

# THE WAYNE HERALD.

Twenty-First Year.

WAYNE, WAYNE COUNTY, NEBRASKA, AUGUST 6, 1896.

Number 26

McNeal & Beebe, Publishers.

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

Subscription \$1.00 in Advance.

## 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 9 cts; Guinea fowl 10 cts.

**RICHARD WEBBER,**  
SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

## The Best Bargain in Nebraska!

A FINE QUARTER SECTION FARM. Four miles southeast of Wayne. Very rich rolling upland, all under cultivation, good house, large barn, granary, corn house, hog house, splendid well and windmill, grove, young orchard, all fenced, and all in first class condition. Will sell it, if bought in the next 30 days, at \$22.50 an acre. Easy terms, but sound money payments.

Don't fail to come and see us about this at once. **A. B. CHARDE & CO.**

### TO RESTORE SILVER.

Now, what would be required to "restore silver to the place it occupied before the crime of 1873?"

To restore silver to the place it held before 1873 would require some very radical measures.

In the first place about 430,000,000 standard silver dollars would have to be put out of existence somehow. This vast number of coins would have to be destroyed and taken out of circulation as money. Before 1873 there was practically none of them either in circulation or existence. During the whole history of the government only 8,000,000 standard silver dollars had been coined down to 1873, and nearly all of these by that time had been exported, melted down or hoarded. Practically all the 430,000,000 standard silver dollars now in existence and circulation have been coined since 1873, indeed since 1878.

But in order to put silver back to the place it held before 1873 we should have to destroy all this silver money.

In the next place we should have to get rid of \$120,000,000 of treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890 the so called Sherman act, the notes having been issued in payment for silver bullion at its market value, and legally clothed with the functions of money, while the bullion is held in the treasury. Here is silver money, legal tender money, standard silver dollars and treasury silver purchase notes, to the aggregate in round numbers of \$500,000,000, which we should have to get rid of in order to put silver back where it was before 1873. We had none of this silver money then.

Then to complete the "restoration" we should have to put about 103 cents worth of silver metal in a dollar coin. That was the condition of the silver dollar coin before 1873. It was worth more as bullion than as coin.

But you would say that this would be equivalent to demonetizing the silver—that no one would bring silver to the mint to have it changed into coin, although the government might provide to put the mint stamp on it freely. It would be in effect a prohibition of free change, in the form of providing for free coinage. That is true. That was exactly the condition of silver before 1873, and virtually had been from 1834 down to 1873. Silver was not coined, or if a little of it was coined it did not circulate as coin. It was undervalued in the coin. In fact, 103 cents worth of silver in a dollar coin would only pay 100 cents worth of debt.

But this is what you have to do to restore silver to the place it held before 1873. You have to put 103 cents worth of metal in a dollar coin. You have to destroy from the circulation about \$500,000,000 of silver money in the form of standard dollars and treasury notes. Now, really, would any "friend" of silver want to "restore" it to its place before 1873?—Sioux City Journal.

A "Strayed Gold Bug" writes to the New York Sun of what he calls "the eternal fitness of the title, the Boy Orator of the Platte." His explanation is that the Platte is 2,500 miles long and only six inches deep.—Times-Herald.

Republican Representative Convention. The republican representative convention will meet at Stanton, Nebraska Saturday, Sept. 5th, 1896 at 2 o'clock p. m. to nominate a candidate for the Fifteenth representative district and to transact such other business as may be necessary. Wayne county is entitled to 8 delegates and Stanton county 5 delegates. **LOCIS SMITHBERGER,** Chairman of Com.

## WAYNE COUNTY NEWS

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

Wheat is 40 cents.  
Oats 13  
Corn 14  
Flax 71  
Butter 7  
Eggs 7  
Potatoes 40  
Hogs, 2.25.

Corbit paralyzes prices on Shoes.

Red Rose Perfume at Wilkins & Co's. The flambeau club has been increased to 48.

The county commissioners are in session today.

Bicycle club races at the fair grounds Saturday afternoon.

French Gingham reduced from 15c. to 10c. John Harrington.

The Presbyterian Sunday school is planning for a picnic in the near future.

Don't fail to attend the bicycle races at the fair grounds Saturday afternoon.

The thrasher is making things hum these beautiful and cool(?) summer days.

The Wayne High School Quartet is all right, at least the Pender folk think so.

Remnants of all Wool Goods, just the thing for school dresses less than cost. The Racket.

While the small grain crop is not as large as last year, yet on the whole it may be said to be a fair crop.

If you desire to witness some excellent bicycle races, it will do you some good to be at the fair grounds Saturday afternoon.

While working at the brick yard Tuesday Newton Hoguewood dug up a human skeleton at a depth of about two feet.

Don't miss the bicycle races at the fair grounds Saturday afternoon. Races will be paced by tandem. Admission 10 and 15 cents.

A man who has a Wayne county farm will be in it if he is a stayer. Perseverance wins the day and a presidential election will "max nix aus."

The Herald extends thanks to P. L. Miller for two very pretty water glasses upon which is neatly engraved the pictures of the next president and vice-president, McKinley and Hobart.

The annual convention of the state league of republican clubs was held at Lincoln yesterday with two thousand delegates present. W. J. McGeery of Hastings, was elected president.

Since last week the freight on corn has been reduced another three cents per hundred, and the farmer who can should make every effort to get rid of all of his old corn that he intends to sell.

The case of Albert Reil, charged with larceny, was brought up before Justice Witter Monday. Reil waived examination and was bound over to the district court in the sum of \$300, in default of which he was committed to jail.

The Herald issues a supplement this week containing considerable political information for an unprejudiced person. It also contains the republican platform. Save it and study it for the liar is abroad in unknown numbers.

E. P. Olmsted & Co. who served their friends to hot biscuits and coffee last week, sold seven of the justly celebrated Majestic ranges. The stove is said to have no superior and cooks biscuits at the rate of a pair every three minutes.

The Catholics of Wayne and Dixon counties have chosen Wednesday, August 20th as the time and the Neiss grove two miles east of this city, as the place of their projected picnic. The managers will do their best to make this affair surpass all former ones in the way of enjoyment.

There will be a mass convention of the people's independent party in Wayne, August 15th, 1896, at 2:00 p. m. for the purpose of electing delegates to congressional and senatorial conventions held at Norfolk August 18th; also to elect delegates to the representative convention. By order of county central committee.

About thirty-five of the young republicans between the ages of 17 and 21 assembled at the court house Saturday evening for the purpose of organizing a young men's republican club. Earl Gibson was elected president, B. Cook vice-president, Walden Tucker secretary. Short speeches were made by W. E. Howard and Dr. Williams. The young men are very enthusiastic. The club will meet again at the Bressler building this evening.

Born:—To Herman Henney and wife, Thursday, July 30th, 1896, a girl.

Now is the time to begin advertising for the fall trade.

See our Remnant Counter (less than cost.) The Racket.

Read the ad of Eli Jones and then buy one of those machines.

The Wayne and Randolph boys play ball at the fair grounds this afternoon.

A little boy arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Tittworth on the 2d inst.

The republican club at Carroll will hold a big republican rally in the near future.

Don't forget the republican meeting at Plum Creek Saturday evening at the Chichester school house.

The Herald has been informed that I. O. Woolston will move with his family to Wayne in the near future.

The Herald has received a very pleasant invitation to attend the harvest picnic at Dixon August 15th.

Mrs. L. E. A. Smith gave a party Friday afternoon to a number of ladies in honor of her sisters, the Misses Matthews.

The republicans of Laurel will have a rally Saturday, August 8th. Hon. J. R. Hays of Norfolk, will deliver the address.

Sheriff Reynolds went to Omaha today where he will assist in the hanging of Claude Hoover which takes place tomorrow.

A large number of ladies were very pleasantly entertained by Mrs. Welch and Mrs. Williams at a five o'clock tea last Thursday.

A Bryan meeting will be held at the Chichester school house in Plum Creek precinct the 14th. Good speakers will be in attendance.

Wayne county's assessed valuation is \$1,733,000.00. The state levy is 6.8 mills, state assessment charged to Wayne county, \$11,938.37.

Do you like to see a good race? If so attend the bicycle races at Wayne Saturday afternoon. Admission 10 and 15 cents. 7 or 8 good races will be run.

The republicans of Plum Creek hold their ratification Saturday evening at the Chichester school house and they have arranged for a big time. Go out.

