempt was made the other night to rob the Napoleon postoffice. York Methodists will erect a new church, plans for which have already been prepared.

Davon reports eighteen births during the month of November. Sixteen of the new babies were girls.

O. D. Van Horn was so badly injured by the antics of a bucking broncho that he died in a few hours.

The Lyons creamery bought 223,086 pounds of milk last month, and paid the farmers \$2,287 for the fluid.

Cuming County has 5,030 children of school age, of which 3,000 have been regular attendants of school during the past year.

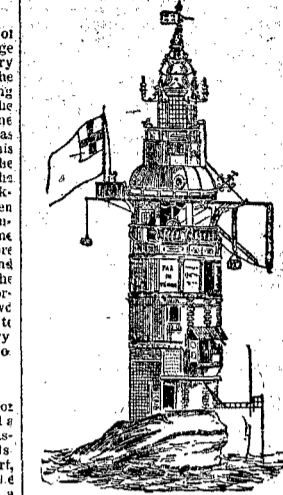
Charlie Wells, an 11-year-old boy living near Humphrey, was almost instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a gun.

J. D. McKelvey, until recently superintendent of the State Industrial School for Girls at Geneva, will engage in farming in Filmore County.

Central City people are indignant because the Union Pacific fast mail skips through their city at a sixty-five-mile pace without stopping. The city council has passed an ordinance cutting down the speed.

The oatmeal factory which was destroyed by fire at Seward a few weeks ago, is being rebuilt. The new building will be considerably larger than the old one, being ten feet wider and two feet longer.

The city of Kearney has commenced suit against the Kearney Canal and Water Supply Company, asking judgment for \$40,000 for failure to carry out its contract in finishing the canal, according to the conditions on which bonds were voted.



WINSTANLEY'S LIGHTHOUSE.

ill-fated buildings, was destined to be more enduring. Unlike its predecessors, it was built of stone—huge blocks dovetailed one into the other—and was in use until 1877, when the rock on which the structure stood was found to be insecure. The present lighthouse was constructed by Sir James Douglas, who also invented the lamp burner that gives a light equal to a million candles—6,000 times more powerful than the light of Smeaton's tower. Sometimes the keepers ran short of food, and a case is recorded where one of the men died, and for nearly four months his companion lived alone with the dead body.

A NEW DUMPING WAGON.

An Ingenious Device for Facilitating Unloading—How It is Operated.

A wagon whose body is made in two pivoted parts, adapted to be dumped by means of a lever fulcrumed on the wagon frame, is shown in the accompanying illustration, which is taken from the Scientific American. Each of the parts is hung at or near its middle on trunnions journaled in bearings in the frame, and the two parts are pivotally connected by a link, so that when one part is swung the other part swings with it. On one side of one of the body parts is a pin engaging a slot in an arm of a lever fulcrumed in a bracket at one side of the frame, and by the swinging of this lever the slotted arm operating on the pin causes the two parts of the wagon body to swing into inclined position, as shown in the illustration.

The two parts normally extend horizontally and are jointed together at



NEW DUMPING WAGON.

their adjacent ends to form a single wagon body. To lock the two parts thus in horizontal position there are lugs on the lever on opposite sides of its fulcrum adapted to engage cams on each of the wagon body parts, locking them securely to each other at their joint.

Stephen Glard, Hero.

A tablet "in commemoration of the courage and humanity displayed by Stephen Glard during the epidemic of yellow fever prevailing in Philadelphia in the year 1793" was unveiled in Girard College, in Philadelphia the other day. The incident discloses a phase of character in the philanthropist not generally understood. During the fever epidemic he abandoned his business and his luxurious home, and assumed the superintendency of a yellow-fever hospital. He took up the work others recoiled from, and did the work because it was his duty.—New York Evening Post.

A True Story.

"Mamma, do you like stories?" "I like true ones, my child." "Shall I tell you a true one?" "Yes." "But you might not like it." "Oh, yes, I should if you told it." "But it is quite short. Well, once upon a time there was a water bottle—" "Yes; go on." "And yesterday I broke it; but I'll never, oh! oh! do it again."—Boston Traveler.

Flags at Half-Mast.

