

RU longing for a nice pillow-Hammock, set of Croquet, Fine Piano or Organ. RU (ITER)?

THE WAYNE HERALD.

Twenty-First Year.

WAYNE, WAYNE COUNTY, NEBRASKA, JULY 9, 1896.

Number 22

McNeal & Besbe, Publishers.

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

Subscription \$3.00 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 9 1/2. Corn 12. Flax 7 1/2. Butter 8. Eggs 7. Potatoes 20. Hogs, 2.75.

Take Notice.

T. J. Steele & Co. will buy and sell cattle and hogs. Stock cattle a specialty. 11-6mo. Ran Frazier, Agent.

61-2 c. McCormick Twine either Standard or Sisal. Philleo & Son.

Corbit sells the Shoe. Suits to order for \$18. L. O. Mehus. Red Rose Perfume at Wilkins & Co's. W. A. Ivory, Dentist, over First National Bank.

Attend the entertainment at the M. E. Church Tuesday evening.

Perry & Porterfield shipped six car loads of cattle to Omaha Saturday.

Geo. Boberg shipped two car loads of cattle and one of hogs to Omaha Tuesday.

A beautiful line of HALF WOOL CHALLENGES put down to 10c per yard, at Ahern's.

The largest bottle of Chow Chow Pickles for the money ever sold in Wayne, at P. L. Miller's.

Miss Lucy Buffington gives an entertainment at the M. E. church Tuesday evening; don't fail to go.

Messrs Hayes, Cook and Titworth entertained a large crowd at the bower Monday evening with songs and music.

We want to clean up Everything in summer Wash stock and will cut prices a half on this class of goods for the next two weeks. Ahern.

and Mrs. Will Brown and Mr. M. Robitaille of Sioux City, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Chaon over the Fourth.

The Dream of Fairyland which was presented at the opera house last Saturday evening will be repeated next Thursday evening, July 16.

Miss Clara Philleo entertained about twenty-five of her young lady friends at five o'clock tea Thursday afternoon in honor of Miss Grace Baker.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Chace arrived from Pennsylvania Saturday and in the evening a large number of the young people gave them a very pleasant serenade.

Wm. Vincent shipped two cars of cattle to Chicago Sunday; E. B. Girton one car and Ran Frazier three double-decked cars of hogs and one car of cattle.

The new Champion binder has all the good features that other machines have and then it has several good points that others do not have. Sold by Jones & Cook.

One Fare for the Round Trip from points in Nebraska to Grand Island via Union Pacific July 14 and 15. Join the crowd which goes via "The Overland Route." Tickets for sale by T. W. Moran, Agent.

Prof. Davies has received numerous requests to repeat the cantata "The Dream of Fairyland" and next Thursday evening everybody will have the opportunity of hearing this excellent cantata given by the little children.

A meeting will be held at the court house hall this evening for the purpose of discussing the advisability of erecting a temporary building in which to hold church services and all public meetings during the summer months. All interested are requested to be present.

Lucy E. Buffington, assisted by some of the musical talent of our town, will give an educational and musical entertainment in the Methodist church on a short visit with friends in the north-western part of the state; after which she will go to Chicago to complete her medical course preparatory to settling down as a full fledged M. D. Dr. Mettlen has made a host of friends in this city who will always be pleased to hear of his success and prosperity.—Grand Island Independent.

Dr. J. H. Mettlen, who has been with Dr. Hawk this summer, left today for a short visit with friends in the north-western part of the state; after which he will go to Chicago to complete his medical course preparatory to settling down as a full fledged M. D. Dr. Mettlen has made a host of friends in this city who will always be pleased to hear of his success and prosperity.—Grand Island Independent.

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Ladies' and Childrens' Summer Underwear very cheap at Ahern's.

A young republican arrived at the home of O. H. Miskimmin July 4th. McCormick Twine, either Standard or Sisal, 6 1/2 cents per pound at Philleo & Son's.

89 cents will buy an extra good 60 cent Shirt Waist at Corbit's Saturday afternoon.

Sweet Mango Pickles—They are delicious. P. L. Miller sells them.

Everything in Triumphant Millinery at your own price for the next ten days at Ahern's.

Miss Nelle Spears has secured a position in the schools at Running Water, S. D., for next year.

Miss Lucy Buffington went to Wisner today where she gives an educational entertainment this evening.

You will not waste time making your Shirt Waists and Wrappers if you look through our line. Ahern.

Don't be talked into buying an old style binder when you can get the new Champion which is latest improved and up to date machine. Jones & Cook.

A farewell party was given at the home of T. J. Caffee last Thursday evening in honor of Miss Edith Huse, who returned to her home at Ponca Friday.

Other manufacturers would like to have the low force feed elevator and eccentric wheel but they are covered with patents. Buy a New Champion. Jones & Cook.

A fire alarm sounded Friday evening and in a few minutes the fire department was on hand. It proved to be only the burning out of an old engine at M. P. Savidge's which had been filled with paper, etc.

While delivering ice Monday O. B. Kortright fell from the wagon scaring the horses and before he could get out of the way the wheels passed over his legs bruising them badly. The wagon contained about a ton of ice.

An excellent time is reported at the celebration in Morris' grove up in Sherman precinct. All kinds of sports were indulged in. A large crowd was present and many claim it was the most enjoyable Fourth they ever spent.

The little child of Perry Banahoff came near losing one of its ears one day last week. The child was sitting on a disc when the team started up and the little one fell off, the disc running over its ear nearly severing it from the head.

Fred Waite and Bert Brown drove over to Wayne Tuesday, and Misses Waite and White, of Lyons, but who are now attending college at Wayne, came back with them. They were the guests of Miss Ida Waite while here. Fred took them back to Wayne Monday.—Laurel Advocate.

Annual meeting B. Y. P. U., Milwaukee, Wis., July 16-19, 1896. For the above excursion tickets will be sold July 14, 15 & 16, good returning until and including July 22, at One Fare for the Round Trip. An extension of time until Aug. 5th can be obtained at Milwaukee. T. W. Moran, Agent.

The entire family of R. Philleo and their guest Miss Grace Baker, also the hired girl, were seriously ill all night Monday, sickness supposed to have been caused from eating ham for supper which had become tainted. Dr. Williams remained with his patients all night, administering morphine at times to relieve their suffering. By morning all had so far recovered as to be out of danger and now entirely recovered.

Miss Maude Anna Wachob, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson Wachob, of Woodland Avenue, was quietly married at 7 o'clock last evening to Nathan Burton Chace, a young banker of Wayne, Neb. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride. Rev. S. J. Glass, of the McClure avenue Presbyterian church, was the officiating clergyman. The bride was unattended. The home was prettily decorated with palms, ferns and roses, and a bridal supper was served for only the immediate relatives and friends.—Pittsburg (Pa.) Post.

The little son and daughter of O. E. Chaffee had a very narrow escape from a runaway Thursday evening. The horse they were driving became frightened near the court house and started on the run. In front of Furehner & Duerig's, J. W. Bartlett attempted to stop the animal but missed the lines and catching a tug instead was dragged some distance until Charley Schulthies ran out in front of Millers and caught the reins turning the animal into the sidewalk where it was stopped. The buggy was overturned and the children thrown out but fortunately were not injured. Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Schulthies were bruised and a wheel of the buggy was smashed.

The ladies Aid society of the Presbyterian church served dinner in the Bressler building and netted over fifty dollars. The restaurants and hotels did a thriving business while the merchants report a very good trade.

The road race from Winside to

GLORIOUS FOURTH!

Four Thousand People Assist in the Wayne Celebration.—W. W. Young of Stanton Delivers an Able Address.—Wayne and Wisner Play Ball.—Amusements Galore.—Illuminated Parade a Decided Success.—All Concluding with a Pretty Display of Fireworks.

The morning of the Fourth dawned bright and beautiful and with the break of day the boom of the cannon fire cracker pealed forth and every youngster in the city vied with each other in making a racket which really began the night before. Enthusiasm was rampant all day and never in the history of the city had there been such a continuous roar of fire crackers and other explosives and it was twelve o'clock at night before the noise subsided. Main street was literally covered with the remains of the explosives from one end to the other.

By eight o'clock the merchants had very prettily decorated their places of business. The morning train brought in W. W. Young of Stanton, orator of the day, and many people from Winside. The train on the branch also brought in a large delegation while many Wisnerites came over to witness the ball game between the Wayne and Wisner clubs, and as the hour of ten approached the streets were thronged with people. A hitch in the management delayed the morning parade which was not very extensive. It was headed by about twenty bicyclists immediately followed by the Wayne Corn Palace Band and Modern Woodmen.

Next came the float bearing forty-five little girls representing the states and the godless of Liberty, Miss Jessie Morse. Then came a float representing E. R. Pankratz' cigar factory. The hose company and Hook and ladder companies were next in line followed by citizens in carriages. The parade wound up at the splendid bowery erected just north of the Miller-Kass block. After music by the band and gleb club W. W. Young of Stanton, delivered one of the most able and interesting addresses ever heard in Wayne and the speaker was the recipient of many compliments.—The management seemed to get together better in the afternoon and everything passed off in shipshape order, the foot races, wheel barrow, potato, sack races, etc., furnishing the crowd with amusement, while dancing continued at the bowery throughout the afternoon free.

The ball game between Wayne and Wisner was not very largely attended, but up to the ninth inning was a very excellent game. In this inning the Wayne boys became rattled and allowed three scores to be made by the Wisner boys when they could easily have been shut out. However the boys played pretty good ball and with a little more practice will make a strong team. The following is the score by innings:

Wayne.....1 0 0 2 1 1 0 3—8
Wisner.....0 0 1 0 0 0 2 1—4

Batteries—Griffin and Anfin; Fisher and Cook. Struck out, by Griffin, 4; by Fisher, 9; base on balls, Fisher 1; hit by ball, Griffin 1; Fisher 2.

The band concert occurred between seven and eight o'clock in the evening after which the illuminated parade took place. It was a gorgeous affair and doubtless the most successful event of the day, the different colored lights presenting a beautiful picture for more than two blocks. The procession moved to the court house square where a very pretty display of fireworks was viewed by a large and enthusiastic crowd. The cantata given by Prof. Davies at the opera house was not as well attended as it would have been at some other time but the entertainment is spoken of in the highest terms and will no doubt be repeated. Dancing at the bowery, at Mellor's hall and at the opera house afforded amusement for lovers of terpsichore and at each place the attendance was large. In fact the celebration was a decided success and the crowd was a happy one.

NOTES.

Young America's enthusiasm was at a white heat.

But one or two arrests were made during the day.

The military bicycle drill formed a delightful part of the day's program.

The stands exceeded in numbers any previous celebration and all were successful.

The Wisnerites had a jolly time from beginning to end and were given the freedom of the city. They aided very much in furnishing sport during the day.

The ladies Aid society of the Presbyterian church served dinner in the Bressler building and netted over fifty dollars. The restaurants and hotels did a thriving business while the merchants report a very good trade.

The road race from Winside to

Wayne was won by Everett Laughlin

in the fast time of 40 minutes and 12 seconds, a distance of 13 1/2 miles. E. P. Olmsted second in 41:17; S. A. Alexander third in 43:12; A. B. Cherry 4th and Clem Theobald 5th.

A team driven by Simon Gorman became frightened near the depot just before the evening parade and upset the buggy throwing Mr. Gorman and a lady who accompanied him, to the ground. Fortunately the lady escaped injury but Simon sustained a dislocation of the shoulder which was dressed by Dr. Williams.

MCKINLEY AND HOBART CLUB.

At the request of several republicans a meeting was held at Mellor's hall Tuesday evening for the purpose of perfecting a republican club organization. F. M. Skeen was elected temporary chairman and E. Cunningham secretary. A committee of five on permanent organization was appointed as follows: A. A. Welch, N. Grimlay, Frank Fuller, M. S. Davies and W. H. McNeal. In a short time the committee submitted a report that the organization should be effected by the election of a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer and an executive committee of five members with the officers elect as ex-officio members. The report was enthusiastically adopted and a rousing McKinley and Hobart Republican Club of Wayne was organized with 78 members enrolled. The following officers were elected: Frank Fuller, President; N. Grimlay, vice-president; Bert Brown, secretary and treasurer; Executive committee, Senator Bressler, F. M. Skeen, A. Welch, W. H. McNeal and A. T. Witter.

A few remarks were made by A. A. Welch and F. M. Skeen after which W. H. McNeal and A. W. Taylor were selected as a committee on membership.

Three ringing cheers were given for McKinley and Hobart and A. A. Welch the nominee for county attorney, after which the club adjourned to meet next Monday evening at eight o'clock in the building recently occupied by the Wayne Clothing Company.

Perry & Porterfield shipped five cars of cattle to Omaha yesterday.

The bicycle craze is strictly on in Wayne—Few people here who have not succeeded in conquering the unruly "bike."

The class of '94 give a social to the students at the College on Saturday evening. The presence of all former attendants is also desired.

The democratic national convention is in session at Chicago. Tuesday Daniels of West Virginia was made temporary chairman, the silver man defeating Hill of New York who had been selected by the national committee. The gold delegates from Nebraska and Michigan were nominated yesterday and at the night session Senator White of California was elected permanent chairman. The presidential nominee will be chosen today.

To the Sunday School Workers of Wayne County.—The county Sunday School convention will be held in Wayne July 25 and 26. We hope to make it the best ever held here. H. L. Mason, of Fremont, and other workers will be with us. Please see that three delegates are sent from your school. At the same time appoint three delegates to the State Sunday School Convention to be held in Omaha July 28 and 30. Each Sunday school is asked to appropriate the collection for July 12 or 19 to the state work or take a special offering for it. All delegates will be entertained at both of these conventions. It is hoped that a large number of visitors will also attend. Bring or send your offering for state work to Miss Ada Stambaugh or H. E. Mason. Yours Fraternally, W. W. THEOBALD.

Superintendents.—If you have not received a communication like the above it is because Rev. Theobald has not your name or address. Send them to him at once.

CARROLL NEWS.

Mr. Shannon was in town again this week.