Everett Laughlin did some pretty fast riding on the track last Thursday evening, being paced with the tandem by Clay P. Logan and Pearl Barker of Ponca.

A young men's Bryan club has been organized in Wayne with Geo. Wilbur as chairman and Chas. Reynolds secretary. The club meets again next Saturday night.

Geo. Lundburg, who has been in the employ of John Harrington, moved to Bloomfield Monday where he will engage in the general merchandise business. His many Wayne friends will wish him success.

Roswell G. Horr will speak at Norfolk August 10th, in the afternoon. Norfolk republicans are making preparations for a large time. G. W. Lambertson, ex-asst. secretary of the treasury, will speak in the evening.

It has been suggested that it would be a good opportunity for the Norfolk, Wayne and Ponca bicycle riders to hold their races with the tennis tournament which will be held here the latter part of August.—Ponca Gazette.

Prof. Durrin is at work on a rustic monument which when completed will be a beauty. It is almost impossible to properly describe it, and the only way to judge of its beauty is to call at his office and see the monument.

Mrs. W. D. Hammond entertained about twenty of her lady friends at a whist party Tuesday evening. The first prize was won by Mrs. F. L. Neely. The rooms were almost one entire mass of flowers and presented a beautiful scene.

W. S. Goldie, formerly editor of Goldie's Saturday Graphic of this city, has returned to Wayne and made arrangements whereby he has secured the Democrat plant which suspended recently. He will continue the paper having taken charge of the office this week.

The beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Grimsley was the scene of a lovely porch party last Friday evening. The porch was illuminated with red, white and blue lights; pretty rugs and carpets covered the porch and easy chairs and couches were placed here and there for the comfort of their guests. The parlor was beautifully decorated with white flowers while the sitting room was in yellow. By request of the hostess, "free silver" was discussed among the ladies after which a very elegant and dainty lunch was served. All expressed themselves as having a delightful time.

## THE PRESS MEETING.

The semi-annual meeting of the Northeast Nebraska Press Association was held in this city Tuesday afternoon and evening. About sixteen members were present, and although the weather was very warm the meeting was a success.

In his opening address, President Hunt introduced several points of interest to the press and his remarks were given close attention. The ready print establishment came in for a pretty good roast.

B. W. McKean of the Randolph Reporter, read a very interesting paper on the subject "The Best Means for Collecting Subscriptions."

At the evening session W. M. Wheeler of the Wakefield Republican, spoke on "Trade Ads" and advanced several good ideas. The Round Table was conducted by A. P. Childs and subjects of interest were discussed.

After naming Wakefield as the place for holding the next meeting an adjournment was taken and the doors thrown open to the public.

Hon. Frank Fuller delivered a neat address of welcome, which was responded to by President Hunt.

"Newspaper Men as a Class," was the subject given G. W. Wiltse of Randolph, and to say that the newspaper men enjoyed his address would be putting it mild. "The Influence of the Press" was a subject dealt with by A. L. Tucker, and his remarks were well received.

At the conclusion of the program all adjourned to the banquet rooms of Pythian hall, where ice cream and cake and lemonade was served.

## The Wayne Ratification.

The first gun of the campaign was fired at Wayne last Saturday evening about nine o'clock, and it was a rouser, being distinctly heard for ten miles. The people of Wayne never do anything by halves, and the McKinley ratification was no exception. When the Wakefield club arrived on the scene the streets presented the appearance of a circus day or world's fair. McKinley clubs from all parts of the county were in line, and Main street was a living mass for three blocks, lit up with the flare of torches and resonant with the shouts of enthusiastic republicans. Pervading all was the blare of thousands of tin horns—said by some to have been a mean device of the other fellows to make us all wish we had staid at home.

At the stand the multitude were entertained with excellent music by the Wayne and Wakefield brass bands alternately, and with campaign songs by the Wayne glee club, a quartet of singers not equalled in northern Nebraska. The speech by Judge Hays of Norfolk, was all that could be expected considering the time allowed him. This meeting was intended rather as a demonstration, the campaign speeches coming later. The general exercises were concluded with a drill by the flambeau club. Altogether it was an auspicious opening, and augurs well for the result in Wayne county.

## NOTES.

The Wayne band set up the soda water to our tooters after the day's work was done. \* \* \*

The correspondent of the World-Herald, with the usual veracity of that sheet, called the meeting a "grave-yard affair," but he failed to say whose grave-yard it was. He may be the same chap who was distributing nickels among the small boys to hurrah for Bryan. At any rate there was no damage done and the boys were a nickel ahead.—Wakefield Journal.

The following is the program for the commencement week of the Nebraska Normal College, Wayne, Nebraska. Aug. 7, 8 p. m., Philomathean Society. Aug. 8, 8 p. m., Crescent Society. Aug. 9, 11 a. m. Baccalaureate Sermon. Rev. E. VanDyke Wight.

Aug. 10, 8 p. m., Teachers' Class. Aug. 11, 8 p. m., Teachers' Class. Aug. 12, 8 p. m., Teachers' Class. Aug. 13, 8 p. m., Conservatory Dept. Aug. 14, 8 p. m., Scientific Class. Aug. 14, 10 p. m. Alumni and Banquet.

All are invited to attend services at opera house, August 9th.

The democrats of Plum Creek precinct will hold a caucus at the Chichester school house at 7:30 p. m. Saturday, August 8th, 1896, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the county convention and to transact other business that may come before the meeting. Patrick Coleman.

Fred Volpp was up from Wayne last Thursday. Fred is a host of company within himself and understands the financial question to a finish. He is a good talker and very zealous for the cause of the peoples' money. Arrangements will probably be made to have Mr. Volpp deliver an address here in German.—Bloomfield Journal.

## PERSONAL.

W. M. Wright returned from Duluth Monday.

Mrs. M. S. Davies is visiting in Ponca this week.

I. O. Woolston of Winside, was in the city Friday.

C. H. Hays of Norfolk, was a Wayne visitor Monday.

Dr. Wightman returned from Missouri Saturday.

Dr. Leisenring returned from California Saturday.

Frank Kruger went to Sioux City yesterday morning.

Senator Bressler went to Bloomfield on business yesterday.

Clarence Corbit returned from Chicago yesterday morning.

E. R. Pankratz transacted business in Sioux City yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gildersleeve were Wayne visitors yesterday.

Charley Martin returned home from his Wisconsin visit Tuesday.

Attorney F. W. Burdick was in Columbus the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Beebe of Stanton, are Wayne visitors this week.

Jas. Harrigan of Bloomfield, was in Wayne on business yesterday.

Attorney M. H. Dodge of Winside, did business in Wayne Monday.

Miss Florence Ashley of Fort Scott, Kas., is visiting with Wayne friends.

Mrs. W. E. Howard went to Riverside Park this morning for a few days outing.

Mrs. H. M. Poltner and children were passengers for Omaha this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Dearborn returned from their Illinois visit Friday morning.

Misses Florence and Nellie Brown of Colorado, are the guests of Miss H. Wilkinson.

J. B. Otterman and Editor Will Swenson of Randolph, were Wayne visitors Saturday.

Editor O'Hare, of the Bloomfield Journal, was a caller at the Herald office Tuesday morning.

Morris Wadsworth of Red Oak, Iowa, has been looking after Wayne county interests the past week.

Clay P. Logan, Pearl Barker and Rev. Reed rode over from Ponca, on their wheels last Thursday.

Mrs. H. C. Wright, Alice and little Harry went to Ottumwa, Iowa, this morning for an extended visit.

J. R. Sutherland of Lincoln, Secretary of Board of Transportation, was in Wayne on business Tuesday.

H. F. Wilson and Robert Mellor left with their families, for Spirit Lake yesterday for a two week's outing.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Vincent entertain a number of friends today at their delightful home southeast of the city.

C. A. Chace went to Anamosa, Iowa, yesterday, called by the serious illness of his brother-in-law, Dr. Sigworth.

The members of the press who were in attendance at the association meeting Tuesday were: G. W. Hunt of the Thurston Republic; Robt. Lynn, Wausa Enterprise-Herald; Will Swenson and D. H. Crollin, Randolph Times; J. H. Lohmann, Randolph Reporter; J. L. McKean, Bancroft Blade; W. M. Wheeler, Wakefield Republican; E. V. Cobb, Emerson Enterprise; D. H. Carroll, Winside Tribune; E. Cunningham, of the Republican; W. S. Goldie of the Democrat; McNeal of the Herald; A. P. Childs, Wayne P. O.; Willard Coons, late of the Democrat; Fred Hebert of the Republican; and Thos. Holtz of the Herald; B. W. McKean, Randolph Reporter.