The custom of placing flags at "half mast" as an expression of sorrow is said to be as old as the use of the flag themselves.

Cost of Paper Annually Made.

The cost value of the paper annually made in all the countries of the world exceeds \$150,000,000.

LABOR LOSES WAGES.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HOME AND FOREIGN TRADE.

How the Democratic Policy of "Capturing the Markets of the World" Has Affected the Man Who Tolls for His Daily Bread.

Discouraging Showing.

A comparison of the September exports of several important classes of our manufactures with the exports of September, 1894, is also peculiarly encouraging. In September, 1894, the exports of American wools amounted to only \$46,171, but in September last the amount was \$61,013.—New York Herald.

For a wonder the figures quoted by the Herald are correct. Let us analyze them for the benefit of American labor, omitting the vast amount of profit that must accrue to the millions of capital invested in woolen mills through such gigantic transactions. Here we have it, as affecting American labor:

Exports of American woolen goods:	
September, 1895.....	\$61,013.00
September, 1894.....	\$46,171.00
Increase, September, 1895.....	\$14,842.00
Labor cost 50 per cent.....	7,421.00
Gain to each one of 155,657 hands employed in woolen factories.....	0,000.05

Through a month's increase of \$14,842 in exports of woolen goods each one of the hands engaged in our mills would gain 5 cents' worth of additional work in a month. This would pay for one beer. But how does the fare when the imports are increasing? Look:

Imports of foreign woolen goods:	
September, 1895.....	\$3,958,929
September, 1894.....	\$3,215,261
Increase, September, 1895.....	\$743,668
Labor cost, 50 per cent.....	1,979,465
Loss to each one of 155,657 employed in woolen factories.....	12.72
Less gain, as above.....	0,000.05

Net loss to each wage earner in one month's woolen trade.... \$12.67

Taking the same month as Mr. James Gordon Bennett selected, we find that our imports of woolen goods increased by \$3,958,929. The increase in our exports was \$14,842 for the month. The labor cost in producing the larger imports was \$1,979,465. In producing the larger exports the labor cost was \$7,421. Had the larger quantity of foreign wools that we bought last September been made by the 155,657 workers in our own mills, the extra amount of wages earned by each would have been \$12.72. As it is, every American hand lost \$12.72 worth of work in September under the free trade in wool policy. But each one gained 5 cents' worth of work through increased exports. The net loss, however, was \$12.67 to each American hand, or over \$150 a year. This is what Mr. Bennett terms "peculiarly encouraging."—American Economist.

Where Trade Flourishes.

Some trade statistics supplied by the State Department afford information as to the exports from different countries to the United States during the three months ending June 30, 1894 and 1895. Coming through the routine of the consular service they are a little late in reaching the public, but as the facts are for the most part new, it is well to give them as follows:

Exports to the United States:		
Quarter ending June 30, 1894.....	1895.....	
From		
Algeria.....	\$48,470	\$52,037
Austria-Hungary.....	1,488,357	1,846,328
Belgium.....	1,472,777	3,322,220
Canada (Maritime Provinces & Newfoundland).....	1,358,540	1,980,165
Ceylon.....	247,051	291,094
Denmark.....	46,937	135,494
Dutch W. Indies.....	13,561	21,801
Germany.....	6,153,297	8,811,847
Italy.....	5,440,242	4,288,009
Mexico.....	4,890,759	6,159,811
Russia.....	798,703	1,021,311
Sweden & Norway.....	450,198	717,092
Switzerland.....	2,133,793	3,325,042
United Kingdom.....	25,087,609	45,283,001

Total increase.....\$29,152,396

Here are fifteen countries all of which show larger shipments of their products to the United States than in the corresponding quarter of 1894. The aggregate increase in the export trade of these countries, it will be noticed, was \$35,914,601 for the three months, or at the rate of nearly \$150,000,000 a year. The improving trade that the free-trade papers write about undoubtedly exists—but it exists in foreign countries, not in the United States.

Railroads and the Public.