J. R. Manning shipped 2 car loads of hogs to Chicago Saturday.

Our hotel is again running and seems to be doing a good business.

The Wadsworth ranch shipped the last of its stock this week, being three cars of cattle and two of hogs.

C. W. Yerran has commenced harvesting having cut C. H. Wolf's rye adjoining town. Let the good work go on.

The nation's holiday is now a thing of the past and there were more tired people in town Sunday than there has been since a year ago that day.

Beautiful weather with plenty of rain this week. Prospects for large crops never more promising. Hurrah for Nebraska, the grandest state in the west.

The town council meets the first Monday night each month. J. Beech is president; I. Baker, clerk; C. H. Wolf, G. C. Merrill, B. W. Wenzel, George Yerran, councilmen.

The Fourth of July celebration held by the farmers of Fairview in James Stephens' grove northwest of Carroll was old fashioned in the way of success and will long be remembered. Various amusements were provided and the day was one of enjoyment in every respect. The races were all hotly contested and F. A. Berry was the principal prize winner. The ball game between the married and single men resulted in a score of 6 to 7 in favor of the single men. Mr. F. A. Berry, the orator, delivered a splendid address which pleased the crowd very much. Everyone felt satisfied that the place to celebrate is in Wayne county.

PERSONAL.

George Wilbur went to Chicago Saturday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Ran Frazier went to Chicago Sunday.

Mrs. H. F. Donnell returned to Dakota City Tuesday.

Dennis Newton went to Sioux City Tuesday afternoon.

Pearl Reese, of Norfolk, is visiting with Wayne friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy R. Wilbur spent the Fourth at Sioux City.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pingrey returned from Iowa Thursday evening.

Mrs. H. H. Millard and Hazel returned home last Friday evening.

Jas. Miller accompanied G. W. Kortright to Sioux City Tuesday.

Geo. Waitt of Sioux City, was in Wayne on business Tuesday.

Miss Anna Gamble returned home from Carroll Iowa, last week.

Miss May Davies returned to Wayne yesterday from Pennsylvania.

Hon. Chas. Chace of Stanton, was in Wayne Monday and Tuesday.

Edw. Lundburg and Arthur Tucker went to Omaha yesterday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Chace left Tuesday to spend the summer at Lake Okoboji.

Mrs. John Harrington went to Craig Tuesday for a few days visit with relatives.

W. H. Bradford and wife are camping at Riverside Park near Sioux City this week.

Mrs. W. S. Myers went to Kansas this morning for an extended visit with relatives.

G. W. Kortright of Sioux City, visited with his uncle O. B. Kortright, this week.

Miss Maude Dennis of Coleridge, has been visiting the past week with Mrs. R. Durin.

Obe Hayes came up from Washington county Friday to spend the Fourth in Wayne.

Lem Meers of Hartington, wheeled over Friday evening to take in the celebration.

Mrs. Swenson of Randolph, is visiting with her brothers Henry and Richard Hansen.

A. A. Welch went to Stanton Friday evening where he delivered the address the Fourth.

A. L. Warwick representing the Knights' Jewel of Omaha, was in the city Tuesday.

Miss Leta Corbit went to Chicago Saturday afternoon where she will visit for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Miller came down from Randolph to spend the Fourth with their parents.

Bro. Kenower of the Wisner Chronicle, accompanied by his wife were in Wayne the Fourth.

Bert Morgan of Parker, S. D., accompanied by Ed Stevens, spent the 4th and Sunday in Wayne.

Sheriff Reynolds accompanied by his daughter Maude, took Mrs. Stam to the Norfolk Asylum yesterday.

Dr. Connett, wife and daughter, of Sioux City, were the guests of Captain and Mrs. Matthews over the Fourth.

Miss Lizzie Brown went to Rome, New York Monday for an extended visit. She accompanied Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Mitchell.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Dearborn went to Chicago Saturday afternoon. They will visit in Illinois until about the first of August.

Thos. Moran left for the Chicago convention Saturday. Mrs. Moran accompanied him to Omaha where she will visit several days with Mrs. Will Mettlen.

HAIR CUT—25c.

We, the undersigned barbers of Wayne, have agreed to hereafter charge 25 cents for hair cutting.

J. M. SHARBER.
WILL RICKABAUGH.
LARISON & LUDEKE.

Pants made to order for \$4, \$5, and \$6. L. O. Mehus.

Try Red Roses Perfume, the popular odor. Wilkins & Co.

MILLINERY at HALF PRICE for the next 10 days at Ahern's.

The cheapest place in the city to buy Carpets and Lace Curtains; Ahern's.

Cash Paid For POULTRY

No Cartage or Commission Charged.

Prices this Week.

Hens, 6 cents; Roosters, 2 1/2 cts.; Turkeys 5 to 6 cents; Ducks, 5 cents; Spring Chicken 10 cts; Guinea fowl 5 cts.

RICHARD WEBBER,
SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

FRESH BERRIES AND VEGETABLES

Arriving Daily at

INGALL'S GROCERY.

NEW ORDER OF

White Sailors!

Just Received.

The most elegant line of Ladies' and Childrens' Hats ever brought to Wayne. Great Bargains given throughout the season.

MISS H. WILKINSON.

CHARTER NO. 247

The Citizens' Bank.

WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

Report of the condition of the Citizens' Bank of Wayne, Nebraska, at the close of business June 30th, 1896.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....\$125,021.19

Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....51.11

Banking house, furniture, fixtures.....9,104.50

Current expenses and taxes paid.....1,400.88

Checks and other cash items.....2,645.50

Due from National State and Private Banks and Bankers.....8,519.60

Cash

Gold Coin.....7,465.00

Paper Currency.....1,607.00

Three months' deposit.....377.00

Total Cash on hand.....9,299.00

Total.....157,088.77

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....75,000.00

Undivided profits.....28,833.62

Individual deposits.....25,500.00

Three months' deposit.....3,701.72

Notes and bills rediscounted.....2,968.10

Total.....157,088.77

State of Nebraska, County of Wayne, ss: I, D. C. Main, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. Signed, D. C. Main, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of July, 1896. HENRY LEV. Notary Public.

A. A. Welch, Directors.
A. L. Tucker.

HANGED!

Some of the nicest jobs of papering in the city have been done by Bonham. Get his prices.

Corbit paralyzes prices on Shoes.

Red Rose Perfume at Wilkins & Co's.

Try the Sodas at R. W. Wilkins & Co's.

Sun Umbrellas and Parasols at Ahern's.

Bargains in Millinery at Miss Wilkinson's.

A lot of very cheap bed room suits at Gaertner's.

Try Red Roses Perfume, the favorite, at Wilkins & Co's.

Suits made to order from \$17 upwards at L. O. Mehus.

Bargains in Ladies Shirt Waists and notions at Miss Wilkinson's.

6 1/2 c. McCormick Twine, either Standard or Sisal. Philleo & Son.

Suits made to order for \$20. All work guaranteed. L. O. Mehus.

THE SILENT VOICE

By John Burwell Burton

CHAPTER IV.

Two people went away from Lady Chesterton's ball with anything but happiness at their hearts—Ida Raughton and Walter Cundall.

She was able to tell herself, as she sat in her dressing room after her maid had left her, that she had, after all, become engaged to the man, whom she really loved; but she had also to acknowledge that, for that other one, her compassion was very great.

She had never loved him, nor did she until this night believe the rumors of society that reached her ears, to the effect that he loved her; but she had liked him very much, and his society had always been agreeable to her.

And for she was always frank even to herself, she acknowledged that he was a man whom she regarded with some kind of awe; a man whose knowledge of the world was as much above hers as his wealth was above her father's.

Yes, she reflected, he was so much above her that she did not think, in any circumstances, love could have come into her heart for him.

As for him, he hardly knew what to do on that night. He walked back to his house in Grosvenor place (he was too uneasy to sit in his carriage), and, letting himself in, went to his library, where he passed some hours pacing up and down it.

Afterwards, when he was calmer, he wrote to a large esquire, and, unlocking it, took out a bundle of papers and read them.

They were a collection of several old letters, a tress of hair in an envelope, which he kissed softly, and two slips of paper which he seemed to read particularly carefully. Then he put them away and said to himself:

"It must be done, there is no help for it. My happiness is gone forever, and I would not wreck the happiness of others; but, in this case, my sin would be beyond recall if I hesitated."

And, again, after a pause, he said to himself: "It must be done."

He rose in the morning at his usual time, though it was nearly six before he flung himself wearily on his bed to snatch some rest to his breakfast, but he found his secretary, Mr. Stuart, waiting for him.

"What do you want that I should do, you looking better than ever, Mr. Cundall," he said, "but I cannot honestly say that I do."

"I am perfectly well, nevertheless. But I went to a ball last night, and, what with that and traveling all day, I am rather knocked out, but it is nothing. Now, let us get to work on the correspondence, and then we must go into the city."

They began on the different piles of letters, Mr. Cundall throwing over to Stuart all those the handwriting of which he did not recognize, and opening those which he did know.

When they went to the city together later on, and then they separated, but before they did so, Cundall asked Stuart if he knew what club Lord Penly belonged to.

"Black's, I fancy, and the 'Voyagers,' but we can see in the directory." And he turned to the court department of that useful work, and found that he was right.

In the evening of two days later Cundall called at "Black's" and learned that Lord Penly was in that institution.

All through those two days he had been nursing himself for the interview that was now about to take place, and had at last sprung himself up to it.

He had prayed that there might be no cruelty in what he was about to do; but he was afraid.

"Now are you, Cundall?" Lord Penly said, coming down the stairs behind the porter, and greeting him with cordiality. "I have never had the pleasure of seeing you here before."

Then he looked at his visitor and noticed that he was ghastly pale, and he saw that his hand was cold and damp.

"Oh, I said," he exclaimed, "aren't you well? Come upstairs and have something."

"I am well, but I have something very serious to say to you, and—"

"Ida is not ill?" the other asked apprehensively, his first thoughts flying to the woman he loved. And the familiar name upon his lips struck to the other's heart.

"She is well, as far as I know. But it is of her that I have come to speak. This club seems full of members; will you come for a stroll in the park? It is close at hand."

"Yes, yes!" Penly said, calling to the porter for his hat and stick. "But what can you have to say to me about her?"

Then, as they went down St. James' street, and past Marlborough House into the park, there did come back suddenly to his memory some words he had once overheard; and Cundall being in love with the woman who was now his affianced wife.

"Now tell me, Mr. Cundall," he said, "what you have to say to me about my future wife."

"I do not know what you mean, nor what you are driving at!" Lord Penly said, beginning to lose his temper at these strange hints and questions. "I am sorry for your disappointment; in one way, but it is not in your power, nor in that of any one else, to come between the love Miss Raughton and I bear to each other."

"Unfortunately it is in my power and I must do it—temporarily, at least. At present do not marry Miss Raughton."

"What? Why not, sir? For what reason, pray?"

"Do not excite yourself! Because she and her father imagine that she is engaged to Lord Penly, and you are not Lord Penly!"

"It is a lie!" the other said, springing at him in the dusk that had now set in, "and I will kill you for it!" But Cundall caught him in a grasp of iron and pushed him back, as he said hoarsely: "It is the truth. Your father had another wife, who died before he married your mother, and he left a son by her. That man is Lord Penly."

Gervase Ocleve took a step back and reeled on to a seat in the walk.

In a moment there came back to his mind the man at Le Yogg, in which he had seen that strange entry, and the landlord's tale.

So that woman was his wife and that son a lawful one, instead of the outcast and nameless creature he had pictured her in his mind! But—was this story true?

He stood before Cundall and said: "I do not know how you are capable of substantiating this extraordinary statement; but you will have to do so, and before witnesses."

"I am fully prepared," Cundall said. "Then I would suggest, Mr. Cundall, that you should call at my house to-morrow and tell this remarkable tale in full. There will be at least one witness, my friend, Mr. Smerdon."

"It will be there at midday, if you will receive me. And believe me, if it had not been that I could not see Miss Raughton married illegally, and assuming a title to which she had no right, I would have held my peace."

Lord Penly had turned away before the last words were spoken, but on hearing them, he turned back again and said: "Is this secret in your hands only, then, and does it depend upon you alone for the telling? Pray, may I ask you this mysterious Lord Penly in whom you have so suddenly sprung upon me?"

"You!" with an incredulous stare. "Yes, I."

CHAPTER V.

"I have heard it said that he is worth from two to three millions," Philip Smerdon said to his friend the next morning, when Penly had, for the sixth or seventh time, repeated the whole of the conversation between him and Cundall. "A man of that wealth would scarcely try to steal another man's title. Yet he must either be mistaken or mad."

"He may be mistaken—I must hope he is—but he is certainly not mad. His calmness last night was something extraordinary, and I am convinced that, provided the story is true, he has told it against his will."

"You mean that he only told it to prevent Miss Raughton from being illegally married, or rather, for the marriage would be perfectly legal since no deception was meant, to prevent her from assuming a title to which she had no claim?"

"Yes."

"You do not think that he hopes by divulging this secret—always assuming it to be true—to cause your marriage to be broken off, so that he might have a chance of obtaining Miss Raughton himself?"

"If his story is true, he can still make her Lady Penly."

"His friend hesitated. 'I do not know,' he said. 'He bears the character of being one of the most honorable men in London. Supposing his story true, I imagine he was right to tell it.'"

The young man expressed his opinion and spoke as he thought, but he also spoke in a voice broken with sorrow. If what Cundall had told him was the actual case, not only was he not Lord Penly, but he was a beggar.

And then Ida Raughton could never be his wife. Even though she might be willing to take him, stripped as he would be of his title and possessions, it was certain that Sir Paul would not allow her to do so.

He began to feel a bitter hatred rising up in his heart. It had been full of pity for the unknown and unnamed brother, whom he had imagined to be in existence somewhere in the world; for this man, who was now to come forward armed with all lawful rights to deprive him of what he had, so long been allowed blindly to enjoy, he experienced nothing but the blackest hate.

At twelve o'clock he had Smerdon were ready to receive the new claimant to all he had imagined his, and at twelve o'clock he arrived.