Red Rose Perfume at Wilkins & Co's.

All our shirt waists at half price this week. Ahern.

Just received a line of all wool Serges; 35 cents up. John Harrington.

Some surprises in New Fall Dress Goods are shown by Ahern this week.

Come in and see our large stock of prints for fall, just in, 7 to 7 cents. The Racket.

Dandierine, dandierine, dandierine, bald heads, dandruff, dandierine. For sale by Wilkins & Co.

Fine Dimities, Lawns, Challies and Novelty Dress goods at greatly reduced prices at Corbit's.

Ladies, wonderfully soft, luxuriant, beautiful hair is produced by Dandierine. Try it. Sold by Wilkins & Co.

The very Latest, New Woman's Shoe in lace and button, 20th Century last stock tip six styles, up to \$3.00. The Racket.

Now is the time to get Millinery at almost your own prices as Miss H. Wilkinson is closing out all summer millinery at cost. Call early.

## How to Dress Well and Economically!

Subscribe for The Delineator

## At Ahern's,

(Agent for sale of Butterick Patterns.)

And thus get at the Fountain Head of Fashion Information; then buy your

## Dress Goods and Trimmings

at the same place and thus get at the Fountain Head of

## Novelties and Bargains.

## FRESH BERRIES AND VEGETABLES

Arriving Daily at

## INGALL'S GROCERY

## BECKER & DEGAN,

DEALERS IN Stockers, Feeders and Fat Cattle.

South Omaha, Neb.

Their Wayne Agents, Perry & Porterfield, will have Stockers and Feeders on hand for sale at all times. Call on or address

## PERRY & PORTERFIELD,

WAYNE, NEB.

## LaPORTE HERD.

Of Pure Bred Poland China Hogs. LaPorte Wilkes, No. 36,857, at the Head.

LaPorte Wilkes by Director, by Guy Wilkes 2nd, by Geo. Wilkes. Dam Maid of Athens by Wannamaker 2nd, by Wannamaker. The following is the breeding of a number of sows in the herd. Kalo Star by Presto Perfection, by Price by One Price. Nellie the 1st, by Cornet jr, by Cornet. Susie by Gorman by Seller by Black U. S. Susa Wilkes by Geo. Wilkes jr, by Geo. Wilkes; and others of equally good breeding. Breeding stock recorded in A. P. C. R. A. Pigs for sale to suit the buyer at prices to suit the times. Call at farm one mile east of LaPorte or address,

NELS UTTER, WAYNE, NEB.

Corbit sells the Shoes.

Suits to order for \$18. L. O. Mehus.

W. A. Ivory, Dentist, over First National Bank.

Bargains in Millinery at Miss Wilkinson's.

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

All our Shirt Waists at Half Price this week. Ahern.

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.

Just received, a new line of dishes; very cheap. John Harrington.

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

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

50 pieces of very best Gingham (apron checks) 50c per yard. The Racket.

Our remaining Straw Hats reduced in price to close. John Harrington.

A number of good second hand wheels for sale at a bargain. Phonix Cycle Co.

75 pieces of latest style prints in dark patterns at 5c per yard. The Racket.

Go to Corbit's and get prices on Dry Goods. You'll be sure to buy if you do.

A good second hand threshing machine for sale cheap. Enquire of P. L. Miller.

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

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

# WAYNE HERALD

WAYNE, NEB.

McNEAL & BEEBE Publishers

## ELECTION IN ALABAMA

### LOOKS LIKE A MAJORITY FOR THE DEMOCRATS.

**Capt. Johnson Places the Lowest Estimate of His Majority at 40,000—Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr. Marries Miss Wilson.**

#### Election in Alabama.

The size of the Democratic majority seems to be all that remains in doubt with regard to the result of Alabama's state election which took place on the 5th. Because of the slow process of counting the votes under the new ballot law, returns are necessarily slow in coming in, but there is no doubt of a complete Democratic victory.

In the counties which Gov. Oates carried two years ago there have been increased majorities in all so far heard from except two. In the "black belt," every county will roll up its usual large Democratic majority, ranging from 8,000 to 6,000 each. Green County increases its Democratic majority. The same is true in nearly every north Alabama county. In this section where the Populists are stronger than elsewhere in the state, that party lost heavily. The negroes in north Alabama generally voted for Goodwyn, but the number of Populists who voted for Johnson was larger than the negro vote cast for Goodwyn.

Capt. Johnson said that he stands by his original figures of 40,000 as the lowest estimate of his majority. From reports which he has received he feels like increasing these figures to 50,000, with two-thirds of the Legislature Democratic.

#### THE HOUSE COLLAPSED.

#### Young People of Alabama Meet Death in a Storm.

At Columbus City, Ala., Maynard Covans was escorting Misses Dovie Proctor and Della Bishop, daughters of prominent families, out for a walk when a cloud gathered. A heavy rain and wind storm came up, when the trio stepped into an old building to keep from getting wet. The storm increased in fury until the building collapsed and all were caught in the debris. Covans and Miss Proctor were instantly killed and Miss Bishop so badly injured that death will result.

#### AWFUL HEAT IN TEXAS.

#### Dallas for Forty Years Has Seen Nothing Like It.

The awful heat of many days past continued on the 24, the thermometer registering 107°. Men who have been in Dallas forty years say they never saw anything like it before. While the whole earth seems hot enough to take fire not a case of prostration has been reported. The locality has had no rain in several weeks and of course everything in the green fields is rapidly drying. Dispatches from the Indian Territory report the thermometer scoring 112.

#### HE DEFIES HIS FATHER.

#### Cornelius Vanderbilt Is Married to Miss Grace Wilson.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Miss Grace Wilson were married at noon the 24th inst. at the Wilson residence. The wedding was private.

#### Robbed His Own Stage.

Mail Carrier Hempmeyer of Perry, Oklahoma, whose stage was reported robbed by outlaws between Okene and Lacey several days ago, has confessed to having committed the crime himself. Hempmeyer is only 19 years old. Since the robbery he has been acting suspiciously and spending money freely. He was arrested on suspicion, and made a confession. He had charged the robbery to "Bill" Doolin and "Dynamite Dick," outlaws, who recently escaped from the Guthrie jail.

#### Killed by a Vicious Hog.

In Benton County, Ark., Mrs. Mary Smith, wife of a farmer, became alarmed at the absence of her 10-year-old daughter and started out to search for her, leaving her other children, infant twins and a boy aged 12 playing in the yard. During her absence a vicious hog attacked the twins and killed them. The little boy tried to run the swine away and was fatally bitten.

#### Bloody Affray in a Church.

Colonel James F. Lilly was shot down in the Baptist Church at Metcalf, Ga., Sunday afternoon by John T. Rushin. Rushin stopped at the side of his victim's body and taking a razor from his coat pocket almost severed the prostrate man's head from his body. Rushin then attempted to commit suicide by taking laudanum. He is supposed to have been insane.

#### Fast Horses Hurt.

A wreck on the Big Four north of Indianapolis Monday morning smashed a parlor car full of horses on the way from Freeport Ill., to Indianapolis. Every horse was so badly injured that it is thought none will ever race again. They belonged to J. E. Bush of Louisville, and are valued at \$60,000. Four men in the car with them were more or less hurt.

#### Boston Wolf Men Fail.

The wool commission firm of W. D. Eaton & Co., of Boston, has assigned. The liabilities are \$243,000. No statement of assets.

#### Woman Bicycleist Arrested.

Angelina Poepel, a typewriter girl, and Bert Fish, a clerk in the Nickel Plate Railroad office, Chicago, were arrested. Miss Poepel is alleged to be the woman bicycleist who ran into William Klink recently, resulting in his death. Fish is said to have been with Miss Poepel at the time of the accident.

#### McGrath Coxe a Minister.

The President has appointed McGrath Coxe of New York minister to Guatemala and Honduras, vice P. M. B. Young.

## MINERS FACING STARVATION

### Deplorable Condition on the Gogebio Range, Mich.

The Tilden mine at Bessemer, Mich., has closed down both day and night shifts on No. 9 shaft. This completes the shut down of the Rockefeller mines in that city. Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 10 shafts now employ just enough men to keep the mines clear of water. In a large number of mines the pumps have been removed and the mines are full of water. The Gogebio range mines are practically all shut down at Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer and Wakefield. There are less than 1,000 men at work on the range where at one time over 8,000 men were employed. It is certain that a few months of idleness will find hundreds of families in destitution. The several mining companies have allowed their employees all unoccupied lands for use as "fugree farms," but the army worms have destroyed the last hope of the miners having at least vegetables to keep body and soul together the coming winter. The poor fund is exhausted and there are a large number of outstanding orders. The idle miners and their families are therefore facing starvation.