Let us refer to the condition of the railroad business of the country under this administration, as affecting the public. In 1894 the railroad companies were compelled to throw 93,394 men out of work. Nearly one-half of these men, over 46 per cent. of the whole, had been employed in maintaining the roads in proper repair and in conducting transportation. For every 100 miles of road there were 18.64 per cent. less men employed in the maintenance of way and structures; there were 16.50 per cent. less employed in the proper maintenance of equipment, and there were 11.11 per cent. less employed in conducting transportation. It will be very interesting for the public to know that in a period of hard times, such as this administration forced the country into last year, the roads upon which they travel can be kept in proper repair, not adequately protected. As the Interstate Commerce Commission's report says:

"What the effect of this is likely to be upon the character of track and consequent safety of travel need not be suggested."

The transportation division of the census of 1890 confirms this by saying "economy in operating expenses struck maintenance of way and structures harder than other classes"

of expenditure." The significance of this will be appreciated when we state that the number of passengers carried on all railroads in 1894 was 52,372,413 less than in 1893, but the number of passengers killed was twenty-five greater than in 1893.

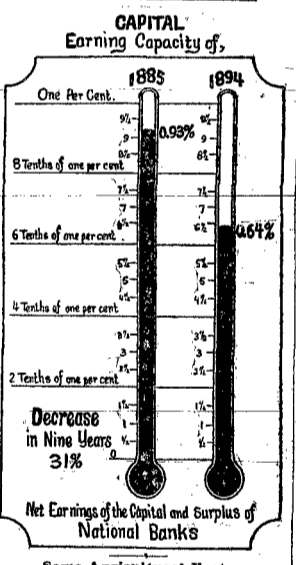
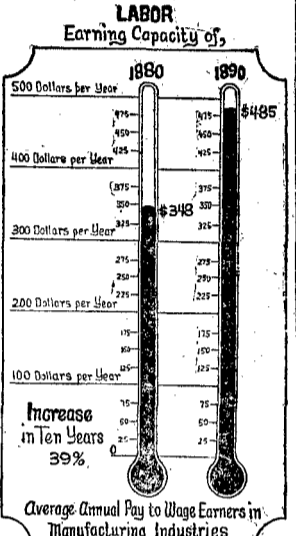
How to Raise Revenue.

There is one means of raising revenue, which is also a means of justice, which the House of Representatives should pass at once. A duty should be placed on wool and a compensating specific duty on goods.

It is grossly unjust that there should be one policy for the wool grower and another for the coal miner. It is unjust that manufactured wool should be protected and unmanufactured made free, when both forms are exposed to foreign competition.

New England manufacturers have never asked for free wool. They prospered most greatly without it. Free wool and an ad valorem duty on goods has encouraged the use of shoddy, increased the imports of wool to nearly double the amount imported in previous normal years of business, hugely increased the foreign competition, on goods, and given us in return a foreign market neither for American wool nor American wools.

Let us have either national protection or national free trade. The variegated strips of legislation that protect in spots is neither logical nor honest.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.



Some Agricultural Facts.

In September, 1894, our exports of agricultural products constituted 65.64 per cent. of all exports. This year, in September, they formed but 66.81 per cent., a loss of 4.83 per cent. In September, 1892, they were 72.53 per cent., showing a loss this year of 11.72 per cent. In September, 1891, they were 77.88 per cent. of all exports, showing a loss of 17.07 for last September as compared with 1891. This gives farmers an idea of the manner in which the free-traders help them to capture the markets of the world. In actual value this year's September loss was nearly 50 per cent., the shipments of agricultural products in September, 1891, being worth \$63,739,533 and this year, in September, only \$34,609,952, a decrease of \$29,099,581 in a month.

Damned with Faint Praise.

The assertion that Keir Hardie talks more sensibly than Howbridge is an evident effort to damn Hardie with faint praise.—Cincinnati Gazette.

Area of Bulgaria.

Bulgaria proper has 37,000 square miles, about the size of Indiana.

Wages Break but No Opening.