"Before I make any statement," he said, "look at these," and he produced two letters worn with time and with the ink faded. The other took them, and noted that they were addressed to, "My own dear wife," and signed, "Your loving husband, Gervase Ocleve." And one of them was headed, "Le Voeu, Auberge Belle-Vue."

"Are they in your father's handwriting?" he asked, and Gervase answered "Yes."

"It was in 1852," Cundall said, "that he met my mother. She was staying in Paris with a distant relative of hers, and they were in the habit of constantly meeting. I bear his memory in no respect—he was a cold-hearted, selfish man. He won her love, but told her that his uncle, whose hair he was, wished her to make a brilliant match. For her sake he was willing to forego it, if she also was willing to make the sacrifice of a private marriage, of living entirely out of the world, of never being presented to any of his friends. They were married in that year in London."

"At what church?" Gervase asked. "At 'St. Jude's,' Marylebone. Here is the certificate."

Gervase took it, glanced at it, and returned it to him.

"They lived a wandering kind of life, but, in those days, a no together, unhappy one. But at last he wearied of—wearied of living in continental towns to which no one of their own country ever came, where they passed under an assumed name, that which had been her maiden name—Cundall. At my birth he became more genial for a year or so, and again he relapsed into his moody and morose state. He began to see that the secret could not be kept forever, now that he had a son; that some day, if I lived, I must be Lord Penly. And he did not disguise his forebodings from her, nor attempt to throw off his gloom. She bore with him patiently for a long while—bore his repinings and taunts; but at last she told him that, after all, there was no such great necessity for secrecy, that she was a lady by birth, a wife of whom he need not be ashamed. Then—then he cursed her; and on the next occasion of their dispute he told her that they had better live apart. She took him at his word, and when she woke the next morning she was gone, taking me with her. He never saw her nor me again, and when he heard that she was dead he believed that 'I was dead also.'"

"Then he was the deceiver, and not the deceived?" Gervase exclaimed. "He thought that I was really his son and heir."

"Yes, he thought so. My mother's only other relative in the world was her brother, a merchant in Honduras, who was fast amassing a stupendous fortune—the one I now possess. She wrote to him telling him that she had married, and that her husband had treated her badly, and that she had left him and resumed her maiden name. His name she never would reveal. My uncle wrote to say that in such circumstances, and being an unmarried man, he would adopt me as his own child, and that I should eventually be his heir. Then he sent money over for my schooling and bringing up."

He paused again, and again he went on, and it seemed as if he was mustering himself for a final effort.

"When I was little over four years old she died. On her deathbed her heart rent, and she thought that she would do for him what appeared to be the greatest service in her power. She wrote to tell him she was dying, and that she would, in a few days, receive confirmation of her death from a sure hand. And she told him that I had died two months before. Poor thing! she meant well, but she was a simple, unworthy woman, and she had no idea of what she was doing."

"Is that all?"

"With the exception of this: When I was twenty-one this letter of my mother's, which no other eyes but mine have ever seen before, was put into my hand. I was then in Honduras, and it had been left in my uncle's care. I came to England shortly afterwards, and there was in my mind some idea of putting in a claim to my birthright. But, on my arrival, I found that another—you—had taken possession of it; and, as I saw you young and happy, and heard you well spoken of, I put away from me, forever, all thoughts of ever taking away from you what you—through no fault of your own—had wrongfully become possessed of."

"Yet now you will do so, because I have gained Ida's love."

"No, no, no!" he answered. Then he said, with a sadness that should have gone to their hearts: "I have been Esau to your Jacob all my life. It is natural you should supplant me now in a woman's love."

"What, then, do you mean to do, Lord Penly?" Gervase asked bitterly. The other started, and said:

"Never call me by that name again. I have given it to you."

"Perhaps," Smerdon said, with a bitter sneer, "because you are not quite sure yet of your own right to it. You would have to prove that there was a male child of this marriage, and then that you were he. That would not be so easy, I imagine."

"There is nothing would be more easy. I have every proof of my birth and my identity."

"And you intend to use them to break off my marriage with Ida Raughton," Gervase Ocleve said.

(To be continued.)

Well Met.

James Edward Ogletorp founded the colony of Georgia in 1733, and the houses erected by him formed the beginning of Savannah. After founding the colony he returned to England and received promotion in the army, in which, at the time of his death, he held a commission as general. When a young man General Ogletorp served in the Austrian army under Prince Eugene.

During this period he was one day sitting at table with a Prince of Wurtemberg. The prince took up a glass of wine, and by a flip made some of it fly in Ogletorp's face.

Here was a sore dilemma. To have challenged the insolent prince on the spot might have fixed a quarrelsome character on the young soldier; to have taken no notice of it might have been considered as cowardice. Ogletorp, therefore, keeping his eye upon the prince, and smiling all the time, as if he took what his highness had done in jest, said:

"Mon prince, that's a good joke, but we do it much better in England," and threw a whole glass of wine in the prince's face.

The prince half rose from his chair, hot with anger; but an old gentleman sat by checked him and said: "Où il bien fait, mon prince, vous l'avez commencé." (He has done right, my prince; you began it.)

The prince, thus admonished, recovered himself and smiled, and so what might have ended in a tragedy terminated in good humor and an added respect for young Ogletorp.

Dennis Cannot Be Found.

A letter mailed at West Point, Ind., is now in the Lafayette postoffice addressed thus: "What though the snow be high as any mountain; what though the sleet and rain in torrents pour, so much that earth would seem like one vast fountain. No matter. With this letter swiftly soar to Mr. Garibaldi D. McGinnis, whom rumor whispers dwells on Burwell place. As 'D,' implies, his middle name is Dennis; its pointer use his whereabouts to trace."

Indianapolis Sun.

Diocletian, the Roman Emperor, was born in slavery and obtained his freedom by service in the army.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

TALKS ON WOMAN'S WRONGS AND HER OPPORTUNITIES.

Vashti the Veiled, the Silent and the Righteous—The Bold Woman and the Modest Woman—Waiting for the Divine Hand to Soothe.

Woman Sacrificed.

In his sermon last Sunday, starting from a brilliant Bible scene, Dr. Talmage discoursed upon woman's opportunities and the wrongs she sometimes suffers. His text was Matthew 11, 12: "Do bring Vashti the veiled before the king with the crown royal to show the people and the princes her beauty, for she was fair to look on. But the queen Vashti refused to come at the king's commandment by his chamberlains, therefore was the king very wroth, and his anger burned in him."

We stand amid the palaces of Shushan. The pillars are aflame with the morning light. The columns rise festooned with wreaths, the ceilings are fashioned from the grooves, the ceilings adorned with images of bird and beast and scenes of prowess and conquest. The walls are hung with shields and emblazoned until it seems that the whole round of splendors is exhibited. Each arch is a mighty leap of architectural achievement. Golden stars shining down on glowing arabesque. Hangings of embroidered work in which mingle the blueness of the sky, the greenness of the grass, and the whiteness of the sea foam. Tapestries hung on silver rings, welding together the pillars of marble. Pavilions reaching out in every direction. The floor, of course, filled with luxuriant couches, into which weary limbs sink until all fatigue is submerged. These for carousal, where kings drink down a kingdom, where kings, in amazing spectacle! Light of silver dripping down over stairs of ivory on shields of gold. Floors of stained marble, sunset red and night black, and inlaid with gleaming pearl. Why, it seems as if a heavenly vision of amethyst and jacinth and night and chrysopehras had descended and alighted upon Shushan. It seems as if a billow of celestial glory had dashed clear over heaven's battlements upon this metropolis of Persia.

In connection with this palace there is a garden where the mighty men of foreign lands are seated at a banquet. Under the spread of oak and linden and acacia the tables are arranged. The breath of honeysuckle and frankincense fills the air. Fountains leap up into the light, the spray strack through with rainbows falling in their rolling down the rough channels of the fountains, and widening out here and there into pools swirling with the fine tribes of foreign aquaria, bordered with scarlet anemones, hypericums and many colored ranunculus. Meats of rarest bird and beast smoking up amid wreaths of aromatics. The vases filled with apricots and almonds. The baskets piled up with apricots and dates and figs and oranges and pomegranates. Melons tastefully twined with leaves of acacia. The bright waters of Eulaves filling the urns and sweating under the rim in flashing beads amid the traceries. Wine from the royal vats of Spain and Shiraz in bottles of velvet shell and lily shaped cups of silver, and flags and tankards of solid gold. The music rises and tapers, and the revelry breaks out into wilder transport, and the wine has flushed the cheek and touched the brain, and louder than all the voices of the banquet the inebriates the gabble of fools and the song of the drunkards.

Vashti the Sacrificed.

In another part of the palace Queen Vashti is entertaining the princesses of Persia at a banquet. Drunken Ahaseurus says to his servants, "Go you out and fetch Vashti from that banquet with the women and bring her to this banquet with the men and let me display her beauty." The servants immediately start to obey the king's command, but there was a rule in oriental society that no woman might appear in public without having her face veiled. Yet here was a mandate, that no one dare dispute, demanding that Vashti come in unveiled before the multitude. However, there was in Vashti's soul a principle more regal than Ahaseurus, more brilliant than the gold of Shushan, more wealth than the realm of Persia, which commanded her to disobey this order of the king, and so all the righteousness and holiness and nobility of her nature rose up into one sublime refusal. She says, "I will not go into the banquet unveiled." Of course Ahaseurus was infuriated, and Vashti, robbed of her position and her estate, is driven forth in poverty and ruin to suffer the scorn of a nation, and yet to receive the applause of after generations who shall rise up to admire this martyr to kingly intolerance. The last vestige of that feast is gone, the last garland has faded, the last arch has fallen, the last tattered has been destroyed, and Shushan is a ruin, but as long as the world stands there will be multitudes of men and women familiar with the Bible who will come into this picture gallery of God and admire the divine portrait of Vashti the queen, Vashti the veiled, Vashti the sacrifice, Vashti the silent.

Noble Women.

In the first place, I want you to look upon Vashti the queen. A blue ribbon, rayed with white, drawn around her forehead, indicated her queenly position. It was no small honor to be queen in such a realm as that. Hark to the wattle of her robes! See the blaze of her jewels! And yet, my friends, it is not necessary to have palace and regal robe in order to be queenly. When I see a woman with strong faith in God putting her foot upon all meanness and selfishness and godless display, going right forward to serve Christ and the race by a grand and glorious service, I say, "That woman is a queen," and the ranks of heaven look over the battlements upon the coronation, and whether she come up from the shanty on the commons or the mansion of the fashionable square I greet her with the shout: "All hail! Queen Vashti!"

What glory was there on the brow of Mary of Scotland, or Elizabeth of England, or Margaret of France, or Catherine of Russia compared with the worth of some of our Christian mothers, many of them gone into glory; or of that woman mentioned in the Scriptures who put all her money into the Lord's treasury; or of Jephthah's daughter, who made a demonstration of unselfish patriotism; or of Abigail, who rescued the herds and flocks of her husband; or of Ruth, who toiled under a tropical sun for poor, old, helpless Naomi; or of Florence Nightingale,

who went at midnight to stanch the battle wounds of the Crimea; or of Mrs. Adoniram Judson, who kindled the lights of salvation amid the darkness of Burma; or of Mrs. Hemans, who poured out her holy soul in words which will forever be associated with hunter's horn, and captive's chain, and bridal hour, and lute's thrub, and curfew's knell at the dying day, and scores and hundreds of women unknown on earth who have given water to the thirsty and bread to the hungry and medicine to the sick and smiles to the discouraged—their footsteps heard along dark lane and in government hospital and in almshouse corridor and by prison-gate? There may be no royal robe; there may be no palatial surroundings. She does not need them, for all charitable men will unite with the crackling line of fever struck hospital and plague blotched lazaret in greeting her as she passes: "Hail! Hall! Queen Vashti!"

Vashti Veiled.

Again, I want you to consider Vashti the veiled. Had she appeared before Ahaseurus and his court on that day with her face uncovered she would have shocked all the delicacies of oriental society, and the very men who in their intoxication demanded that she come in their sober moments would have despised her. As dark lanes and in the shadow where the day does not seem to reach them, so God appoints to most womanly natures a retiring and unobtrusive spirit. God once in awhile does call an Isabella to a throne, or a Miriam to strike the timbrel at the front of a host, or a Marie Antoinette to quell a French mob, or a Deborah to stand at the front of an armed battalion, crying out: "Up! Up! This is the day in which the Lord will deliver Sisera into thine hand." And when women are called to such outdoor work and to such heroic positions, God prepares them for it, and they have iron in their souls and lightning in their eye, and whirlwinds in their breath, and the borrowed strength of the Lord omnipotent in their right arm. They walk through furnaces as though they were hedges of wild flowers and cross seas as though they were shimmering sapphires, and all the harpies of hell down to their dungeon at the stamp of her womanly indignation. But these are her exceptions. Generally Deborah would rather make a garment for the poor boy, Rebecah would rather fill the trough for the camels, Hannah would rather make a father give the Hebrew maid would rather give the prescription for Naaman's leprosy, the woman of Sarepta would rather gather a few sticks to cook a meal for famished Elijah, Phebe would rather carry a letter for the inspired apostle, Mother Lois would rather educate Timothy in the Scriptures.

When I see a woman going about her daily duty—with cheerful dignity presiding at the table, with kind and gentle but firm discipline presiding in the nursery, going out into the world without any blast of trumpets, following in the footsteps of the who went about doing good—I say, "This is Vashti with a veil on." But when I see a woman of unblushing boldness, loud voiced, with a tongue of infinite glitter clatter, with arrogant look, passing through the streets with the step of a walking beam, greatly arrayed in a very harness of gallantry, I cry out, "Vashti has lost her veil!" When I see a woman of comely features, and of address of intellect, and endowed with all that the schools can do for one, and of high social position, yet moving in society, with superciliousness and hauteur, as though she would have people know their place, and an undefined combination of glie and strut and rhodomontade, endowed with aliphatic quantities of talk, but only homeopathic infinitesimals of sense, the terror of dry goods clerks and railroad conductors, discreditors of significant meanings in plain conversation, prodigies of badinage and innuendo, I say: "Look! Look! Vashti has lost her veil!"