### TWO KILLED, TEN INJURED.

#### Carelessness of Trainmen Causes a Bad Wreck in Illinois.

Through the carelessness of trainmen a frightful wreck occurred on the curve just east of Birkbeck, a small station on the Illinois Central, five miles northeast of Clinton. Passenger train No. 504, going south, and passenger train No. 501, going north, collided while going at full speed. Both engines are a complete wreck, and one mail car was reduced to splinters, and the other mail car and both baggage cars were badly damaged.

Engineer Burchough leaves a widow and three small children. He was a man of iron nerve, and when advised to jump by his fireman, Swartwood, he said: "No; I will stick to her to the last," and he did. He had been in many collisions and was in the Chatsworth, Ill., wreck. William Baker, mail agent, was also killed.

### STRIKERS ARE ARMING.

#### Cleveland Fears Serious Trouble This Week.

A startling piece of news in connection with the Brown strike at Cleveland, which comes from an apparently reliable source, is to the effect that the strikers are arming themselves and drilling. It was said that forty of the strikers had organized a company, elected a captain and purchased revolvers. The company drilled Saturday evening and it was announced that the purpose of the men was to avenge the death of the two men who were shot at different times in conflicts between union and non-union men.

Four companies of militia are on duty at the works and a large force of police will be on hand to guard against trouble when the non-union men go to work.

### OVER 90 MILES AN HOUR.

#### Remarkable Time of an Engine with a New Friction Gear.

The tremendous speed of over ninety-four miles an hour was reached at the trial of the Holman friction geared locomotive drawing a train on the tracks of the South Jersey railroad. The speed did not, however, meet the expectations of Inventor Holman, who is bent upon sending the engine along at the rate of 100 miles an hour. He declares that any good, well built engine can be made to go at the rate of nearly two miles a minute if equipped with the friction gearing.

### FOUR THOUSAND PERISH.

#### Tidal Wave Inundates a Section of the Chinese Coast.

A tidal wave miles long swept in from the sea and inundated the coast of Hayehau, in the province of Kang Su, China. Many villages were destroyed. At least 4,000 people were drowned. An immense number of cattle perished. The rice fields were totally destroyed. A famine is feared in that district.

### A Million Dollar Failure.

The business community of Columbus, Ohio, was shocked by the announcement that the Columbus Buggy Company, one of the oldest concerns of the city, had made an assignment. In the statement sent out the cause of the assignment is given as due to the general business depression, slow sales, collections, a curtailment of the company's line of credit, numerous failures among their customers and the inability of customers to meet paper at maturity.

It employs about 1,000 men when running full force and about 600 were at work at the time the failure occurred. The firm had branch houses in a dozen of the leading cities of the country and was recognized as among the foremost buggy companies of the country. No statement of assets and liabilities has been made, but they will each approximate nearly \$1,000,000.

### Nearly Cuts His Head Off.

Frank Davis killed Robert Pickett at Cripple Creek, Colo., cutting his head nearly off with a razor, and also cut May Rivers so badly that she will die. He then cut his own throat, but it is not thought the wound is fatal. The woman was an inmate of Pickett's dance hall, and the jealousy of Davis, the porter of the place, caused the tragedy.

### Silk Merchants Fail.

Dreyfus, Kuhn & Co., silk commission merchants of New York, have assigned to Levi D. Haus and Oscar E. Rosenthein, with preferences. The amount involved is reported to be about \$300,000. They have been in business about twenty-eight years.

### Ten Per Cent. Reduction.

An order has been issued at the Valentine Iron Company's works, at Bellefonte, Pa., that, commencing with Aug. 1, a ten per cent reduction of wages will be given 500 men are affected by the reduction.

### California Fruit in London.

The second annual shipment of 5,000 boxes of California pears and a few boxes of plums have arrived in London.

### Death by Poison.

Mrs. John Black of Niagara, N. D., committed suicide by taking poison. Domestic trouble is the supposed cause.

## TRADE FOR THE PAST WEEK.

### Better Prospects, but No Improvement to Speak Of.

R. G. Don & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Business conditions have clearly improved, though business has not. It is now the torpid season, and better prospects have little effect as yet. The signing of a compact to control foreign exchange by a syndicate, pledging the use of \$750,000,000 for that purpose, may render it unnecessary to use the gold, and has given some stocks a slight advance. Gold exports have been stopped and foreign trade is more promising of an early demand for our product. The prospects for large crops of cotton and corn are still excellent.

Wheat is already going out with more freedom than is usual for the season, and Atlantic exports have been 1,901,119 bushels, four included, for the week, against 900,248 bushels last year. Western receipts are also remarkably heavy, and if part is oil wheat, so much the greater must have been the surplus from previous crops. Lower railroad rates helped to make a new record at 30 1/2 cents, and prospects are generally favorable.

Sales of wool now reported are less than a quarter of a full week's consumption, for the week being only 1,619,700 pounds against 6,772,450 last year. Leather is stubbornly held without change in prices, but hides have turned downward sharply at Chicago, declining 5 per cent. for the week, with heavy accumulations.

### NINETEEN TO DIE.

#### Band of Austrian Murderers and Robbers Sentenced.

The trial at Agram, Austria, of the Stenjevo band, numbering thirty-six, charged with eighteen murders and numerous assaults and robberies, resulted in the condemnation of nineteen, including two women, to death, sentence of nine to imprisonment, and the acquittal of eight.

### VICTORY FOR UNION WORKMEN

#### A Pittsburg Iron Mill Signs the Amalgamated Scale.

The Oliver's Tenth Street iron mill at Pittsburg, which has been nonunion since 1892, has signed the amalgamated scale, and 450 men will be put to work. The Oliver's signature is considered as a big victory for the workmen.

### RAILROAD LINE WIPED OUT.

#### Flood Destroys the Catskill Branch of the Union Pacific.

The fact has just become known that the recent flood entirely destroyed the Catskill branch of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railroad, forty miles in length running from Trinidad, Colo., to the Maxwell land grant in New Mexico.

### Fatally Wounds a Minister.

At the Cotton Belt Railroad depot at Texarkana, Ark., Col. John Hallam, a well-known Arkansas attorney and author of "The Dairy of an Old Lawyer," shot and fatally wounded Rev. W. A. Forbes, one of the most prominent Baptist ministers in the state, and who is at present pastor of a church at New Lewisville. Mrs. Hallam recently obtained a divorce from her husband. Hallam charged Forbes with alienating his wife's affections and bringing discord into his home.

### Met Death in the Flames.

Christ Heller and wife, living in the northern portion of the city of Ottawa, Ill., received burns from which the woman died and the man may not recover. Fire broke out in their home, and in seeking to quench it the woman's clothing took fire. Her husband attempted to extinguish the flames burning about her, and was terribly burned also.

### Yellow Fever in Mexican Cities.

A telegram from the United States consul at Vera Cruz to the surgeon general of the United States marine hospital service, announces the existence of yellow fever at Vera Cruz. A report also has been received from the United States consul at Acapulco, Mexico, announcing the appearance of yellow fever in that city.

### Boy Stolen by Tramps Reclaimed.

Albert Bridgeman, the 8-year-old boy who was taken from tramps at Logansport, Ind., last winter and since kept in the Orphan Home there, has been reclaimed by his grandfather, Samuel Bridgeman, of Morehouse Mo. He was found by means of an advertisement.