WOMEN

AT HOME

THE popular woman need not care whether she is pretty or ugly. She need not query whether she is brilliant or stupid, but simply revel in the fact that everybody likes her whether she likes them or not. And that is the secret of this extraordinary popularity. She does not try for it, for if she did the effort would be discovered and her object at once shattered into the smallest of small atoms. No, the popular woman is so because she cannot help it. Nature has endowed her with an amount of personal magnetism that attracts people to her without the slightest volition of her own, and once thus attracted they swear by her, come what will, whether she be kind to them or inclined to show the cloven foot in the gentle feminine style known to the wilful woman. From observation one would say that the popular woman is the one who smiles as pleasantly upon the elevator boy as upon the owner of the building in which the elevator is run. The smiles are not studied; they come spontaneously. It is just as easy for the popular woman to be kind as to be cross, therefore some one will say it is not her credit to be popular, and no more it is. Nature has made her so. Her own sweet, sunny temperament garners friends as certainly as molasses attracts flies. It is all nonsense to give a woman advice how to be popular. Unless her own inner nature is such that it calls all the world friend there is no earthly use in endeavoring to smooth out the rough edges and acquire the manners that mean so much to the woman who possesses it. Popularity is a gift, a rare one, it is true, and one that once owned cannot, like other treasures, be lost, for owning it honestly it follows the possessor as persistently as a bad rep-

that if a man were divorced from his wife (even though she were the offending party) he had to return her dowry intact.

The Winter Girl.

Away with the girl who's so fond of the wheel;
Who boasts of a century run.
Her bloomers and jackets no longer appeal—
Who cares for the races she's won?
The weather's suggestive of ice and of snow—
It's been rather chilly of late—
And homage we pay just at present, you know.
To the maiden who knows how to skate.

Away with the girl who would imitate man—
The season's not suited to her—
And now we want girls of a different plan;
For who would make bloomers of fur?
The bicycle girl was all right for a while,
But now she is quite out of date;
The bicycle face is eclipsed by the smile
Of the maiden who knows how to skate.

Oh, here's to the girl whom in winter we prize;
Whose cheeks are as red as the rose,
Who captivates all with her bright, sparkling eyes.
As gracefully gliding she goes.
Oh, here's to the girl who in winter holds sway,
Who hovers in hearts will create,
Who dresses to-day in a womanly way—
The maiden who knows how to skate.
—Chicago Evening Post.

For Thin Women.

Thin women should dress to conceal their angles and to keep their bones in the background. Plain bodices which permit the collar bones to reveal their presence, tight sleeves which announce the existence of sharp elbows and backs calling attention to conspicuous shoulder blades are all to be avoided. In order to give herself the appearance of gracious roundness of figure the thin woman should have skirts that flare as



THE WAY SHE MANAGES HER SKIRTS.

utation, and we all know that that cannot be lost, try however hard we may.

Bustles Once More.

Women who study fashions in a far-sighted way have prophesied for some time that the days of the bustle were about to return. They have said that organ-plaited backs presaged the advent of the bustle and that widely flaring skirts lined with stiffening would inevitably lead to the re-adoption of that clumsy article of attire which women gave up so gladly a few years ago. The lingerie department in the shops would seem to bear out this prophecy. The bustle has made its reappearance there, tentatively so far, but still with the air of having come to stay. It is not the monstrous article which was banished when clinging skirts became fashionable. It is rather small and is made of haircloth, sometimes black, sometimes gray and sometimes white. It consists of three vertical puffs which look like the abbreviated lining to an organ-plait skirt, and it is finished by a frill of hair-cloth. Its main object is to give the skirt a start in the right direction. A well-lined skirt will flare at the bottom with the aid of a very small bustle. Of course, this slight re-appearance of the bustle may be followed by a bustle revival on a large scale which will make camel-like humps once more the style.

The Sensible Wife.

"Another way of getting one's self unpleasantly associated is to introduce painful topics, like bills and depleted wardrobes, at improper times," says a woman writer in the Washington Star, discussing the subject of "how to manage a husband." "Men are creatures of moods and have, as a result, their amiable and unamiable periods. The unamiable epoch, according to my researches, is, with the most of them, early in the morning, and yet that is the very time that untractable woman (with her hair quite probably in curl papers) takes to prefer her monetary claims, thereby getting herself conspicuous in his mind with house rent, gas bills, shabby cloaks and other distasteful things; whereas, had she possessed her soul in patience till that night after dinner, and then stated her wants with a rose in her hair, she would quite as fully have achieved her purpose, and at the same time have maintained her reputation with him as a wingless angel. I think it is Scripture, isn't it, which says there is a time and a place for all things? At all events, the saying is true as Scripture."