A Broken Heart.

Again, I want you to consider Vashti the sacrifice. Who is this I see coming out of that palace gate of Shushan? It seems to me that I have seen her before. She comes homeless, houseless, friendless, trudging along with a broken heart. Who is she? It is Vashti the sacrifice. Oh, what a change it was from regal position to a wayfarer's crust! A little while ago, approved and sought for; now, none so poor as to acknowledge her acquaintance. Vashti the sacrifice! Ah, you and I have seen it many a time!

Here is a home impaled with beauty. All that refinement and books and wealth can do for a husband and his father, but she is taking hold on paths of sin. He gradually going down. After while he will flounder and struggle like a wild beast in the hunter's net—farther away from God, farther away from the right. Soon the bright apparel of the children will turn to rags; soon the household song will become the sobbing of a broken heart. The old story over again. Brutal centaurs breaking up the marriage feast of Lapheth and the abomination, while trudging forth from the palace gates are Vashti and her children. There are homes that are in danger of such a breaking up. Oh, Ahaseurus, that you should stand in a home by the hospitable life of destroying the peace and comfort of that home! God forbid that your children should ever have to wring their hands and have people point their finger at them as they pass down the street and say, "There goes a drunkard's child." God forbid that the little feet should ever have to trudge the path and proof that garden and with a last, "bistering, all consuming curse shut forever the palace gate against Vashti and the children!"

During the war I went to Hagerstown to look at the army, and I stood in the night on a hilltop and looked down upon them. I saw the camp fires, all through the valleys and all over the hills. It was a weird spectacle, those camp fires, and I stood and watched them, and the soldiers who were gathered around them were no doubt tired of their homes and of the long march they had taken and of the battles they were to fight, but after while I saw these camp fires begin to lower, and they continued to lower until they were all gone out and the army slept. It was imposing in the darkness when I thought of that great host asleep.

Well, God looks down from heaven, and he sees the freedoms of Christendom and the loved ones gathered around these firesides. These are the camp fires where we warm ourselves at the close of the day and talk over the battles of life we have fought, and the battles that are yet to come. God grant that when at last these fires finally go out and continue to lower until they are extinguished and the ashes of consumed hopes strew the hearth

of the old homestead it may be because we have.

From which none ever long sleep.

Gone from which none ever wake to weep.

Now we are an army on the march of life. Then we will be an army bivouacked in the tent of the grave.

A Hope and Its Fulfillment.

Once more I want you to look at Vashti the silent. You do not hear any outcry from this woman as she goes forth from the palace gate. From the very dignity of her nature, you know there will be no vociferation. Sometimes in life it is necessary to resist; but there are crises when the most triumphant thing to do is to keep silence. The philosopher, confident in his newly discovered principle, waiting for the coming of more intelligent generations, willing that men should laugh at the lightning rod and cotton gin and steamboat, waiting for long years through the scoffing of philosophical schools in grand and magnificent silence. Gallies, condemned by mathematicians and scientists, caricatured everywhere, yet waiting and watching with his telescope to see the coming up of stellar reinforcements, when the stars in their courses would fight for the Copernican system, then sitting down in complete blindness and defiance to wait for the coming on of the generations who would build his monument and bow at his grave.

The reformer, execrated by his contemporaries, fastened in a pillory, the slow fires of public contempt burning under him, ground under the cylinders of the printing press, yet calmly waiting for the day when purity of soul and heroism of character will get the sanction of earth and the plaudits of heaven. Affliction, enduring without any complaint the sharpness of the pang and the violence of the storm, and the heft of the chain and of the darkness of night. Waiting until a divine hand shall be put forth to soothe the pang and hush the storm and release the captive. A wife abused, persecuted and a perpetual exile from every earthly comfort—waiting, waiting until the Lord shall gather all his dear children in a heavenly home and no poor Vashti will ever be thrust out from the palace gate.

Jesus, in silent and answering not a word, drinking the gall, bearing the cross, in presence of the rapturous consummation when

Angels thronged his chariot wheel.

And bore him to his throne,

Then swept their golden harps and sung

The glorious work is done.

O woman, does not this story of Vashti the queen, Vashti the veiled, Vashti the sacrifice, Vashti the silent, move your soul? My sermon converges into the one absorbing hope that none of you may be shut out of the palace gate of heaven. You can endure the hardships and the misfortunes of this life if you can only gain admission there. Through the blood of the everlasting covenant, you go through these gates or never go at all. God forbid that you should at last be banished from the companionship of angels and banished from the society of your glorified kindred and banished forever. Through the rich grace of our Lord Jesus Christ may you be enabled to imitate the example of Rachel and Hannah and Abigail and Deborah and Mary and Esther and Vashti. Amen.

THE OLD HOME

Well Worth the Recollections of an Occasional Hour.

Boys, do you ever sit down and talk for an hour over the scenes, the adversities and the successes of childhood? Do you ever take time to look back over the hill of life and call up the days, the olden times when you were at home under the protecting care of a fond father and a devoted mother? Do the early days, spent possibly in a pioneer home, ever occur to you as the happiest home of your eventful life?

These questions are for the "Old Boys," those who have passed the meridian of life and now on the down slope, as it were, and who, from natural causes will soon pass into the unknown beyond, where they are to enjoy the rewards that come of a well directed life.

Boys, think of the old home where were father and mother and the charming sisters and brothers whose whole aim was to keep home happy and make life a pleasure rather than a burden. You remember father's corner behind the great fire-place, do you not? See him as he sits and nods in the twilight of the dim fire and dreams of the days when his boys will be Senators and not have to stand the bitter trials of the dark forest or the treeless prairies. Perchance he has tooled all day in the clearing vigorously battling with nature for the ascendancy of the arts of man. He did these things you know and all for you, too. His trials were bitter. His aims were noble. His objective was happiness prompted by a motive of love. The home was crude as compared with the gorgeous palaces of these days. But joy was there because father was, and love because mother was. Yes, see her as she sits at her work over in the other corner. She is the perfect embodiment of happiness. Her boys and girls are all at home. They are yet in their innocency and she knows their every thought and observes with pride their every act.

Father and mother, brothers and sisters. The Old Home. What depths of meaning lie in those words. There is comfort in them. They recall all that built up into noble men whose lives are an honor to the earth made happy by our presence. They recall the innocent prattle of younger brothers and sisters and the kindly directed efforts of the seniors to secure the joy and peace that comes from the fraternity of home with its bonds of affection.

The dim old forest and the wide expanding prairie are there, too. The low murmuring rill with its beautiful song is there. What is not there? We were all there when we were young, but now we are old and all that we can do is to recall, recall, recall.

Do this, boys, and see if you do not appreciate more fully all that you are and have. It is but just that you should affectionately look upon the past.

There are some people you can't tell the truth about without giving the impression that you are running them down.

Beware Of the Knife.

Mr. Lincoln Nelson, of Mansfield, Mo., writes: "For six years I have been a sufferer from a scrofulous affection of the glands of my neck, and all efforts of physicians in Washington, D. C., Springfield, Ill., and St. Louis failed to reduce the enlargement. After six months' constant treatment, my physician urged me to submit to a removal of the gland. At this critical moment a friend recommended S.S.S., and laying aside a deep-rooted prejudice against all patent medicines, I began its use. Before I had used one bottle the enlargement began to disappear, and now it is entirely gone, though I am not through with my second bottle yet. Had I only used your S.S.S. long ago, I would have escaped years of misery and saved over \$50."

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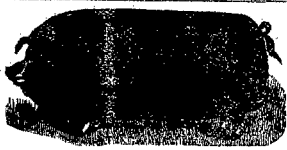
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- Clayton, Nevada Co., Ark., Jan. 23, 1895.
Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.
-Gentleman: For forty years I used tobacco in all its forms. For twenty-five years of that time I was a great sufferer from general debility and heart disease. For fifteen years I tried to quit, but couldn't. I took various remedies, among them "No-To-Bac," "The Indian Tobacco Antidote," "Double Chloride of Gold," etc., etc., but none of them did me the least bit of good. Finally, however, I purchased a box of your "Baco-Curo" and it has entirely cured me of the habit in all its forms, and I have increased thirty pounds in weight and am relieved from all the numerous aches and pains of body and mind. I could write a quire of paper upon my changed feelings and condition. Yours respectfully,
PASTOR C. P. CHURCH, Clayton, Ark.
Sold by all druggists at \$1.00 per box; three boxes, (thirty days treatment), \$2.50, with iron clad, written guarantee, or sent direct upon receipt of price. Write for booklet and proofs. Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis. and Boston, Mass. No 8-6 mo

Wayne Opera House

Seating Capacity, 800.

JAS. BRITTON, MANAGER.

Population of City, 2,500.

Rail Road Time Table

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA.	
Trains Going East.	
Sioux City Passenger	7:55 a. m.
Black Hills Passenger	2:35 p. m.
Way Freight	5:10 a. m.
Trains Going West.	
Overland Passenger	9:25 a. m.
Black Hills Passenger	4:40 p. m.
Way Freight	3:15 a. m.
BLOOMFIELD LINE.	
ARRIVES. LEAVES.	
Accommodation & Pass	7:30 a. m. 9:30 a. m.
	2:25 p. m. 4:45 p. m.
Sioux City accommodation connects at Emerson with Omaha passenger arriving at Omaha at 11:50 a. m., connects at Sioux City with all east-bound trains. Black Hills train east connects at Emerson with Omaha accommodation arriving at Omaha at 8:30 p. m., connects at Sioux City with all trains east, west, north and south. Black Hills west connects at Norfolk with U. P. and trains south and west. Overland passenger west connects at Norfolk with U. P. accommodation for all points south and west. T. W. MORAN, Art., Wayne, Neb.	

Illinois Central Excursions.

Chautauqua Assembly.

Waterloo, Ia., June 25 to July 16.

National Educational Association.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 5 to 11.

One lowest first class fare for the round trip, plus \$2.00 membership fee.

International Christian Endeavor Convention.

Washington, D. C. July 3-13.

Epworth League Assembly and Training School.

Storm Lake, Iowa, July 8-21.

Baptist Young People's Union Convention.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 16-18.

National Encampment Grand Army of the Republic.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 1-4.

Less than one fare for the round trip.

Here you are: Epworth Leaguers, Christian Endeavorers, Baptist Young People, Dunkards Grand Army Boy, Chautauquans, School Teachers, Republicans and Democrats; don't forget the "Old Reliable" Illinois Central Railroad.

WE ACCOMMODATE EVERYBODY.

For dates, tickets are on sale, limits of tickets, rates, etc., address the undersigned at Manchester, Iowa.

J. F. MERRY, A. G. P. A., L. C. R. A.

G. B. GILBERT,

Merchant Tailor

Over Ahern's Wayne, Neb.

Latest Styles in Spring and Summer Suitings.

Prices in accordance with the times and workmanship guaranteed.

GASOLINE ENGINES.

STEAM PUMPS.

IRON AND WOOD

Equipos and Felthams Wind-mills, Towers, Tanks, Irrigation Quills, Hose, Hoops, Belting, Chains, Wire, and other Hardware, Dry-Pumps, Pipe, Fittings, Brass Goods and Extraneous Standard Goods. Prices Low. Get the Best. Sold for Cash.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

1102 Farnam St. Omaha, Neb.

Commissioners Proceedings.

WAYNE, Neb., July 6, 1896.

Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment. Members all present. The following proceedings were had and done to-wit:

Came now Myra D. Fletcher and files her report of Institute Fund for the quarter ending June 30th, 1896, as follows, which report was approved: On hand April 17, 1896. . . . \$145 65 Received from examinations. . . . 10 00

Total. . . . \$155 65

Paid to Cunningham for printing Institute announcements. \$ 17 50

Amount on hand. . . . \$138 15

Report of B. F. Feather showing no fines received by him and belong to the county to June 15th, 1896, approved.

The following claims were audited and allowed and warrants ordered drawn on the county general fund for same:

- T. J. Welty, examining records. \$ 90 00
S. B. Russell, salary and expense 151 14
S. B. Russell, freight for piling 93 88
Dorr H. Carroll, printing. . . . 10 45
Dorr H. Carroll, checking up car lumber. . . . 1 00
E. Cunningham, printing. . . . 17 90
A. A. Welch, salary. . . . 162 50
Myra D. Fletcher, salary and expense, claim \$212.42, allowed Henry Ley, rent court house. . . . 112 50
Ludwig Ziemer, surveying road Dist. No. 38. . . . 23 20
E. Martin, costs State vs. Wilson J. P. Gaertner, coffin etc Philpot Ira Richards, care Philpot. . . . 74 48
C. A. Baggert, cleaning. . . . 8 00
W. P. Agler, bridge work. . . . 255 26
Harry Benser, unloading lumber Perry Benschof, hauling lumber. . . . 5 00
Fred Volpp, meat for tramps. . . . 50
Carl F. Lenz, repairs grader. . . . 11 60
Perry Benschof, road work. . . . 8 75
Fred J. Bruse, road work. . . . 17 50
John Bruse, road work. . . . 22 50
N. B. Cullen, road work. . . . 7 50
Morse Everingham, road work. . . . 2 50
W. H. Eastburn, road work. . . . 16 25
W. B. Groat, road work. . . . 30 00
John Kosfoed, road work. . . . 7 50
J. L. Hunter, road work. . . . 2 65
Mark Jeffrey (assignee) rd wrk. . . . 1 25
Peter Lief, road work. . . . 35 00
Cal Ritchey, road work. . . . 5 00
Cal Ritchey, road work. . . . 15 90
I. W. Steele, road work. . . . 2 50
Alex Scott, road work. . . . 2 50
A. T. Waddell, road work. . . . 17 50
A. T. Waddell, road work. . . . 12 50
Fred Webber, road work. . . . 3 35
Geo. Weatherholt, road work. . . . 28 12
John Weatherholt, road work. . . . 28 98
John Ziemer, road work. . . . 21 25
John Ziemer, road work. . . . 16 25
Smith & Ellis Co., lumber. . . . 121 65
Smith & Ellis Co., lumber. . . . 197 95
Ed Reynolds, fees, State vs. Brady. . . . 78 85
Ed Reynolds, fees, T. J. Brady insane. . . . 10 05
Bert Brown, fees, T. J. Brady insane. . . . 11 25
E. Martin, witness, T. J. Brady insane. . . . 2 00
L. C. Gildersleeve, witness, T. J. Brady, insane. . . . 2 00
A. M. Jacobs, witness, T. J. Brady, insane. . . . 2 00

Contracts were made with the following parties for lumber for the following year: Geo. Childs, Wakefield; Smith & Ellis Co., Wayne; I. C. Mittelstadt & Co., Winside.