### MARKETS.

Sioux City.	
Hogs.....	\$2 85 @ 3 02 1/2
Cattle.....	
Cows and Heifers.....	2 75
Stockers and Feeders.....	3 25
Veal Calves.....	4 50
Sheep.....	3 40
Wheat.....	44 @ 45
Corn.....	15 @ 10 1/2
Oats.....	15
Hay.....	4 00 @ 5 10
Butter.....	10 @ 13 00
Eggs.....	10
Chicago.	
Hogs.....	\$2 65 @ 3 50
Cattle.....	
Beeves.....	3 15 @ 4 40
Stockers and Feeders.....	2 25 @ 3 00
Wheat.....	58 1/2 @ 61 1/2
Corn.....	25 1/2 @ 26 1/2
Oats.....	18 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Rye.....	8 1/2
Timothy Seed.....	3 10 @ 3 15
Flax Seed.....	78 1/2
South Omaha.	
Hogs.....	\$2 75 @ 3 05
Cattle.....	
Steers.....	3 00 @ 4 00
Cows.....	1 25 @ 3 25
Feeders.....	2 50 @ 3 40
Kansas City.	
Hogs.....	\$2 80 @ 3 10
Cattle.....	
Beeves.....	3 05 @ 4 00
Stockers.....	2 45 @ 3 05
Sheep.....	2 25 @ 3 00
Minneapolis.	
Wheat.....	
July.....	\$0 55 1/2
September.....	60 1/2
December.....	57 1/2
Flax.....	68
Oats.....	17 @ 17 1/2

## OF A GREAT STATE

### NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF NEBRASKA.

#### A Deal Involving the Transfer of 100,000 Acres of Land and the Bringing into the State Money to Improve It, which has been the subject of negotiations for over a year, was closed up at Omaha recently.

The deal involving the transfer of about 100,000 acres of land and also the bringing into the state of a large amount of money to improve it, which has been the subject of negotiations for over a year, was closed up at Omaha recently. The land is that owned by the Equitable Live Stock Investment Company, and includes some of the finest land in Keith and Lincoln counties. The purchasers are Turpie Brothers of Toledo, Ohio, and the price was \$250,000.

### FOUND NO GOLD IN ALASKA.

#### Two Nebraska Men Return from a Long Journey.

H. G. Crissey and F. D. Rothell, two Crab Orchard young men who left Johnson County the first of last March for the gold fields of Alaska, have returned. They tell nothing but inspiring stories of that supposed gold-abounding country and express satisfaction at being able to reach home alive. The gentlemen joined a company of four friends at Seattle, Wash., last March. The company was fitted out with camping equipment, tools, etc., and made the trip to Cook's Inlet, a point about 1,400 miles northwest of Sitka, by water.

Discouraged at their luck the party left Cook's Inlet the middle of last month. The Johnson County members reaching home just forty-two days thereafter, and were continually on the road. They return home much richer in experience, but somewhat poorer in wealth, satisfied with the opportunity to re-embark in business in a country more favored by the elements.

### HURT IN A RUNAWAY.

#### Capt. Beck, His Wife and Two Other Persons Injured.

As Capt. W. H. Beck, Indian agent on the Omaha and Winnebago reservations, accompanied by his wife, daughter, Mrs. Wales, of Fort McPherson, Ga., little son and Mr. Hillis, secretary to the superintendent of Indian schools, were driving down a hill from his residence to the agency, the neckyoke broke and the horses started to run, overturning the carriage, throwing Mr. Hillis about twenty feet and injuring him slightly, Capt. Beck and wife were thrown under the carriage and injured more or less seriously. Mrs. Wales was injured in the lower limbs. Her little boy escaped without a scratch. The captain's injuries are internal and very painful.

### Reunion Was a Success.

The Grand Army of the Republic reunion at Falls City was a great success. Judge Harback of Kansas City spoke Wednesday and the caprice was presided over by Captain Henry on Thursday. General Harvey and T. J. Maytag entertained the crowd with their oratory. The reunion was a success in every sense of the word, the average attendance each day being at least 6,000 people.

### Boy Terribly Mangled.

Quite a sad accident happened near Holstein lately. Young Munson, the 9-year-old son of H. C. Minnis, while riding one of the head horses on the harvester was thrown to the ground, and before the horses could be controlled the harvester passed over the boy's body. He was horribly cut up and it is almost certain that one arm and one leg will have to be amputated.

### Fine Team of Horses Poisoned.

A son of Zachariah Schrader, who lives in West Rock Bluffs precinct, attended church in Murray Sunday evening, driving in with a team of fine horses. On the journey home the animals began to show signs of physical distress and one of them suddenly dropped dead in its tracks. The other horse succumbed the next morning and Mr. Schrader is satisfied that the animals were poisoned.

### Mailed Obscene Literature.

William Wagner was arrested near York by Postoffice Inspector D. J. Simons. Wagner is charged with sending obscene matter through the mails. A letter mailed by him at Wahoo, addressed to C. K. Greene of Hedrick, Ia., is in the hands of the officers. Wagner has a divorced wife at Hedrick, and once served a year for larceny in the penitentiary at Michigan City, Ind.

### York Boy Missing.

Carl Olson of York left for Denver several weeks ago in search of work. He has not been heard from for some time, and the police authorities have not yet succeeded in locating him. Investigation shows that a postoffice money order sent to Carl by his parents was cashed by a stranger. The matter is a mystery.

### Fruit Tree Swindler Abroad.

A fruit tree fakir is getting in his work in this state. He sells fruit trees on the installment plan and takes fruit in pay when the trees begin to bear. He takes an order and it turns up in the bank a collectable note.

### Women's Art Palace.

Among the features of the state irrigation fair at North Platte will be the women's art palace. It will be constructed of carved stone, 28 by 55 feet in dimension.

### Air Full of Grasshoppers.

The air in the vicinity of Columbus was full of grasshoppers on the 29th passing south and southeast. They were visible for several hours.

### Waterworks Bonds Floated.

Bancroft city bonds of \$5,000 for waterworks were successfully sold by the election of Bancroft and work will be speedily pushed.

### Struck by a Rattler.

An infant child of a Mr. Smith at Mitchell was struck by a rattlesnake. Its life was saved with difficulty.

### Robberies Are Numerous.

Petty burglaries are getting to be numerous about Falls City lately. Several houses were entered during the week, either at night or while the families were attending the reunion, among them being the homes of A. F. Lewis and Nap DeMois.

### Bill Chews.

R. P. McCutcheon of Grand Island purchased a bottle of stuff guaranteed to wear him from the use of tobacco. He kept it in the barn. The other night he got hold of the wrong bottle and swallowed a big gulp of spavin cure. He still chews.

## Had Robbed a Farmer.

It appears that Thomas Wilson, Jack Bright and Bert Algire, who recently pleaded guilty to grand larceny, in connection with robbing the hardware store of Robert McNear at Crawford, took occasion of their trip to Chadron, to stop at the house of a well-to-do farmer and finding no one at home went through the house, taking most of the articles of jewelry to the amount of about \$30. The stolen goods were all recovered and as Judge W. H. Westover will hold a special term at Chadron for the purpose of sentencing the prisoners who pleaded guilty to the former offense, it is probable no complaint will be made against the prisoners on the house-breaking matter at present.

### Barn Fired by Lightning.

During a storm at Peru a few nights ago lightning set fire to a large barn on A. M. Borst's farm. The barn, with its contents, was entirely consumed. There was no live stock in the barn, but about \$700 worth of hay, grain, farm implements and wagons were burned. The building and contents were valued at \$2,000, partly covered by insurance. During the same storm lightning killed a fine horse for Lincoln Cowell.

### Trouble for an Express Company.

While John V. Morgan was looking over some old papers which belonged Eugene Wilhelm, an old resident of Nebraska, he recently found, in a Adams Express envelope, for \$1,500, which was issued in 1883 at Placerville, Cal. Mrs. Wilhelm is unable to explain why the order was not cashed, as it was payable to her order. It has been placed in the bank for collection.

### Caught Stealing Shirts.

One Nichols, a farmer living near Dublin, Boone County, and John Clark were caught stealing shirts from Browder Bros.' store, in Abilene. They were arrested and jailed. A search was made, and a wagon load of merchandise was found on their farm, a part of which has been identified by parties in town as their property. Nichols is said to have formerly lived at Missouri Valley.

### Thieves Quickly Caught.

John Jones and James Sullivan stole a dozen studs and pins from a traveling man named Lowensheim, while he was displaying the same in a clothing store at Grand Island. They were apprehended five minutes later with the goods in their possession and fined \$50 and \$20. Not being able to pay, they were jailed. Both are believed to be professional crooks.

### Believed Boy Shot.

The eldest son of James Whetstone was accidentally shot by his uncle, Bert Bressman, while Bressman was trying to remove a defective nail from his gun, when the latter exploded, the full charge entering the boy's leg and inflicting a serious wound.

### Horses Stampeded.

A herd of 400 range horses passing through Scott's Bluff County was stampeded by an accident and 140 of the animals ran into a barbed wire fence. Several were killed outright and fifty so badly injured that they had to be shot.