Divorce in Olden Times.

There has been a very general misconception that during pagan times the position of women was practically that of slaves. It will, perhaps, surprise many to learn that the legislation regarding marriage and divorce was in Iceland and Norway far more mindful of the wife's interest than it has ever been during the Christian era. The old Icelandic law stipulated, for instance,

much as fashion will permit. Scant skirts make her look like an exclamation point. She should wear bodices skirred at the neck and at the waist, allowing fullness over the bust. The sleeves should be full to a point below the elbow in order to avoid a display of sharpness at that crucial point. If wrist bones are prominent, long cuffs or frills of lace should help to conceal the painful fact. Collars should not be plain, but they should be gathered or laid in folds.

The Art of Eating.

We must insist on the necessity of teaching children daintiness in table manners. The young person is to be sincerely pitied who has no careful mother, nurse or governess to attend to this in childhood—that golden time when learning is so easy. Men and women are judged by trifles. After a rugged backwoodsman has been his way to a high place in the councils of the country, or, perhaps, saves it in hour of peril, one may well forgive him if he forgets the right way to shake hands or doff his hat or enter a drawing-room. But even he will be unforgiven if his table-manners are untidy and offensive. Just here the most amiable of men—Thackeray—drew a sharp line. "Oh," he sighs, "if only the dear American girls would not strip the corn with their white teeth!" And, again: "How could I breakfast with five women eating with their knives! I could have stood one—but five, all at once!"

Braided Hats.

Braided chenille and braided felt are used extensively this season in the making of hats. Sometimes a velvet crown has a braided brim, sometimes a brim of shirred velvet is used with a braided crown and sometimes the entire hat is of the braided goods. A pretty affair in black chenille braid had a crown of sailor shape and a brim turning up all around in points. It was trimmed with golden brown velvet in folds and rosettes. A black owl's head with glittering golden brown eyes looked out over the face, a little to the left of the center and a bunch of black quills was fastened on the same side.

Green the Season's Color.

This appears to be the green season, all shades of that color being in vogue. Green gloves are a novelty, and are seen in three different tints; the new, chameleon silks invariably show a touch of green in their changing colors; many of the new-wool fabrics have green as the predominant shade; the house cloths show thousands of green, and the most fashionable crepons are in green and black; varying green tints are seen everywhere in the new jeweled trimmings; and green wings adorn many of the new hats.

Rights of Married Women in Georgia.

The Legislature of Georgia has passed a bill which makes the earnings of a married woman her personal property and not liable for the debts or in any way belonging to her husband.

OUR DADS IN SCHOOL.

HOW THEY USED TO CATCH IT FOR PLAYING HOOKEY.

The Old-Time Pedagogue Was as Full of Ingenious Tortures as an Egg Is of Meat—A Few Samples of His Cruelty.

Moral Abandon by Physical Force.

The abolition of corporal punishment from the schools in many States is one of the most noteworthy advancements made in the cause of education during recent years. In various country schools in New England and in a great part of the West and South severe methods of compelling obedience still are used, and it is the controlling powers of these schools that the writer desires to reach by this set of drawings.

The records show that children have been much more tractable since the substitution of moral for corporal punishments. The old adage, "Spare the rod and spoil the child," seems no longer to be the established principle of school government among progressive teachers. A punishment which is said to have been very severe, was setting the culprit on the end of an upright log of wood. The log by reason of its small diameter formed a most uncomfortable seat, and although not particularly annoying for the first few minutes, at the end of half an hour or more became nothing less than torture. A most fatiguing performance was holding a book out at arm's length. This was nothing less than cruel, but whenever



VERY UNCOMFORTABLE.

the boy's arm dropped from its horizontal position he received a gentle reminder of a switch across the legs which made him raise his hand. The weight of the hand and arm itself is enough to bring the arm down to the side in a very few minutes; but with a book boys have often succumbed to the fatigue.