On motion the county clerk is ordered to procure and keep as required by law, a register of instruments filed in his office, beginning with the first day of October, 1896.

On motion the county clerk is ordered to procure and keep a book in which he shall keep an account with each road district, showing the amount of money used in each, commencing with January 1st, 1896.

On motion board adjourned until tomorrow morning (July 7th) at 9 o'clock

Attest: S. B. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Now comes A.A. Welch, county attorney, and files an opinion as requested, as follows:

To the Board of County Commissioners of Wayne county.

GENTLEMEN:—Replying to your questions referred to me at your last meeting relative to the fees which county clerks are required to report and account for to the county, I would say that the Supreme Court of this state has answered most of the questions which you ask. It is only necessary for me to quote to you their language in cases decided and refer to the statute.

SALARY AS CLERK TO THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Section 14, chapter 28, Compiled Statutes of 1893 in fixing fees for county clerk is as follows:

"For performing the duties of clerk to the County Commissioners and attending to the business of the county such salary per annum to be paid by the county quarterly as the Commissioners of the county shall allow, not exceeding in any year the sum of Four Hundred Dollars."

The case of State vs. Silver, 9 Neb. 83, was a case where the Board of County Commissioners of Lancaster county obtained a writ of mandamus to compel the county clerk of that county to report certain fees including the sum of \$400 al-

lowed him as salary under the provisions of the above sections and the sum allowed for making tax list for the year 1870. After discussing the question of tax list the court in its opinion uses the following language:

"The defendant therefore is not required to report the amount paid out for preparing the tax list, the duplicate, but must report the item of \$400 paid him as salary."

TAX LIST.

In 1879 an act was passed repealing the act of 1877 allowing compensation for tax list on which the Supreme Court decided the case of State vs. Silver 9 Neb., 85 above cited.

From 1879 to 1887 there was no provision of the statute allowing the Clerk compensation for making tax list. In passing upon this question for making the tax list for the years 1882 and 1883 the Supreme Court in Heald vs. Polk County 46 Neb., 29 say:

"By Statute in force in 1883 County Clerks of Counties having less than 2500 inhabitants were required as part of the duties of their office to make out the tax list of such counties for said year and for this service such Clerks were not entitled to any extra compensation."

"Said Clerk duly filed a claim of \$200.04 against said County for making out the tax list of the county for said year which claim was duly audited by the County Board and paid to said County Clerk. In a suit by the County against the Clerk and the sureties of his official bond to recover this sum held (3) that the County Board in passing upon the claim filed against the County by the Clerk for making up the tax list exercises judicial functions and its decision in the premises not having been appealed from, were final."

This decision applies to tax lists made in the years 1886 and so much of the tax list of 1887 as may have been made before the act of 1887 went into force to-wit: July 1st, 1887.

By act of 1887, chapter 42, the legislature provided fees of county Clerks, including four cents per line for preparing the tax list with the following section in addition:

Section 2. All fees to be entered on fee book and accounted for, except fees for making tax list.

This act continued in force until July 5th, 1891, so that Clerks were not required to report fees for making the tax list while the act of 1887 was in force.

In the case of Richardson county vs. Musseman 25 Neb. 634 the court says: "Under the provisions of said chapter 42 the county Clerk is entitled to four cents per line for preparing the tax list but is not required to enter the same on his fee book."

The same is held in Radford vs. Dixon county 20, Neb., 113.

In 1891 the legislature amended section 2 above copied by striking out the words "except fees for making tax list."

In the case of state ex-rel. Franklin county vs. Vincent 46 Neb., 408 this question was discussed in an action to compel the county Clerk to pay over to the Treasurer the sum received by him for making the tax list for the year 1891 the same being in excess of fees allowed to be retained by him. It was claimed by the county Clerk that he had performed a large part of the work of making the tax list prior to the date upon which the law went into force and in passing upon this question the court says:

"It is clear that in no view of the case is the County entitled to recover the full amount paid to the respondent for the preparation of the tax list and in the absence of any admission or evidence from which to determine the amount thereof earned subsequent to July 4th. the writ must be denied."

The act of 1891 upon the question of tax lists is still in force and has not been changed. By the express provision of the statute there is no question but that the sums received for the tax list for the years 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895 must be entered on the fee book and accounted for to the County.

MAKING ASSESSORS' BOOKS.

By sections 45, 46, 47 and 48, of the act of 1879 to provide a system of revenue the county Clerks were required to make up the assessment books and no compensation was provided for them.

In 1883 section 48 was amended by adding thereto the following: "and for preparing assessment books the county Commissioners shall pay such sum as shall seem to them just and equitable."

The act requiring the county Clerk to pay into the county Treasurer the excess of fees received by him over \$150.00 and sums allowed for deputy was passed in 1877 and took effect January 1st, 1878.

In State vs. Silver 9 Neb. 89 the court says:

"The act making an allowance for preparing the duplicate and tax list being passed after that fixing the salary of Clerk appears to have been intended as compensation for extra labor." The same process of reasoning applies to making assessors' books, the law allowing compensation for it, being passed after the act requiring Clerk to account for excess of fees, and their being nothing the act allowing clerk compensation for making assessors' books requiring the same to be entered on fee book, in my opinion was intended.

Continued on 5th Page.

Thousands of Women SUFFER UNTOLD MISERIES.

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR, ACTS AS A SPECIFIC.

By Arousing to Healthy Action all her Organs.

It causes health to bloom, and joy to reign throughout the frame.

... It Never Fails to Regulate ...

"My wife has been under treatment of leading physicians three years, without benefit. After using three bottles of BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR she can do her own cooking, milking and washing."

N. S. BRYAN, Henderson, Ala.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Sold by druggists at \$1.00 per bottle.

BICYCLES

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bicycles at YOUR PRICE AND TERMS

Any of the leading makes furnished you upon easy payments at catalogue price as follows: Wheels costing \$50.00 and under will be delivered to you for \$10.00 cash and \$2.00 per month. Wheels costing over \$50.00 for \$15.00 cash and \$3.00 per month. WHEELS DELIVERED UPON RECEIPT OF THE FIRST PAYMENT.

Wheels Guaranteed to be NEW and First Class in all Respects or Money Refunded.

Decide upon make of wheel you desire and order by number from catalogue of that manufacturer. Can also furnish anything in the cycle line. Address,

A. D. REED NEW ERA BUILDING

Harrison St. & Blue Island Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

W.M. PIEPENSTOCK

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Harness

—AND—

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I use the best Oak Stock only, and guarantee all stock and work in the manufacture of my goods.

Fine Carriage Trimming a Specialty.

Bartlett & Heister

—DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF—

FURNITURE,

Mouldings, Curtains, Etc.

WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

MCKINLEY

Is the Peoples' Choice!

So it is with the

Water Tank

SOLD ONLY BY

M. P. SAVIDGE,

Who is also Dealer in

Pumps and Wind Mills.

AND PLUMBING FIXTURES

The most successful Hydraulic Well Sinker in North Nebraska

TURF EXCHANGE

KRUGER & MILDNER, Proprietors.

—DEALER IN CIGARS—

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS.

JUST THIS!

The City Bakery

Is the place to get

Fresh Bread, Cookies, Cakes and Pies

Here you will also find at all times a line of

Fresh Groceries, Canned Goods, etc., at prices corresponding with the times. Cigars and Tobaccos at very low prices.

AUGUST PIEPENSTOCK

Illinois Central R. R.

HOME-SEEKER'S EXCURSIONS

at the low rate of

ONE FARE for the round trip **PLUS \$2.00**

SOUTH

Home-seekers' excursions to all stations South of Cairo on the line of the Illinois Central and the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroads, except Memphis and New Orleans, from stations in Iowa, Aldon to Sioux City, inclusive, on June 8th and 22d, July 6th and 20th, from stations Iowa Falls to Cairo, inclusive, on June 9th and 23d, July 7th and 21st. For a copy of the Southern Home-seeker's Guide, describing the agricultural advantages of the country traversed by the above-mentioned roads, address at Manchester, Iowa, J. F. Merry, Assistant General Passenger Agent. For information in regard to the Railroad Lands in Southern Illinois and in the famous Yazoo Valley of Mississippi, address, at Chicago, E. P. Skene, Land Commissioner, I. C. R. R.

Tickets at the above rates on sale only on dates quoted. For further particulars apply to your local ticket agent, or address J. F. Merry, A. G. P. A., Manchester, Iowa.

William McKinley.

Agents wanted to sell the Life and Speeches of McKinley, with proceedings of St. Louis Convention, Platform of Party and other valuable information. 320 pages, with 20 full page illustrations. Price, cloth, \$1.00; half Morocco, \$1.50. Sixty Per Cent. Discount to Agents. Send 50 cents for Prospectus and full particulars and 25c to work at once. You can sell 20 copies in your town. Address, J. E. Ogilvie Publishing Company, 57 Rosestreet, New York.

L. S. WINSOR'S BLACKSMITH!

HORSE SHOEING

A specialty, and all work guaranteed to be first-class.

WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

Every Noxall Wool-face Collar Guaranteed.

Look for this Trade-Mark.

Wool

LEADERS AT CHICAGO

GOLD MEN WILL MAKE THE BEST FIGHT POSSIBLE.

Will Stay in the Convention Until the Close—16 to 1 Plan Is a Certainty—The Question of a Candidate in Doubt—Bland is Unquestionably in the Lead, with Boies a Close Second—Other Items.

The Democratic Convention.

CHICAGO, July 6: Only a few hours remain before the Democratic national convention will be called to order. The week opened auspiciously in point of weather. A cool breeze blew from the lake and thin clouds tempered the sun's rays.

Not Likely to Bolt.

The program of the gold men has begun to assume shape, though not yet entirely agreed on; nor has it been submitted to the very few anti-silver leaders. It is understood, as the matter stands, that the course is not to walk out of the convention, but to remain until the close.

Lake Steamer Burns.

OSWEGO, N. Y.: The steamer Samuel N. Hodge of Buffalo, bound from Cleveland to Prescott with 600 tons of wire, caught fire in the middle of Lake Ontario.

Speaks Ill of the Dead.

NEW YORK: A dispatch to the World from Havana says that General Bradley T. Johnson, commenting on the news of the death of Harriet Beecher Stowe, said: "I am glad of it. Although there was much truth in what she wrote, there was much that was false, for instance, while it is true that there were isolated cases of ill-treatment of slaves, it is not true that such treatment was general throughout the south."

Three Bold Robbers in Chicago.

CHICAGO: Three robbers entered the Canal street depot of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad, situated in the heart of the city, and while one of them guarded the ticket agent with a revolver the others carried off all the money in sight.

Scored Uncle Sam.

LONDON: A dispatch from Madrid to the Daily Mail says that in the Spanish senate Generals Calleja and Pando were very bitter in their expressions against the United States. The former gentleman declared that the conduct of the United States in protecting the Cuban rebels was most treacherous.

Brazil Desires Reciprocity.

RIO JANEIRO: Brazilian commercial circles are not favorable to a treaty of commerce with Argentina, not regarding the advantages to be obtained as sufficient importance. Purely Brazilian firms are favorable to a renewal of the treaty of reciprocity with the United States.

Texas Judge Lands in Prison.

DALLAS, Texas: The federal grand jury in this city, which adjourned a few days since, returned an indictment against City Judge Marshall T. Smith of Fort Worth, charging him with forging the names of pensioners to documents on which he collected the money.

Seize Stolen Seal Skins.

VICTORIA, B. C.: The steamer Topoka has arrived from the north bringing details of the first seal seizure of the season. Officers of the Rush boarded the sealing schooner Sitka of Yakutat and confiscated fifteen skins for failure to procure a special license tag.

Servia and Montenegro Allied.

LONDON: A Vienna dispatch to the Chronicle says that an agreement has been concluded between Servia and Montenegro, providing for common action against Turkey and Austria in regard to all national and religious questions.

Spain Ready to Oblige England.

HAVANA: At the request of English Consul, the Queen Regent has pardoned an English subject named Luis Marzaron, an insurgent who was sentenced to be shot at Matanzas.

Weyler Closes Three Ports.

HAVANA: The export of bananas from Gibra, Nuevitas and Obispo has been prohibited on the ground that the steamers engaged in the trade bring supplies to the insurgents.

Less Wool From Australia.

SYDNEY, N. S. W.: The wool season will open here Sept. 15, and it is estimated that the New South Wales clip of 1895-96 will show a decrease of 180,000 bales.

Explosion in German Arsenal.

METZ: Fire in the arsenal near Fort Metz caused a partial explosion which killed several persons and seriously injured many.

Made Ill by German Pork.

NEW YORK: A cable from Berlin to the Journal says that the One Hundred and Fourth Infantry, quartered in the barracks at Chemnitz, are suffering greatly from a sickness. They were made ill by eating German pork.

Bradstreet's Review.

NEW YORK: Bradstreet's says: General trade in both commercial and industrial lines is duller, but the falling off is in part the usual midsummer dullness. Comparatively few changes are noted, but most of them are decreases in either price or demand. Quotations for wheat, Indian corn, cotton, oats, iron and steel are lower. Sugar has reacted after the decline last week; leather remains conspicuously firm, with shoefactories busily employed, and petroleum and anthracite coal are higher.

Bid Defiance to the Strikers.