### Salt as Moth Extirminator.

Grand Island has been successfully worked by a smooth young man who sells small packages of the salt for 50 cents a package by asserting its superior quality as a moth extirminator.

### Banner County Treasurer Short.

Examiner N. Foutrea has just completed the examination of the books of Henderson L. Graves, county treasurer of Banner County, and made a report of a cash shortage of \$1,026.98.

### To Handle Nebraska Grain.

George Warren, an old-time grain buyer at Grand Island, is fitting up a "shovel house," etc., to handle the wheat crop. He has had to shed over 2,000 bushels of his own raising.

### Typhoid Fever in York County.

The number of cases of typhoid fever reported recently from York County give rise to fears of an epidemic. Although many are seriously ill no fatalities have yet resulted.

### New Elevator at York.

An elevator has been opened on the Kansas and Omaha Railroad at York, by a firm new to that city, known as the York Grain Company.

### Prospecting for Oil.

H. A. Barney of Kearney is boring for oil. He has been bothered with oil in his well, and is sinking it still lower to find it there is oil there.

### Junata's New School Building.

J. H. Craddock, the Lincoln architect, has been employed by the school board to draw plans for the brick school building at Junata.

### Injured in a Runaway.

A runaway accident near Western resulted in the serious injury of Minnie Witt, Rosa Cummings and Mary Wahl.

### Farmer Loses a Hand.

William Gill, a farmer living near Roome, while running a corn sheller at Abilene lost his hand in the machine.

### Sell 50,000 Bushels of Corn.

Since the special freight rate went into effect the farmers in the vicinity of Valley have sold 50,000 bushels of corn.

### Nebraska News Notes.

Rev. A. D. Wolff, pastor of the Seward Presbyterian Church, has



THE CAMEL

Not as Patient or Useful as Tradition Would Have Us Believe.

Our correspondent with the Soudan expedition sends the following reflections on the camel:

The camel, be it at once said, is an overrated beast. There is a great deal of him, but he is not for his size nearly so strong as the useful, unpretentious donkey. Then, too, his anatomy is so strangely conceived. His legs are attached to his great unwieldy carcass with seemingly so little consideration for the uses to which (merely viewed as legs) he might be expected to put them. And his neck and tail are so obviously disproportionate to the rest of him, and both so useless, that the camel is somehow incomplete, or, owing to some mistake, was never finished off at all.

Even the qualities he possesses tend to strengthen one in this bewildering suspicion. For instance, he can kick himself violently in the leg—let us say the front of the back—with his foreleg. He does it constantly. Time and again have I devoted long hours (fruitlessly, I must admit) to an attempt to win the confidence of my favorite camel—my favorite because he is less cruel to me than the others. I have wooed him with the soft notes of my kourbass. I have tempted him with the thickest of Mimosa branches. I have puffed tobacco smoke into his supercilious nostrils. And then, just as I have fancied I saw the light of sympathy dawning in his long-lashed eye, he has risen all of one movement to his feet, grinned at me in a frightful manner, disclosing a forest of green and broken teeth and gazing at me full, with more vindictive contempt than I have ever marked in any human eye, has kicked himself violently in the stomach and lay down, again, as who should say, "Now, go away and don't bother like a good boy."

Then he can gnaw his own tail—his absurd useless little rag of a tail that isn't even worth biting. But is that an object worth living for? Or again he has, to be sure, seven stomachs, of which, vain beast, he is so inordinately proud (as though he had anything to do with it) that he is constantly ferreting up one of them to show you and blows it out from his great ugly throat in a horrid, glittering, transparent bulb, for you to admire. A more nauseating practice could hardly be conceived, but the low brute will do it. One accomplishment, indeed, I can give him credit for. He can kick a fly from the top of his head with his hind toe. Now this, in the age we live in, might, were he a luckier beast, have served him in good stead. But as things are, I fear he will make nothing of it. His shape is fatally against him, and he will never become fashionable as a step dancer.

But with all his faults, defects and disabilities the camel has, so far as this country is concerned, not yet been superseded by any more practical invention, and despite the fact that his temper is bad, his appetite vast and sordid, his capacity for prolonged existence without water a giddy fiction, his carrying capabilities mean and his locomotive powers exasperatingly meager, yet he is all we have and on him we must largely depend throughout this Dongola expedition. Dr. Conan Doyle, who is one of our party, believes, after a week or so of acquaintance with him, that he has discovered in his riding camel great delicacy of sentiment and much dignity of demeanor. But then, Dr. Conan Doyle is a man of so wide a charity that he actually believes in and even admires—well, no, I will not say who it is. Let everyone guess for himself. But if that person, why not the camel? Why not, indeed? Perhaps I may have some day something pleasant to say about my camels. Time must decide. Is it a long-lived beast, I wonder?—London News.

The Age of Niagara.

Now that they have harnessed the falls of Niagara to all kinds of factories, a scientific gentleman has been calculating how long the river and famous sheet of water will last. There is, it seems, no cause for immediate anxiety. In the first place, he has found out that the River Niagara is only thirty-two thousand years old, and the Falls are a thousand years younger. Supposing, secondly, that the destructive action of the water goes on at its present rate, there is reason to fear that in another five thousand years the falls of Niagara will have ceased to exist. When someone objected to the proposed withdrawal of the water from the beautiful Falls of Foyers in Inverness-shire, an ingenious person replied that the Falls would remain, only there would be no water. The reverse will be the case at Niagara. There will be plenty of water, but no rocks for it to fall over.

Power of the Jaw.

A dentist has recently made experiments upon the force exerted by the human jaws in eating food, and all the greatest force which the jaws are capable of exerting. By means of a spring instrument provided with a registering device, he took records of about 150 "bites" of different persons. The smallest pressure recorded was thirty pounds, by a little girl 7 years old. This was with the incisors. Using her molars, the same child exerted a force of sixty-five pounds.

Knives.

There is in existence a curious class of knives of the sixteenth century, the blades of which have on one side the musical notes to the benediction of the table, or grace before meat, and on the other side the grace after meat. The set of these knives usually consisted of four. They were kept in an upright case of stamped leather, and were placed before the singer.

The girl with a steady keeps better track of the moon than an almanac.

GOOD BYE, POP!



BRYAN'S SPREAD-EAGLE NONSENSE.

A careful reading of Mr. Bryan's "great speech" before the Chicago convention utterly fails to disclose any rational explanation of the influence it had upon his auditors. It did not contain a new fact nor a new argument; it was full from beginning to end of assumptions, assertions, misstatements, oft-exploited economic fallacies, flowers of rhetoric and faulty reasoning. Good vociferation, a pleasing stage manner and an alleged personal "magnetism" do not constitute an argument and they prove nothing. Disraeli characterized Gladstone as merely "a sophisticated declaimer intoxicated with the exuberance of his own verbosity." That "verbosity" is the distinguishing feature of Bryan's talk will be the verdict of intelligent readers, though it clearly exerted a marked influence upon the third and fourth rate men comprising the large majority of the members of the convention, just as "sound and fury signifying nothing" so often sways a congregation of colored people in a Southern camp-meeting. It is claimed that Bryan really owed his nomination to the closing words of his peroration (unless, as is also asserted, the convention bosses, Tillman and Altgeld, had determined upon this nomination three months ago). These closing words were:

"We shall answer their demands for a gold standard by saying to them: 'You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not cruelly mangle upon a cross of gold!'"

Carefully reread these applauded phrases and see whether, no matter how faultlessly delivered, they afford a sufficiently substantial basis for a candidacy for the most responsible political position on earth. The metaphor reminds us of an Irish member of parliament, condemning the government for its policy concerning the income tax: "They'll keep cutting the wool off the sheep that lays the golden eggs until they pump it dry."

This implied comparison of the ordinary laborer to the Son of God savors of the grotesque, if not of the profane. At best the simile is an outrage upon rhetoric.

For, admitting the rhetorically absurd assumption of torture and death as a metallurgical possibility, only in the unschooled imagination of "boy orators" is gold used in the manufacture of crowns of thorns; would it or could it be easier to be broken, torn, and bruised on a silver rack or wheel than it would be to endure crucifixion upon "a cross of gold"? The days for crucifixion long since passed away. If any one needed crucifying to-day a plain cross of pine would best serve for the purpose. In an attempt to construct "a cross of gold" world we not encounter difficulties similar to those met by Aaron when he built the "golden calf"?