The modes of punishment a posteriori are numberless, and the most finished masters in this style of corporal punishment were found among the English schoolmasters in the earlier part of this century. Dr. Butler, of Shrews-



A CRUEL TORTURE.

bury school, was one of the noted floggers of his day; but Keate, of Eton, whose dominion lasted from 1809 to 1864, seems to have established a record for all time. An old book in the possession of the bureau of education describes the old fellow in a very entertaining way. On one occasion when a confirmation service was to be held in the school, each master was requested to make out and send in a list of the candidates in his form. One of them wrote down the names on the first piece of paper which came to hand, and which happened unluckily to be one of



A POSTERIORI METHOD.

the slips, of well-known style and shape, used as flogging bills, and sent up regularly with the names of delinquents for execution. The list was put into Keate's hands without explanation. He sent for the boys in the regular course; and, in spite of all protestations on their part, pointed to the master's signature in the fatal bill and flogged them all then and there. Another day a culprit who was due for

punishment could nowhere be found, and the doctor was kept waiting on the scene of action for some time in a state of considerable exasperation. In an evil moment for Limeleaf a namesake of the defaulter passed the door. He was seized at once by Keate's order and brought to the block as a vicarious sacrifice—a second Sir M. ago Malgrows-



THE WHIPPING BLOCK.

ther. Etonians who were flogged by Dr. Keate narrated their experiences on the flogging block with a pride which savored of the heroic. They boasted of their master's prowess with admiration and spoke of the number of boys Keate could finish off in workmanlike style in twenty minutes. Rapid as the performance was, there was as much ceremony observed in the operation as possible. The doctor was always most courteous both before and after his exercise, in which he was assisted by two colleagues, who held their companion on the block.

In the Country School.

The problem here is: Given a school, of say, forty pupils, from five to eighteen years of age, in one room, and with one teacher; to find the best method of instruction. The pupils possess very unequal attainments. These pupils need instruction adapted to their needs each term. The health of teacher and pupil limits each session to about six hours. Further, good instruction must be given in all the common branches.

It is not, of course, possible for us teachers to instruct each pupil separately in each branch. Hence the non-classification system must be abandoned. This plan of individual instruction is feasible only in a very small school. I do not think there ever was an unclassified school of which teachers are now hearing so much. No attempt was made in the first schools of which I know in arithmetic. This lack of classification was of undoubted advantage to the few smart pupils, but not to ninety-five per cent.

The graded school solution; i. e., on the plan of the city schools. This separates the pupils into at least sixteen grades, which gives at least forty-eight daily class exercises. Such a classification of the one-teacher school is evidently impossible.

The course of instruction must be flexible; smoothness and order must often be sacrificed to the health of teacher and pupil.

A third solution of the problem is the three-grade solution. This is based upon the physical periods of development—the kindergarten, middle, and the advanced or grammar period. This is a natural and simple grading for the country school with one teacher. The pupils from term to term can be reclassified. The essential provision here is that the work of each grade be completed before the pupil is advanced into the next grade.

What the public schools need is such an organization as will allow its own teachers and diversely advanced pupils to make the most progress with the best preservation of time and health.—The Public School Journal.

Morality in Colleges.

From this distance it appears that Mrs. Potent, of New Haven, was both right and wrong in her criticisms upon student life at Yale. It is not altogether unnecessary for college authorities to be reminded occasionally that they may not have exerted all the influence in their power to guard students against wayward propensities and against seductive surroundings. At the same time it is unfortunate to publish criticisms which make evil appear a more predominant factor than it really is. There are probably few colleges in the country in which no students contract vicious habits of any sort, either temporarily or permanently. No supervision within the power of college authorities can make young men utterly unassailable. Whether colleges are professedly under religious control or not, they ought to maintain conditions more conducive to the development of strong character than those which prevail elsewhere. Colleges are likely to succeed in this requirement most successfully, not by creating arbitrary conditions in the college community, sharply contrasted with the conditions of the larger community of which they are part, but by developing the ambition and power of students to conduct themselves in a manly way when with reach of temptations of which the world is full.—Baptist Standard.

Just Missed It.