BAY CITY, Mich.: A strike took place at the extensive ship building plant of F. W. Wheeler & Co. in West Bay City, lately. Eight hundred men walked out of the yard because the company had refused to discharge one man who had declined to join the boilermakers' and shipbuilders' union, of which the strikers are members. The company says the men will never have their request complied with, and the strikers say they will never go back unless the man is removed.

Postmaster Is in Hot Water.

WASHINGTON: The recent summary removal of Postmaster Samuel A. Lanning at Bridgeton, N. J., for violating the federal civil service laws will be followed immediately by criminal prosecution. The removal was the outcome of a joint investigation made by the Postoffice Department and the Civil Service Commission. It was alleged that Postmaster Lanning gave secret information on a civil service examination to a competitor for a place in the postoffice and that in response to his solicitations, several letter carriers made contributions in the postoffice building for political purposes during the campaign of 1894-95.

Was Gould's Wife.

TENNESSEE: The supreme court of New York, Commissioner John E. Kelly and M. E. Smith, heard the testimony of Rev. Nathaniel Leighton and his daughter here in the Sarah Ann Angell case, in which she sues for her dower rights in the Gould millions.

Great Crowd in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va.: Never before in its history has Richmond seen such a crowd as that assembled on the 2nd to witness the laying of the corner stone of the monument to Jeff Davis by the United Confederate Veterans. The latter here number 12,000, besides thousands of others.

Disorder Rampant in China.

ST. PETERSBURG: Advice received here from Shanghai show that disorders are rampant in different parts of China. The Mussulman rebellion in the north-western district of Kan-Su has reached the greatest proportions. Famine and the plague are also reported to be raging in the southern provinces of China. The secret societies in the country are again inciting the natives against the Europeans.

Ball Grazes His Head.

SAN FRANCISCO: Miss Lillian Ashley of Boston, whose case against "Lucky" Baldwin for seduction under promise of marriage has been on file for several weeks, here created a sensation in the court room by walking over to Baldwin and drawing a revolver and firing at his head. A bystander knocked the weapon aside, so the ball merely grazed his scalp. It is believed the woman's mind is unbalanced.

Never Be Found Alive.

WILKESBARRE, Pa.: There is practically no change in the situation at the Twin shaft at Pittston. The removal of the debris is progressing very slowly. It is almost an assured fact that the entombed men will never be found alive.

Threw Himself Into the River.

CENTRALIA, Wis.: Mrs. Doris E. Nelson committed suicide by jumping into the Wisconsin River. She conducted a millinery establishment in this city. She leaves a husband and three children.

MARKETS.

Table with market prices for Sioux City, Chicago, South Omaha, Kansas City, and Minneapolis. Columns include commodity names and prices per unit.

Bloodshed in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O.: The strike at the Brown Hoisting Company's works has reached a point where the authorities as well as the strikers are in no mood for trifling. When the non-union men left the works at 5 o'clock the evening of the 2d there was rioting. Two hundred and fifty policemen emerged from the gates guarding fifty-three workmen. A large moving van made its appearance armed with strikers and with it a small wagon laden with empty beer bottles. The police suspected that the bottles were intended as missiles and compelled the driver of the wagon to turn back. An effort was made to drive the van through the guard of police. The officers dragged to the ground the driver, Fred W. Hearn, and the man on the seat beside him, W. J. O'Neil. These men resisted and the police used their clubs on them. O'Neil's ankle was broken. The strikers in the van jumped out of the police charged the crowd, using their clubs on all the heads within reach.

Meanwhile a tragedy had taken place at the Brown works. Albert G. Saunders, a young student at the Case School of Applied Science, has been working for the Brown company during the vacation for the practical knowledge it would give him. He did not leave with the non-union men under police guard, but mounted his bicycle and sought to reach home alone. A knot of strikers saw him and shouted to him to stop. He did not obey and they began to throw stones and bricks at him. A brick struck him on the head and knocked him off his wheel. Raising to his knees he drew his revolver and sped across a vacant lot toward his home. He did not leave with the non-union men under police guard, but mounted his bicycle and sought to reach home alone. A knot of strikers saw him and shouted to him to stop. He did not obey and they began to throw stones and bricks at him. A brick struck him on the head and knocked him off his wheel. Raising to his knees he drew his revolver and sped across a vacant lot toward his home. He did not leave with the non-union men under police guard, but mounted his bicycle and sought to reach home alone. A knot of strikers saw him and shouted to him to stop. He did not obey and they began to throw stones and bricks at him. A brick struck him on the head and knocked him off his wheel. Raising to his knees he drew his revolver and sped across a vacant lot toward his home.

OF A GREAT STATE

NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF NEBRASKA.

Conductor on a Burlington Freight

Had a Close Call from Death by a Bullet Fired at Him by a Tramp—Other Items.

Assaulted by a Tramp.

An unknown tramp attempted to shoot Conductor Feltner, of a Burlington freight, near Pacific Junction. The tramp had boarded the train and when the conductor came forward he ordered him off. The tramp replied with curses that he would not do it. Feltner got down to the tramp and in the fight that ensued the tramp was thrown off. The train was not going and stood upon as the tramp regained his feet he drew a revolver and fired three shots directed at the conductor. The killing of the train probably saved the conductor's life. One shot came dangerously close.

CROPS IN SPLENDID CONDITION

Wheat and Rye Harvest Giving Satisfaction in All Sections.

Stromburg, July 2: The wheat and rye harvest is on in this section and is turning out good. A large acreage of corn has already been laid by. All kinds of crops never looked better at this time of the year. Most of the corn is about ten days ahead of what it was last year at this time.

Osceola: There was very heavy rain,

thunder and lightning around Osceola last night. Lightning struck the residence of D. C. Burns, tearing off some of the boards, but the damage is slight. Fremont: This afternoon was one of the hottest of the season. At 2:30 the mercury reached 91 degrees in the shade and the damp, moist atmosphere made it very uncomfortable.

Wannaeta: There seems to be no end to

the rain that almost daily deluges this county. Last night rain fell in torrents for over an hour, soaking the ground to a great depth than for years past. Corn is larger than ever before in the history of this country. Since then he has been subject to fits, and it is said he is likely to die at any time.

Draper Fined for Assault.

The trial of Dan Draper, charged with assaulting L. C. W. Murray in the postoffice at Maynard on June 6, occurred at Plattsmouth. According to the testimony of the six witnesses, Murray and Draper were talking about the respective accounts each held against the other, when Draper's son, Dan, remarked that Murray had been paid all that was due him. In the argument the lie was passed and Dan Draper jumped on Murray and struck him several severe blows, one of which knocked his head through a glass door—the broken glass cutting his lip nearly off, gashing his nose, cheek, ears and forehead. He was then knocked down and kicked and struck in the ribs, one of which was broken and another split. The testimony was conclusive and Draper was fined \$25 and costs.

Supposed to Have Been Drowned.

The 19-year-old son of Asa Sleeth, Methodist Episcopal presiding elder of the Beatonsville circuit, is supposed to have been drowned in the river. He hired a boat the other night and rowed up the river. His father, becoming uneasy about him later in the evening, instituted a search, assisted by a number of men in boats, one of whom about midnight found the boat used by the boy half a mile above the city floating bottom upward. The rising river, caused by the unprecedented rain, prevented any satisfactory search for the body being made, although large numbers of men dragged the river.

Afraid of Unsafe Walls.

At the regular meeting of the Fremont city council the other night, Martin Brooks, who owns the block across the alley from the south wall of the building on Broad Street, which was condemned by the chief of the fire department as unsafe, laid a communication before the council asking that some action be taken toward repairing it or tearing it down. The city attorney was instructed to present an ordinance providing for the repair of unsafe buildings.

School Teacher Injured.

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OF A GREAT STATE

NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF NEBRASKA.

Conductor on a Burlington Freight

Had a Close Call from Death by a Bullet Fired at Him by a Tramp—Other Items.

Assaulted by a Tramp.

An unknown tramp attempted to shoot Conductor Feltner, of a Burlington freight, near Pacific Junction. The tramp had boarded the train and when the conductor came forward he ordered him off. The tramp replied with curses that he would not do it. Feltner got down to the tramp and in the fight that ensued the tramp was thrown off. The train was not going and stood upon as the tramp regained his feet he drew a revolver and fired three shots directed at the conductor. The killing of the train probably saved the conductor's life. One shot came dangerously close.

CROPS IN SPLENDID CONDITION

Wheat and Rye Harvest Giving Satisfaction in All Sections.

Stromburg, July 2: The wheat and rye harvest is on in this section and is turning out good. A large acreage of corn has already been laid by. All kinds of crops never looked better at this time of the year. Most of the corn is about ten days ahead of what it was last year at this time.

Osceola: There was very heavy rain,

thunder and lightning around Osceola last night. Lightning struck the residence of D. C. Burns, tearing off some of the boards, but the damage is slight. Fremont: This afternoon was one of the hottest of the season. At 2:30 the mercury reached 91 degrees in the shade and the damp, moist atmosphere made it very uncomfortable.

Wannaeta: There seems to be no end to

the rain that almost daily deluges this county. Last night rain fell in torrents for over an hour, soaking the ground to a great depth than for years past. Corn is larger than ever before in the history of this country. Since then he has been subject to fits, and it is said he is likely to die at any time.

Draper Fined for Assault.

The trial of Dan Draper, charged with assaulting L. C. W. Murray in the postoffice at Maynard on June 6, occurred at Plattsmouth. According to the testimony of the six witnesses, Murray and Draper were talking about the respective accounts each held against the other, when Draper's son, Dan, remarked that Murray had been paid all that was due him. In the argument the lie was passed and Dan Draper jumped on Murray and struck him several severe blows, one of which knocked his head through a glass door—the broken glass cutting his lip nearly off, gashing his nose, cheek, ears and forehead. He was then knocked down and kicked and struck in the ribs, one of which was broken and another split. The testimony was conclusive and Draper was fined \$25 and costs.

Supposed to Have Been Drowned.

The 19-year-old son of Asa Sleeth, Methodist Episcopal presiding elder of the Beatonsville circuit, is supposed to have been drowned in the river. He hired a boat the other night and rowed up the river. His father, becoming uneasy about him later in the evening, instituted a search, assisted by a number of men in boats, one of whom about midnight found the boat used by the boy half a mile above the city floating bottom upward. The rising river, caused by the unprecedented rain, prevented any satisfactory search for the body being made, although large numbers of men dragged the river.

Afraid of Unsafe Walls.

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BIG LAWSUIT WILL FOLLOW.

Action of the Crawford School Board Creates Comment.

The annual meeting of the Crawford school district, held the other night, presented an exceptional state of affairs. Owing to deaths and resignations only one member of the old board retains his seat on the new board, and five new members were elected. During the past year the school has been under the charge of Prof. Leetham, as principal, with Miss Buncher as assistant principal, and four teachers under them. The retiring board some time ago appointed teachers for the ensuing year, giving Miss Buncher the principalship, and leaving Prof. Leetham out. Contracts were executed with the new teachers. Prof. Leetham remained there and was in evidence at the meeting, where the main issue presented was his reinstatement as principal. His friends were not in force, and as Miss Buncher is on a visit to the east her interests were not so well represented. The attempted reinstatement of Leetham at this stage will do doubt bring on a keenly contested lawsuit. The principal, and, in fact, only objection urged against Miss Buncher was that she is a woman and the strangest part of the matter is that the majority of the electors present were women, who went almost solid for the men, who cried "Down with the women," Prof. Leetham an able and efficient teacher, and did good work in the school last year, but his contract expired and Miss Buncher was simply promoted to the vacancy, without having made application therefor.

REMEMBERED A LIFE CONVICT

W. H. Henry of Chase County a Free Man.

It has been a long established custom for the Governor of Nebraska to pardon from the penitentiary on the Fourth of July some convicted criminals in favor of portment and surrounding circumstances warrant executive clemency. Saturday Governor Holcomb named the lucky man. He is W. H. Henry, who was sentenced to life imprisonment for murder in the second degree from Chase County. He was received at the penitentiary July 2, 1889. Affidavits of the warden and prison physician have been filed with the Governor to the effect that Henry is a sick man and cannot long survive. Some time ago he was struck on the head by a fellow convict with a file. Since then he has been subject to fits, and it is said he is likely to die at any time.

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A STATE CONVENTION

REPUBLICANS NAME NOMINEES FOR STATE OFFICES.

"Jack" MacColl for Governor on the Fifth Ballot—Orlando Taft for Lieutenant Governor—The St. Louis Platform Indorsed.

Republican State Convention.

Governor....."Jack" MacColl
Lieutenant Governor.....Orlando Taft
Secretary of State.....J. A. Piper
Auditor.....L. Webster of Doug
Attorney General.....A. S. Churchill
The Republican State Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock a. m. at Lincoln on Wednesday, July 1.

Dr. G. W. Collins of Falls City was

made temporary chairman.
H. M. Bushnell named H. M. Wells, of Saline, L. D. Richards proposed F. A. Hickok, of Dodge, and J. W. McFarland did a like office for John Kuhn, of Douglas, for secretaries. They were elected. A delegate from Thayer county proposed the appointment of a committee of five on credentials.

It was stated by the chairman there

was a dispute over the delegation from Thurston county. The state central committee recommended the seating of the Peebles delegation. The list as presented by the state central committee, except as to Thurston county, was adopted. The temporary organization was made permanent.

The chairman appointed as members

of the credentials committee Nye of Pawnee, C. H. Gere of Lancaster, G. W. Covell of Douglas, L. D. Richards of Dodge, and A. R. Kem of Pawnee. Charles Miller, of Fillmore, proposed that a committee on resolutions be appointed, to which all resolutions are to be referred without debating or reading them. Adopted without objection.