Logically, the challenge is no less absurd. No one is demanding a "gold standard," as that standard has existed for over half a century and is the outcome of the commercial necessities of the commercial world, and is not a product of legislation, national or international, and is a matter outside the province of legislation, a matter which legislation cannot change any more than it can change a natural law. Such a demand would be as senseless as demands that grass shall grow, that the sun shall shine, that water shall run down hill, or that the Dutch shall be permitted to occupy Holland.

Historically, the insinuation is no less hypercritical. Is the best money of the world, money of highest as well as of universal purchasing power, a crown of thorns for labor?

If "mankind is crucified" in "gold standard" England, France and Germany, what world will it characterize the workingman's condition in poverty stricken but "free silver" Central America, Peru, Mexico and Japan?

Really is not Bryan's tridescent and widely heralded peroration simply a vocabularistic embodiment of the quintessence of sublimated nonsense? From 1879 to 1892 we enjoyed one of the most prosperous periods in the history of this country. Labor was almost universally employed and well paid. Our crops were

large and our home and foreign markets all that could be desired, our foreign trade being immense. And this prosperity was all based upon the confidence which everybody felt that our gold money, and our paper money secured by it, constituted actual money all over the world as well as at home. The peoples of other countries had the fullest confidence in our business honor and integrity. What we need to-day, above all other things, is a full restoration of that confidence under which we might prosper as in the years to which we refer. Breezy declamation, flippant utterances, captivating rhetorical moonshine, the muddling aroma exhaled from socialistic and anarchistic insinuations, and the hysterical huzzas of a mob of irrational beings, even under the name of a political convention, reveal their nothingness when rationally considered, or when viewed in the light of the facts and truths to which we here call attention.—Pullman Journal.

A Lesson for Farmers.



McKinley to Labor.

Whenever the workmen of the United States—I mean skilled and unskilled laboring men—whenever they are ready to work for the same wages, the same low wages that are paid their rivals on the other side, their rivals in England, in Germany, in Belgium, and in France, engaged in the same occupation, whenever they are ready for

IN THE NATIONAL POLITICAL MUSEUM.



Chicago Tribune.

that, which I hope and believe will never be, then we are ready for the free-trade doctrines of the Democratic party. It is a question that addresses itself to the bone and sinew of the United States; it is a question for the workmen to determine.—Hon. William McKinley.

An Old Loan Scheme Revived.

Down at their seventhly the straight-out pops demand that a law be passed authorizing Government to loan to citizens money on all landed property to the extent of two-thirds of its assessed value, the loans to be secured by mortgage which shall run for not less than five nor more than ten years, to any one citizen, at a rate of interest not to exceed 2 per cent. per annum. As if this were not bad enough in itself, the eighthly gives a finishing blow. It proposes that the Government shall loan money to municipal corporations for the purpose of public improvement to the extent of one-third of the assessed valuation of the taxable property in the corporation. Such loans would draw only interest enough to pay the cost of their issue and would be paid back in annual installments, each installment not to exceed 4 per cent. of the sum loaned.

Under a combination of laws framed in accordance with the demands of seventhly and eighthly it would be possible to so plaster the property in any municipality with mortgages and municipal indebtedness that the chief concern of property owners ultimately would be to get out from under. Of course, all local taxes would go on just the same. Money would be required to support the public schools, to pay the salaries of city officials, and to meet the many other ordinary needs of the municipal government. Meantime, also, the currency would depreciate in value rapidly. Such was the experience under the loan system of the colonies, and it is to that miserable expedient, which was demonstrated to be all fraud and error, that these "reformers" would resort now.

History of Agriculture.

One of the great lessons of history is that agriculture cannot rise to its highest perfection without the aid of commerce, manufactures, and mechanical arts. All are essential to the healthy growth and highest advancement of the others; the progress of one insures the prosperity of another. There are no conflicts, there should be no antagonisms. They are indispensable to each other. Whatever enfeebles one is certain to cripple the rest.—Hon. William McKinley.

Bryan Wants Free-Trade.

"When Michigan iron ore is placed on the free list, Alabama coal is placed there also; when Pennsylvania coal is placed on the free list, West Virginia coal is placed there also; when the rough lumber of Maine and Wisconsin is placed upon the free list, the rough lumber of North Carolina and Georgia is placed there also."—Hon. Wm. J. Bryan, in Congress.

A Hundred Millions Lost.

The "tariff for revenue only" of the free-traders brought \$102,275,791 less money into the Treasury during the first twenty-two months of its operation than the McKinley tariff did during its first twenty-two months.

Japanese Are Workers.

One thing characterizes the Japanese, be he student, merchant, shopkeeper, artisan, or worker, and that is intensity of application. Work, occupation, toil, is not regarded as a hardship, but as the natural condition of life.

Political Potpourri.

Every time Democracy is born again, it is born worse.

The people discuss finance, but they demand protection.

The people ask for work and Democracy offers them wind.

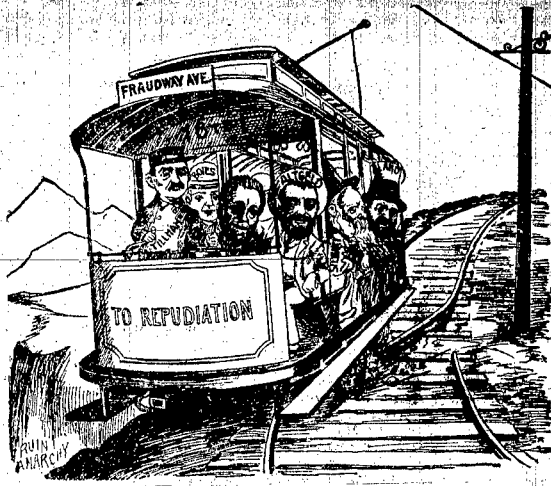
Sewall, the bank president, standing on a platform denouncing banks, is one of the humors of the situation.

Unless you support the business interests of the country there will never be business enough to support you.

McKinley's heroic service during the war shows the stuff he is made of, and the people will vote for him because they have confidence in him.

"The platform adopted at Chicago," says Gen. Slicker, "is one that makes me choose between my party and my country, as I did in 1891, and no party has a right to claim what belongs to one's country." There are thousands of loyal Democrats who take the same view of the situation, and whose votes will be cast for the protection of the national honor.

OFF ITS TROLLEY.



THE "CRIME" OF 1873.

Roswell G. Horr Explains Why Silver Was Dropped.

In reply to a reader of the New York Tribune Roswell G. Horr says:

Silver was not demonetized in 1873. To demonetize silver would be to pass a law which should prevent the use of silver as money. That is what the word "demonetize" means. The law of 1873 did not stop the use of silver as money. It simply stopped the use of the silver dollar as the measure of value, and stopped the free coinage of silver for the benefit of silver owners. I know that it is generally called demonetization of silver, but it is nothing of the kind, because since the passage of that law more than four times as much silver has been used in the United States as money—yes, about five times as much as had been coined and used in this country during its entire existence previous to 1873.

Hence the real question which this correspondent should have asked is this: Why was the silver dollar dropped as one of the measures of value in the law of 1873, and why was the free coinage of silver stopped at that time? That is an important question and a fair one. I answer, the only way to find out the reason for the passage of such a law is to examine the reasons given by the persons who recommended the law, and those who advised and voted for its passage. The bill which resulted in placing this nation upon a single gold standard was under discussion in Congress for nearly three years before it passed. It was examined with great care by the committees of the House and Senate, and was discussed from time to time, and fully discussed, on the floor of the House and the floor of the Senate.

The passage of the bill was first recommended by the officers of the United States mints. They pointed out as the reason why such a bill should be passed what they asserted to be the exact facts. They stated that the history of the money of the world proved conclusively that the business of no country could be done for any length of time with a double standard, that the difference in the price of the two metals in the markets of the world would always result in driving the coins made from the dearer metal out of circulation, and always ended in such a country doing its business with the cheaper metal only. They further stated that since in practice only one metal could be permanently used as the measure of value, they considered gold to be the better metal of the civilized world, and consequently the better metal to be adopted for standard money by the people of the United States.