Abraham Hayward, the famous Quarterly reviewer, once thought that he would like to have some ancestors, so he walked straight to a picture dealer's. Selecting a portrait of a cavalier in half armor, with features not quite unlike his own, Mr. Hayward made a bid for it, but, deeming the price asked too high, he went his way. A few days later Mr. Hayward went to dine with Lord Houghton, and was astonished to find the picture in the dining-room. Seeing that it attracted his guests' attention Lord Houghton said: "Very good picture that! Came into my hands in a curious way. Portrait of Miles of the Commonwealth period—an ancestor of mine." "Ah, indeed," said Mr. Hayward; "he was very near being an ancestor of mine."

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HOSKINS PICKUPS.

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Our school house is now filled up in a splendid manner with all of the necessary conveniences of a modern school room. The attendance at present is quite good. The students are doing good work.

The young people of Hoskins will entertain their many friends and make the occasion joyous for themselves by giving a grand banquet and ball at the old school house in Hoskins, Wednesday evening Dec. 25.

The Christmas exercises at the M. E. church was largely attended and a very pleasant time was had. But the most human and christian act was that of the citizens of Hoskins contributing to buy a nice lot of appropriate presents for the poor children, to whom Christmas is but too oft sounding brass.

Dr. Joe Bennett and his Concert company are entertaining the people of Hoskins and vicinity at the school hall. The Doctor and his company are here for a two week's stay in the interests of the Oregon Indian Remedy Co. and are meeting with considerable success. The company is composed of talented artists, and report themselves as ladies and gentlemen.

The students of the Hoskins school assisted by Dr. Bennett's Concert Co., will give a grand concert on Friday evening. A number of talented musicians will be present. Among the many artists who will appear are Geo. Daventry, a celebrated contortionist and black faced comedian; Eddy O'Byrne, an Irish comedian and clog dancer, and E. Roemer, the living skeleton, who will play upon the Bonaparte and allow rocks weighing 150 pounds to be placed upon naked breast or neck and broken with a sledge hammer. The charming soloist, Mrs. Dr. Bennett, will perform, as will also Mrs. Geo. Daventry, the beautiful bride of the contortionist. There will be farces, comical situations, happy and witty impersonations, and music galore. Admission 10 and 15 cents. Let everybody come and enjoy themselves, and thus help pay for the school organ.

COLLEGE CHAFF.

More new students this week. Mr. Bollen of Concord, enrolled Monday.

Lucy Bruner and Mary Seace visited College Monday.

Fred Berry, Ed King and Mr. Brookings were among the old students seen at the College.

Lester Powers visited College Saturday while enroute to his school at Clear Water.

The Scientific class give a social at the College Saturday evening. On account of the large number of students enrolled, only students and ex-students are invited to attend.

When a cow converts her food into fat instead of milk, she is no cow for the dairy.

One Minute Cough Cure is a popular remedy for croup. Safe for children and adults. Sedgwick Drug Co.

Keep the feeding floor for swine clean.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers for biliousness, indigestion, constipation. A small pill, a prompt cure. Sedgwick Drug Co.

Do not knowingly send an ailing fowl to market. In the east much diseased poultry meat is being annually sold.

Get all the home news, and make the farm pay by reading THE HERALD and the Cultivator. The best farm papers. Both papers for one year for \$1.25.

One Minute Cough Cure is rightly named. It affords instant relief from suffering when afflicted with a severe cough or cold. It acts on the throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs and never fails to give immediate relief. Sedgwick Drug Co.

Any skim or buttermilk you can spare will be appreciated by the fowls.

The wife of Mr. D. Robinson, a prominent lumberman of Hartwick, N. Y., was sick with rheumatism for five months. In speaking of it, Mr. Robinson says: "Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the only thing that gave her any rest from pain. For the relief of pain it cannot be beat." Many very bad cases of rheumatism have been cured by it. For sale at 50 cents a bottle by Sedgwick Drug Co.

Don't expect a pig to show up well after a long ride in a crate.

Major C. T. Pictou is manager of the State Hotel, at Denison Texas, which the traveling men say is one of the best hotels in that section. In speaking of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy Major Pictou says: "I have used it myself and in my family for several years, and take pleasure in saying that I consider it an infallible cure for diarrhoea and dysentery. I always recommend it and have frequently administered it to my guests in the hotel, and in every case it has proven itself worthy of unequalled endorsement. For sale by Kohl and Sedgwick Drug Co.