The chairman named as members



Homemade Potato Sprayer.
The sprayer illustrated herewith is inexpensive and easily made. First, a heavy iron rod about 1 1/4 inches thick and 6 1/2 feet long must be procured for an axle. This may be taken from an old grain drill, or elsewhere, and adapted to the present use. For wheels, take those of the hay-rake, as a high wheel makes the flow stronger. The shafts should be about eight feet long. They are bolted to the axle, five feet apart, and fastened securely, that the rod may not turn. Two pieces of wood, three by three inches and three and one-half feet long, are bolted across the shafts 12 or 15 inches apart, one of them being placed a trifle back of the axle, and the other farther in front of it. The singletree is attached to a third crosspiece farther forward. Two more pieces, two by six inches and two feet long, are bolted edge-wise across the 3x3-inch pieces, two feet apart. These pieces are hollowed out at the top so that a barrel will rest on them securely. Two stopcocks are inserted into the barrel opposite the bung, and two pieces of hose six feet long, terminating in a fine spray nozzle, attached to them. The bung-hole is turned upward and a funnel used in filling it. The horse walks between the rows of potatoes, the man following and holding a nozzle in each hand above the row, on either side. When turning at the end of a row, the hose may be laid across the barrel to stop the flow. The pressure of the liquid in the barrel, if well elevated, is sufficient to produce a steady flow, and the jolting of the machine will keep the

Paris green in solution. With a sprayer of this kind one person can easily spray ten acres of potatoes in a day.—*Agriculturist.*

Feeding Bran in Summer.
Cows at pasture are greatly helped by feeding a bran mash morning and night when giving milk. Good as grass is it does not furnish the full proportion of nitrogenous and mineral substance that the cow requires to give the largest quantity of milk, and bran is a better food for this than is grain or grain meal. Cows that will not eat corn meal when at pasture will eat and relish a bran mash made with water heated to blood temperature.

Dairy Notes.
The cow should have all the food that she will assimilate.
A cow that is heated and worried will not milk well and her milk will not make good butter.
You cannot feed a scrub calf into a good one, but you can easily stint a well-bred calf into a scrub.
It is no use to say that dairymen do not pay, for it does pay those who know how to conduct the business.
The dairymen should not only breed up his cows, but by proper course of fertilization increase the bearing capacity of the soil.
The latest thing for the deception of the dairy farmer is a bogus cottonseed meal. It has been analyzed and detected by two of the experiment stations.
Cows drink from four to five gallons of water daily on the average. This should be as free from all impurities or surface drainage as the water used in the family.
Not every farmer can feed his cows a wild tallow, because it is sometimes too costly to be available; but whatever the feed there should be plenty of it, and it should be accompanied by plenty of water.

By Products of the Dairy.
Almost all great manufacturing enterprises now derive a great part of their profits from the careful saving

and use of by products that were formerly wasted. It is much the same with the dairy. There is no large margin of profit in making butter and cheese at present prices, and the question how to dispose of the by products left after these are made usually decides whether the result shall be on the loss or on the profit side. Making curd cheese without rennet from the skim milk is a profitable way to use it where a near market can be had for it. Almost every city or village would dispose of a large quantity every day if it were placed on market. Besides this, feeding skim milk to fowls, pigs and to the cows are good ways to dispose of it. Which will be most profitable must depend on circumstances.

Removing Foul Seeds from Grain.
As long as it remains true that as a man sows, so shall he reap, it behooves him to get all foul weed seed out of his seed grain. Some practice "swimming" it out, but the heaviest seeds

will not float—only the seed pods of weeds and the lighter stuff. Better sift the wild seed out, and the illustration shows how to do it easily and quickly. Removable wire mesh bottoms may be used and thus a choice made in the size of mesh to use with any particular grain or beans, peas, etc. It will pay to use a mesh coarse enough to permit all small and inferior kernels of grain to fall through with the weed seed. Then only the best and most vigorous kernels will be sowed. Such selection of the best seed year after year will bring up the quality of the grain wonderfully.—*Farm and Home.*

Selling Young Pigs.
There is always profit in breeding pigs, providing the breeder is not too greedy, and is willing to sell his stock at reasonable rates. Live and live should always be the rule. In nothing is this more true than in the breeding and sale of stock. It is very easy to get a surplus of stock greater than can be either kept or fattened with profit. As the pigs grow older it costs more to produce a pound additional growth, and what is worse, this extra weight is not worth so much per pound as is that of the smaller pig. The sow pigs may be worth more as they grow older if set to breeding, but the farmer who breeds pigs largely to sell will young does not wait for the sows to get to breeding age before disposing of them. If he leaves some of the profit to the purchaser of his stock, as every stock seller ought to do. If no one did this the race of buyers would quickly run out, and then the grower of young pigs would be worse off than ever.

Select the Best.
Did you ever notice that certain hens in the flock always seemed more alert and active than others? See how perhaps half a dozen out of thirty or forty are always running around, singing, pecking their heads up in a "Don't you see I'm a rustler" kind of way, and doing more work in an hour than the rest of the flock in four. Take care of these. Separate them from the rest of the flock. Look after them with great care, and by breeding them carefully to choice males, you can raise up a strain of fowls that will be phenomenal layers. Now don't sneer at this idea. It is a fact and one that is worthy of your looking into.

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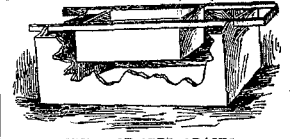
Fences Around Gardens.
There should be no fences, except those put up for temporary protection, and that can be easily taken down around the garden. If a permanent fence is built it is always in the way, and becomes a harbor for weeds, which will grow at all the more luxuriantly because the garden is rich. Neither should fruit trees be planted around the garden for like reason. The fruit garden ought to be by itself, and on the farm it is better to grow all the tree fruits in the main orchard, that can then be fenced in and used as a pasture for pigs.

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THE FREE COINAGE HOLD UP.



This bandit may not intend to shoot but he certainly has dangerous weapons and while they are pointed at our capitalists our industries will make but slow and uncertain progress. But little new capital will be invested in industries until it is practically certain that such investments are safe and that they will not suddenly lose half their value by being measured in 50 cent dollars. Remove all doubts as to the standard of value for the next ten years and our own capital will come out of its hiding places; foreign capital will rush to this country; old factories and mills will become active; new enterprises will be undertaken; thousands, now idle, will find employment; farmers will find markets for their products; merchants will have use for their old, and perhaps new, clerks; in short, "times will be good." Never was there more capital in Europe ready for investment at very low rates of interest. Harvests are promising and all conditions are favorable for prosperity except one—the 10 to 1 threat aimed at capitalists.

SOME SIXTEEN TO ONE LOGIC.

Mexico has free silver. The Mexican people are very poor. Therefore, we want free silver.
Wages in this country are too low. Wages are higher here and in all the gold standard countries than in China, India and other silver using nations. Therefore, we want free silver.
We believe in the double standard under which both metals will be used to measure values. Free coinage at 16 to 1 will drive out all our gold and put our currency on the silver basis. Therefore, we want free silver.
We favor an honest dollar which shall be just to all the people. The adoption of the silver standard will enable debtors to repudiate one-half of their obligations. Therefore, we want free silver.

Gold dollars are too scarce and dear to serve as money of the people. Under free coinage a silver dollar will always be worth just as much as a gold dollar. Therefore, we want free silver.
The government can make 50 cents worth of metal worth 100 cents in gold by stamping it "one dollar." Under free coinage such a dollar would buy only half as much goods as a gold dollar—that is, it would be worth only half as much. Therefore, we want free silver.
The prosperity of the American people depends on the amount of wealth produced and the fairness with which it is distributed among the producers. Measuring products in silver instead of gold would neither create any more wealth nor distribute it more justly. Therefore, we want free silver.

The country is suffering because there is not half enough money to do business with. As soon as a free coinage law is passed our \$600,000,000 in gold will all be withdrawn, and we shall lose all that amount from circulation. Therefore, we want free silver.
There is something wrong with the country somehow, though we don't know what it is nor how to cure it. But everything will come all right if a lot of cheap money agitators are elected to Congress, so now and everlastingly we want free silver.—*Whidden Graham.*

How It Looks Abroad.

Hamblen & Co. of Baltimore, in their weekly letter of May 30, offer the following explanation of why capital is being withdrawn from business enterprises:
"Let us put ourselves in the place of our European creditors and consider if we would not act as they have acted. Would we buy British securities or invest in British industries and enterprises if we thought there was danger of our being paid in currency worth only half as much as the money which we loaned? Suppose our financial journals and newspapers generally should daily warn us against investing our money in England and intimate that we run a great risk of getting back only 50 cents for every dollar already so invested, would we not only not buy British securities, but would we not, before the threatened disaster came, draw home every dollar we could obtain? This is what Europe has been doing in regard to the United States for five years past.
"Ever since the passage of the Sherman silver act of 1890 Europe has foreseen the danger, sold our securities and withdrawn capital from this country. This has resulted in our paying off hundreds of millions of dollars of what we owe Europe, and we are at least to this extent the gainer. But we cannot afford to be independent of the European markets and European capital, and we cannot enjoy full prosperity until we satisfy other countries—that we are fully convinced of—that free silver coinage is a dead issue, and that every dollar of our currency and every obligation will be maintained on a parity with gold."

Largely a Question of Freight.
The principal reason why the highly civilized and commercial nations have gradually abandoned silver and adopted the gold standard is that value for value silver is 30 times as heavy as gold. So that if the cheaper metal were used to settle balances in trading

between two countries or between distant points of the same country it would cost 30 times more to transfer it than if payment was made in gold. The foolish idea that business men have conspired to discredit the white metal in order to increase the value of gold is merely a cheap money delusion. Merchants and bankers are interested in having the best possible material for use in measuring values and making exchanges, and the fact that in millions of transactions the handling of money the greater weight of silver meant a larger cost of transporting it was of itself a sufficient reason why gold should be preferred.
Left to themselves, men always choose the easiest known method of doing anything. Since it is far easier to use a substance having great value in small bulk than one 30 or 40 times heavier, it is only natural that, whenever it is possible to secure sufficient gold that metal should be used instead of silver. Wood is now generally used instead of steel for bicycle rims because it is lighter. Steelies who should claim that the wood conspirators had demoralized steel rims would be laughed at. Yet their arguments would be just as sound as those of the silverites.

What Do They Care for Experience.
To open the floodgates and permit the world's volume of silver to flow to our mints to be coined at 16 to 1 in the hope and belief that the market value of silver would be thereby advanced to \$1.20 an ounce seems to me to be a dream so extravagant as to be beyond the possibility of realization. If free coinage by this country alone would not only arrest the decline of silver, but restore its market value, why is it that such a result has not been attained in the countries where free coinage is permitted? The mints of Japan, Mexico and several of the countries of South America—Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador—are to-day open to the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver; yet in no single instance can it be shown that the bullion value of silver has been kept at parity with its coinage value. More than this, no nation on the globe to-day has its mints open to the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver that is not confessedly on a silver basis with gold at a premium. What reason have we, therefore, as a nation to expect any different results if we should venture on such an experiment? From reason and experience I am forced to the conclusion that to open our mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without the co-operation of the leading commercial nations of Europe would quickly plunge the nation to a silver basis and create such a disturbance in our monetary system as to involve its total destruction.—*Hon. J. C. Burrows.*

Willing to Correct Mistakes.
About the only argument the free silver papers offer in advocating the issue of fiat money is that Secretary Carlisle and the Courier-Journal have changed their views on the money question. To their credit, be it said, the Courier-Journal and Secretary Carlisle argue the question.—*Lexington (Ky.) Sun.*

What Debts Are Paid With.
Our Populists brethren say there isn't gold enough in existence to pay what we owe. We don't pay debts with gold. We use gold as a measure of services, and we pay debts with our cotton and our wheat and our corn and our cattle and our manufactured products.—*Belton (Texas) Journal.*

All Kinds of Reasons.
Not only does every consideration of honor and patriotism command us to stand for sound currency, but considerations of expediency as well. There is a probable presidency in sound currency. There is nothing but disaster in free silver.—*Litex Observer.*

Workingman's Simple Question.
Sooner or later, and probably very soon, our workingmen will put to both parties this question: "Do you intend to refuse to use the best dollar there is, which is the gold dollar, and compel us by legal tender laws to take for our labor an inferior dollar?"

FANCIES OF FASHION.

GREAT VARIETY IN THE STYLES FOR THIS SEASON.

No Very Startling Shadows Being Cast by Coming Styles—Autumn Fashions Will Not Show Many Decided Changes from Last Season.

Gotham Fashion Gossip.
New York correspondence.

COMING fashions are not casting any very startling shadows before them, and there is now small reason to believe that autumn's styles will show many decided changes from those of last season. But even if there are several complete turn-about there is no need for the average woman who dresses well to worry. She always regards new fashions as of value as expedients, and not a bit as arbitrary guides. She is much more likely to wear a skirt split in the front to show an under petticoat, because she has enough of two materials for a dress, but not enough of either one, than she is to cut her dress that way because it's the style. If she has a velvet coat made with a stunning loose front of fluffy stuff it is probably because the coat, when worn with the skirt of some one of her house dresses, makes a street dress, and because the fluffy front is the same one she uses with a third gown, and because she only had enough material to make just a coat, anyhow. All this influenced

the possibilities of renewing that the newer style suggests. Three narrow ruffles trimmed the foot of the black silk skirt sketched for the new illustration, and worn with it was a very handsome jacket bodice of Persian silk. The latter's fronts opened over a fitted vest of white faille embroidered with heavy white silk and were adorned with large black velvet rosettes, the upper ones joined with a



CAN FACE HER MIRROR CONTENTEDLY.
her more in taking advantage of the style for coats, than did the fact that coats were quite the go.

She has the lining to her skirt made separate like a petticoat, taking advantage of the fashion that says to do so, because then the same petticoat does for two or three dresses; and she resorts to these tricks with her very best dresses, which seems to indicate an extravagant outlay. Even in such a dress as the one shown in the above small picture this petticoat trick can be worked for its full value. This dress is of rose pink faille, and its petticoat lining should be black, when it can be also worn with any other dress, being especially suitable for an organdie. This skirt is trimmed with applied white lace, and the bodice has a yoke of black chiffon, V shaped in back and square in front, which is bordered with a bias of black satin covered with black chiffon. A black satin belt comes up high on the right side, points up to the opposite side in front, and is trimmed with jeweled buttons and a buckle to match that fastens two long sash ends. The sleeves are of guipure, and have guipure epaulettes and black chiffon puffs.