Wife—Here's an account of a man who "shot himself rather than suffer pangs of indigestion." Husband—The fool! Why didn't he take DeWitt's Little Early Risers? I used to suffer as bad as he did before I commenced taking those little pills. Sedgwick Drug Co.

Wayne National Bank.

Wayne, Nebraska.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

Of The Wayne National Bank at Wayne, in the State of Nebraska, at the close of business December 13th, 1895.

RESOURCES: Loans and discounts \$65,981.03; Overdrafts, secured and unsecured 517.81; U. S. Bonds to secure circulation 12,599.10; Stocks, securities, etc. 216.10; Banking-house, furniture and fixtures 13,087.00; Other real estate and mortg. owned 4,720.00; Due from Nat'l Banks and Banks 5,721.19; Due from approved reserve agents 3,394.44; Checks and other cash items 1,812.72; Fractional paper currency, nickels and cts. 22.55; Notes of other National Banks 100.00; Lawful money reserve in bank 4,588.75; Special 4,588.75; Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation) 562.50; Total \$113,558.02

LIABILITIES: Capital stock paid in \$50,000.00; Surplus Fund 2,900.00; Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid 983.07; National Bank Notes outstanding 11,252.10; Dividends unpaid 6.00; In final deposits subject to check 20,209.45; Demand certificate of deposit 17,562.50; Time certificates of deposit 10,000.00; Bills Payable 10,000.00; Total \$113,558.02

First National Bank.

Wayne, Nebraska.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

Of The First National Bank at Wayne, in the State of Nebraska, at the close of business December 13th, 1895.

RESOURCES: Loans and discounts \$114,423.36; Overdrafts, secured and unsecured 1,890.71; U. S. Bonds to secure circulation 18,750.00; Premiums on U. S. Bonds 1,500.00; Stocks, securities, etc. 238.85; Banking-house, furniture and fixtures 13,052.95; Other real estate and mortgages owned 5,911.96; Due from Nat'l Banks and Reserve Agents 4,273.32; Due from approved reserve agents 11,576.81; Checks and other cash items 787.87; Notes of other National Banks 2,425.00; Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cts. 23.00; Lawful Money Reserve in Bank 4,170.50; Special 4,170.50; Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation) 643.75; Total \$179,621.38

LIABILITIES: Capital stock paid in \$75,000.00; Surplus fund 15,000.00; Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes 11,886.20; National Bank notes outstanding 16,875.00; Individual deposits subject to check 31,500.19; Demand certificate of deposit 26,430.15; Notes and Bills rediscounted 2,029.80; Total \$179,621.38

Order of Hearing. Dec 37-3v. In the County Court of Wayne County Nebraska. State of Nebraska, County of Wayne, ss. To the heirs and to all persons interested in the estate of Anders C. Jensen, deceased: On reading the petition of Anne K. Jensen praying that the administration of said estate be granted to Fred Thompson as administrator. It is hereby ordered that you, all persons interested in said matter, may and do appear at the County Court to be held in and for said county, on the 14th day of January, 1896, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and that notice of this Order in the Wayne Herald, a weekly newspaper printed in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing. Witness my hand and the seal of said court this 30th day of December A. D. 1895. E. MARTIN, County Judge.

Sheriff's Sale. (Nov. 28-5v.) By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the District Court of Wayne county Nebraska, upon a decree rendered by the District Court of Wayne county on June 12th, 1895, in favor of Rolland E. James and against Jane M. Jones, William Jones and Rollie F. Jones, directing the sale of the following described real estate situated in Wayne county Nebraska, to-wit: The north-east quarter of section Ten, township Twenty-six, range One, county of Sixty, T. 10 N. R. 16 W. on the 29th day of December, 1895, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the office of the County Clerk of said county in Wayne, Nebraska, sell said real estate, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said decree, the amount due thereon, the aggregate being the sum of \$793.92, with interest thereon at 8 per cent from June 13th 1895, and \$6.83 costs and accruing costs. Dated November 14th, 1895. ED. REYNOLDS, Sheriff of Wayne County.

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First-Class Meats Kept Constantly on Hand. Fish and Poultry in Season. Also Dealers in Hides and Furs.

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