This same average woman, too, when she has her new dress made with ruffling about the foot, doesn't do it because skirts trimmed at the foot are more fashionable and newer than plain ones, but because the latest dress isn't a brand new one, but is an old one that shows wear about the edge of the skirt, and so must be reinforced with trimming. The regret that most of us feel over the fact that plain skirts are no longer the most swagger thing is compensated in some degree



IN BLACK OF DRESSY.

though you have to do your own cutting, but that is worth while, as a yard of double width will make a pair of really big folding veils, and a pair of little strips to draw loosely without folds over a theater bonnet. Chiffon sold by the yard and other kinds of silks can often be utilized, and black silk net, very fine, is a most substantial and handsome veiling. Of course the saving effected by purchasing in this way brings one drawback, and that is that such veils must be hemmed, but this hardly counts with one who is sincerely desirous of being economical.
A beautiful summer dress of pale blue and green mousseline de sole appears in the concluding picture, the skirt being plain in the original, while the bodice was richly trimmed with applique embroidery and had a plastron of pale blue chiffon over suitable silk lining. The pretty collar was composed of mousseline de sole embroidered in different colors, and a green bow was put over the bodice fastening. Pale green could be employed in the plastron, if it were preferred.
Laws are within everyone's reach, and summer dresses from them are the daintiest things imaginable. They are made in a flutter of frills, each little frill edged with row on row of baby ribbon, the ribbon following the colors in the spreading, spray pattern of the material. A very striking effect is shown in an easily copied imported afternoon dress. It was black lawn sprayed with forget-me-not blue flowers and with delicate pink. The pink was an uncertain shade that lent itself to mauve trimming. Delicate green stems and leaves completed the spray. Copyright, 1896.

strap, rhinestone ornaments appearing in the center. White silk lined the loose fronts and ripple basque and gave the collar. The jabot and ruffles at wrists were embroidered white chiffon.

The past few months have seen what is almost a revolution in silks, in which the crushed designs with shadowy outlines that were so pretty just a little while ago have suffered a great loss of favor. The worst of it is that many women have bought sunshades of these indistinct cashmere and chrysanthe-



A RESULT OF BRAID'S RECALL.

um colorings, and now they are deemed anything but pretty. It is only another lesson, reading thus: If you have to consider money, never go in for a fashion that bursts out madly, especially in color. Soft, solid colors are the right thing, always have been and always will be. Take a hint; soft silks of the surah surface type are to be in again soon, and if you are buying taffeta, do so only because it is an unmitigable bargain.

A bodice is shown in the third picture that will appeal at once to the woman whose search is constant for new styles that can be copied from old stuffs; and it should be quite as attractive to her whose plan takes in all new materials. As sketched this plain skirt was black satin, and the jacket bodice was black broadcloth silk. It looked invisibly in front, had a crossed vest and was garnished with plentings of mousseline de sole. The same garniture appeared on sleeves and collar.

Braidings for a time threatened to go out of style altogether, and were used less and less, but some very swagger gowns, braided in frogs and military designs, are now shown, fitting, of course, with riding habit and military precision. Then the recent tendency to trim skirts a bit about the foot brings braid into employment there, so, altogether, it is quite safe from banishment. In today's fourth pictured dress the skirt's liberal braiding is harmoniously echoed upon the bodice. The latter has a full basque in back only, a yoke with vest of satin and novel sleeves that terminate in Charles IX. cuffs.

Illusion by the yard is often very much less expensive than veiling.



IN DELICATE BLUE AND GREEN.

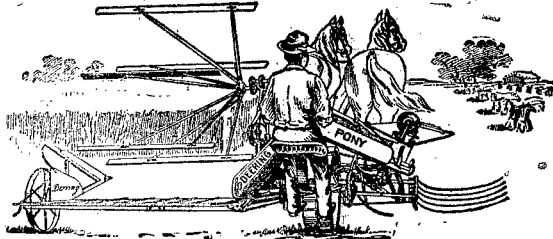
though you have to do your own cutting, but that is worth while, as a yard of double width will make a pair of really big folding veils, and a pair of little strips to draw loosely without folds over a theater bonnet. Chiffon sold by the yard and other kinds of silks can often be utilized, and black silk net, very fine, is a most substantial and handsome veiling. Of course the saving effected by purchasing in this way brings one drawback, and that is that such veils must be hemmed, but this hardly counts with one who is sincerely desirous of being economical.
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Carrots for sufferers from asthma.

Tower & Benshoof

The Bargain Center for

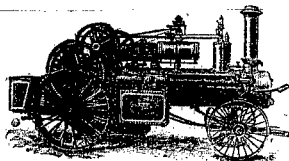
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We are sole agents for the Birdsell Wagons and Columbus Buggies. South of Railroad Track.



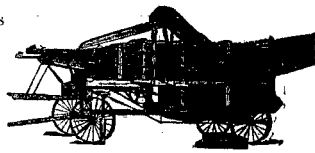
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FOUNDRY AND MANFG. CO.,
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J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.

Engines and Separators for Sale and Trade.

Engines Repaired and all kinds of Threshing Supplies Constantly on hand.

Second-hand Engines and Separators for Sale.



L. F. HOLTZ,

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Merchant Tailor!

An Elegant line of Seasonable Goods to Select from.

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ROE & FORTNER, Prop's.

New brick west of the State Bank of Wayne on Second Street.

First-Class Meats Kept Constantly on Hand.

Fish and Poultry in Season. Also Dealers in Hides and Furs.

L. O. MEHUS,

Successor to Olof Stone.

New Sullings
Constantly Arriving

Merchant Tailor!

Workmanship First-class and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Commissioners' Proceedings.

July 7, 1896.
Board met pursuant to adjournment, all members present.

The following proceedings were had and done to-wit:

On motion it is ordered that the following correction be made in the findings of the county board on the investigation of the county clerks office for the years 1892 and 1893 recorded on page 50 of the Commissioner's record as follows:

For warrants issued by county board to read \$1096.34 in place of \$1097.24; the total receipts of the office for 1892 to read \$4067.77 in place of \$4068.67 and the total receipts for the term of 1892 and 1893 to read \$7600.33, the error having occurred in deducting \$19.00 in place of \$19.90, which was allowed to Cherry for making assessors books in 1895, carried.

In the matter of the investigation of the clerk's office the board made the following findings:

CHARLES JOHNSON, 1886-1887.

Total receipts for the year 1886 \$2528 31

Items not to be accounted for:

Final proofs \$ 7 00

Tax list 372 80

Canvass of election 6 00

Making and correct'g assessors 64 93 450 73

Total to be accounted for \$2077 58

Credits allowed county clerk \$1500 00

Allowed for deputy hire 700 00 2200 00

We therefore find that the fees required to be reported are not in excess of the amount allowed the clerk and deputy and that there was nothing required to be turned into the county treasury.

1887-1888.

Total receipts for the year 1887 \$2603 74

Items not to be accounted for:

Tax list \$ 388 80

Assessors books 88 20

Town lot index 206 40 683 40

Total to be accounted for \$1920 34

Credits allowed county clerk \$1500 00

Deputy hire 700 00 2200 00

We therefore find that the fees required to be reported are not in excess of the amount allowed the clerk and deputy, therefore there was nothing to be turned into the county treasury.

WILLIAM MILLER, 1888.

Total receipts for the year 1888 \$2656 83

Items not to be accounted for:

Final proofs \$ 3 00

Tax list 375 00

Assessors books 65 00 443 00

Total to be accounted for \$2213 83

Credits to be allowed county clerk 1500 00

Excess to be paid into county treasury \$ 713 83

Amount paid to county treasurer 591 23

Balance due county from Miller for the year 1888 \$ 122 60

Total receipts for the year 1889 \$3015 10

Items not to be accounted for:

Tax list \$ 388 32

Assessors books, 76 00

Road books 30 00 494 32

Total to be accounted for \$2520 78

Credits to be allowed county clerk \$1500 00

Deputy hire 200 00 1700 00

Excess to be paid to county treasurer \$ 820 78

Paid to county treasurer 600 00

Balance due county for the year 1889 \$ 220 78

Balance due county for the year 1888 122 60

Total due county for the term \$ 343 38

County clerk Russell is requested to present any claims he may have for credits which are not shown in the report filed June 24th 1896 by the expert and not shown in commissioner's record as allowance for deputy hire and extra help.

Mr. Russell replies that he will claim in addition to other matters, the full amounts paid for salaries clerk of the board and for making tax list each year, but is not prepared at the present time to make an itemized statement of claims for which he expects credit, but will do so within 30 days, and thereupon the board finds as follows:

S. B. Russell, 1890.

Total receipts for the year 1890 \$3185 02

Items not to be accounted for:

Final proofs \$ 33 00

Tax list 385 44

Assessor's books 74 00

Road books 30 00 522 44

Total to be accounted for \$2662 58

Credits to be allowed county clerk \$1500 00

Deputy hire allowed 450 00 1950 00

Excess to be paid into county treasury \$ 712 58

Amount paid into county treasury, June 22d 1891 689 80

Balance due co. for 1890 22 78

S. B. Russell, 1891.

Total receipts for the year 1891 \$3275 24

Items not to be accounted for:

Final proofs \$ 24 00

Tax list 428 84

Assessor's books 74 00

Road books 45 00 571 84

Total to be accounted for 2703 40

Credits to be allowed county clerk 1500 00

Deputy hire allowed 700 00 2200 00

Excess to be paid to county treasurer 503 40

Excess as shown by fee book paid Aug. 20th 1894 as excess as shown by fees for '91 143 15

Balance due co. for year 1891 360 25

Balance due co. for the year 1890 22 78

Am't due co. for term 383 03

S. B. Russell, 1892

Total receipts for the year 1892 \$4067 77

Items not to be accounted for:

Final proofs \$12 00

Assessors books 75 00

Road books 53 00

Extra help on county records 87 00 227 00

Total to be accounted for 3840 77

Credits to be allowed: County clerk 1500 00

Deputy hire allowed 700 00 2200 00

Excess to be paid into county treasury \$1640 77

Excess as shown by fee book paid Aug. 20th 1894 as excess fees 1892 661 00

Balance due co. for the year 1892 \$979 77

S. B. Russell, 1893.

Total receipts for year 1893 \$3532 56

Items not to be accounted for:

Assessors books \$110 00

Road books 53 00 163 00

Totals to be accounted for: 3369 56

Credits to be allowed: County clerk 1500 00

Deputy 700 00 2200 00

Excess to be paid to county treasury \$1169 56

Paid Aug. 20th 1894 as excess for the year 1893 71 85

Balance due co. for the year 1893 \$1097 71

Balance due co. for the year 1892 979 77

Total due co. for the term of 1892-'93 \$2077 48

Total receipts for the year 1894 \$3472 63

Items not to be accounted for:

Assessors books \$ 100 00

Road books 53 00 153 00

Total to be accounted for \$3319 63

Credits to be allowed county clerk \$1500 00

Deputy hire 700 00 2200 00

Excess to be paid to county treasurer 1119 63

(Nothing paid to county treasurer) 1895.

Total receipts for the year 1895 \$3306 61

Items not to be accounted for:

Assessors books \$ 110 00

Road books 30 00 140 00

Total to be accounted for \$3166 61

Credits to be allowed county clerk \$1500 00

Deputy 700 00 2200 00

Excess to be paid to county treasurer \$ 966 61

(Nothing paid into county treasury.)

Balance due county for the year 1894 \$1119 63

Balance due county for the year 1895 966 61

Total due county for the term 1884-95 \$2088 24

On motion William Miller and S. B. Russell are each allowed thirty days to present their claims, if any, for further credits, which do not appear of record or are omitted.

On motion board adjourned until 8 o'clock Wednesday, July 8th 1896.

Attest: S. B. Russell, Clerk.

Advertised List

The following is a list of letters etc., remaining in the Post Office at Wayne, for the week ending July 8, 1896.

E. W. Darnell, Hon. J. L. Griffith, M. B. Glidden, Jens Jensen, Chas. Sacco.

Parties calling for above give date when advertised. A. P. Childs, P. M.

The HERALD leads; the HERALD will be sent to any address in the county during the coming campaign for 40 cts. Subscribe now.

What is a Guarantee?

It is this. If you have a cough or cold a tickling in the throat which keeps you constantly coughing, or if you are afflicted with any chest, throat or lung trouble, whooping cough, &c., and you use Ballard's Horehound Syrup as directed, giving it a fair trial, and no benefit is experienced we authorize our advertised agent to refund your money on return of bottle. It never fails to give satisfaction. It promptly relieves bronchitis. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by Wilkins & Co.

Dress Goods!

We have the Choicest and Largest Line in the City. See prices below.

White Dress Goods worth 10c. 15c. 25c.	
	Now 6c., 10c. and 15c.
Black Lawns worth 20c., now	12 1/2c
Taffeta Lace	10c
Agra Linen	10c
Ginghams	5c
Calico, all colors, per yard	5c
Cheese Cloth, per yard	3c
Good Heavy Shirting	6c
Mens' Balbriggan	50c

Our line of Diggins is still large and a selection can be made from it which is a revelation to the economical buyer 15c

Groceries!

Our Groceries are Fresh and New.

Coffee, broken Java	15c
No. 2 Rio	20c
No. 1 Rio	25c
Plantation	30c
Rice, per pound,	5c
Lewis Lye	10c
Fairbanks Soap, 45 bars for	\$1.00
Butter, per pound	9c
Eggs, per dozen	8c

L. J. HANSON

R. W. WILKINS & CO.,

THE Wayne Druggists,

Carry the finest and most complete assortment and the latest and handsomest designs in

WALL PAPER

that you have ever gazed upon. We also handle a choice line of

Stationery and Perfumes.

Prices low. Come and see us before you buy. Prompt and careful attention given to filling prescriptions.

O. H. BURSON,

Dealer in WHISKEY.

Wines and Schlitz Beer.

WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

J. C. PAWELSKI,

DEALER IN

Hay, Straw and Cobs.

Any one desiring either of the above articles will please leave their order at my residence or at the HERALD office.

Special Attention Given to Covering Lawns.