The people who believe in the gold standard have been stating and repeating the reason over and over again thousands and thousands of times during the last fifteen years. I will state it once more. Every nation which has stopped the use of silver as the standard money of its people has done so because the financiers of that country believe that gold is the better metal for the measure of values and for use in the great transactions of the world; and because those financiers believe that it is impossible to give free coinage to both metals, and keep them circulating side by side as currency in a country except by a mutual agreement and arrangement with the great nations of the world. They believe that no one nation can do business with a double standard and keep the coinage value and the market value of the two metals the same. At the time of the passage of the law of 1873, the silver dollar was worth more than the gold dollar here in the United States. The law of 1873 had its origin not in the fact that silver was then cheap, because it was not cheap. It had its origin in the fact that the men who advocated the passage of that bill believed that silver was more apt to fluctuate in the markets of the world than gold, and they considered gold the better metal for standard money and especially the money which should measure the values of the world. The people of the whole civilized world have given that identical reason so far as I know, in every nation in which the gold standard has been adopted.

Having carefully read every word of the reports and debates previous to the passage of the law of 1873, I state that such was the reason given by all the advocates of that bill, and so far as I know, no other reasons were mentioned. The fact that silver has become so much cheaper than it was formerly has frequently been urged as a reason why we should not attempt the free coinage of it upon the old ratio, and has no doubt had great influence upon the minds of legislators in countries

which have more recently adopted the gold standard.

England, Germany and the United States were the three nations which first adopted the single gold standard. They all of them gave precisely the same reasons for the course they pursued. Not one among them said at that time that it was because silver was cheap, because it was not cheap. It was dear.—They all asserted that silver, being much more abundant than gold, was much more liable to fluctuate in price than gold, and that it was not so well fitted for the large transactions of the world as was gold.

During the debates in those three nations, so far as I can learn, no one ever intimated that it was possible to keep the market value of the two metals at a fixed ratio simply by coining them upon that fixed ratio. Indeed, the attempt to use the double standard was abandoned by each of those nations, because the history of the world had shown that no single nation could control the market price by coinage laws. Understand this one point. No nation has ever yet been able for any length of time to keep the two metals in circulation side by side as money and give free coinage to both. When there is a difference in the commercial value of the metal in a gold dollar and a silver dollar, with free coinage given to both metals in any nation, such nation will do its business with the cheaper metal, and the more valuable coins will not circulate as money, but will be bought and sold as a commodity. There is no escape from that law. Hence, without an international agreement and combined action, no one nation can possibly use the double standard. An effort to do so must end in the use of the cheaper metal only, and that is monometallism, pure and simple.

American Dollars in Mexico.

A man may get a meal, and when he puts down an American dollar in payment will get back as change a Mexican dollar, which contains six grains more silver than our own. He gets a demonstration of the fact that it is the credit of our Government which keeps the silver dollar afloat at 47 cents more than its intrinsic value, just as it keeps its paper notes, which have no intrinsic value at all, at an equality with a gold dollar. "Free, unlimited and independent coinage at 16 to 1" would mean dollars worth even less than Mexican silver dollars.

Plenty of Bimetallism Now.

We have bimetallism in the United States in every sense of the term. If the gold man wants gold, he can get it. If the silver man wants silver at 16 to 1, he can get it. Based on these two metals and redeemable in them, or like them, in the products of the world (the final redeemer of all moneys), we have the greenback, the treasury note and the national bank note, so that if the citizen prefers paper to either gold or silver it is within his reach.

To Wage Earners.

Are you a wage earner? Vote for free coinage and you vote to reduce your wages 50 per cent. until you can, by striking or threatening to strike, get back a part of the reduced purchasing power of the dollars in which your wages are paid.

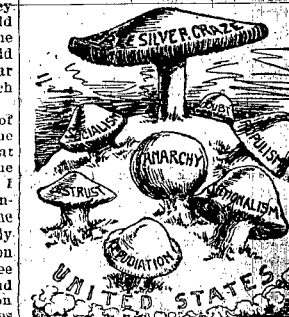
Vote with Your Eyes Open.

Have you a bank account of \$200 or \$300? Vote for free coinage and you vote to withdraw only half the value of your deposits. This conclusion is as certain as is the fact that 50-cent dollars will buy only half as much as 100-cent dollars.

Never Mind the Workingman.

Suppose it to be true that free coinage will double the price of wheat and other food products, where does the workingman come in, with double prices for his bread, meat and the like and the same old wage?

Toadstools on Uncle Sam's Farm.





# Cancer of the Breast.

Mr. A. H. Cransby, of 158 Kerr St., Memphis, Tenn., says that his wife paid no attention to a small lump which appeared in her breast; but it soon developed into a cancer of the worst type, and notwithstanding the treatment of the best physicians, it continued to spread and grow rapidly, eating two holes in her breast. The doctors soon pronounced her incurable. A celebrated New York specialist then treated her, but she continued to grow worse and when informed that both her aunt and grandmother had died from cancer he gave the case up as hopeless. Someone then recommended S.S.S. and though little hope remained, she began to feel an improvement was noticed. The cancer commenced to heal and when she had taken several bottles it disappeared entirely, and although several years have elapsed, not a sign of the disease has ever returned.

**A Real Blood Remedy.**

S.S.S. (Guaranteed purely vegetable) is a real blood remedy, and never fails to cure Cancer, Eczema, Rheumatism, Scrofula, or any other blood disease.

Our books will be mailed free to any address. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

# SSS

Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

**OZMANLIS ORIENTAL SEXUAL PILLS**

Cure, Prompt, Positive for Impotence, Loss of Manhood, Seminal Emission, Spermatocystitis, Nervousness, Self-Destruction, Loss of Memory, etc. Will make you a STRONG, Vigorous Man. Price \$7.00, 6 Bottles \$35.00. Special Directions Mailed with each box. Address: Swift Specific Co., 1910 Lucas Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

# FOR SALE!

**Poland China Hogs.**

Come and see my spring pigs. By far the best I have ever raised, and all from old sows and old boars. Large litters; an average of 8 from 20 sows. W. J. White, 1 mile west and 2 1/2 miles south of Wayne, Neb.

# CITY MEAT MARKET

J. H. GOLL, Prop'r.

Will keep First-Class Meats Always on Hand.

Highest cash prices paid for Hides.

# STATE BANK

Of Wayne.

CAPITAL STOCK Paid in \$75,000

J. W. Jones, President; C. A. Chace, Vice President; Henry Lee, Cashier.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

Interest paid on Time Deposits.

# BICYCLES

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

Any of the leading makes furnished you upon easy payments at catalogue prices. We follow the following plan: No installment under will be delivered to you for \$10.00 cash and \$2.00 per month. Wheels costing over \$20.00 for \$25.00 cash and \$2.00 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 this manufacturer. We can also furnish anything in the cycle line. Address:

**A. D. REED** NEW ERA BUILDING

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

## PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, are submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 3, A. D., 1896:

A joint resolution proposing to amend sections two (2), four (4), and five (5) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to number of judges of the supreme court and their term of office.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section two (2) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2. That section four (4) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 3. That section five (5) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. That section six (6) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 5. That section seven (7) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 6. That section eight (8) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 7. That section nine (9) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 8. That section ten (10) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 9. That section eleven (11) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 10. That section twelve (12) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 11. That section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 12. That section fourteen (14) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 13. That section fifteen (15) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 14. That section sixteen (16) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 15. That section seventeen (17) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 16. That section eighteen (18) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 17. That section nineteen (19) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 18. That section twenty (20) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 19. That section twenty-one (21) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section six (6) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2. That section seven (7) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 3. That section eight (8) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. That section nine (9) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 5. That section ten (10) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 6. That section eleven (11) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 7. That section twelve (12) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 8. That section thirteen (13) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 9. That section fourteen (14) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 10. That section fifteen (15) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 11. That section sixteen (16) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 12. That section seventeen (17) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 13. That section eighteen (18) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 14. That section nineteen (19) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 15. That section twenty (20) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 16. That section twenty-one (21) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 17. That section twenty-two (22) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 18. That section twenty-three (23) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 19. That section twenty-four (24) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 20. That section twenty-five (25) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 21. That section twenty-six (26) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 22. That section twenty-seven (27) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 23. That section twenty-eight (28) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 24. That section twenty-nine (29) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 25. That section thirty (30) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 26. That section thirty-one (31) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 27. That section thirty-two (32) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 28. That section thirty-three (33) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 29. That section thirty-four (34) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 30. That section thirty-five (35) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 31. That section thirty-six (36) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 32. That section thirty-seven (37) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 33. That section thirty-eight (38) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 34. That section thirty-nine (39) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 35. That section forty (40) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 36. That section forty-one (41) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 37. That section forty-two (42) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 38. That section forty-three (43) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 39. That section forty-four (44) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 40. That section forty-five (45) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 41. That section forty-six (46) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 42. That section forty-seven (47) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 43. That section forty-eight (48) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 44. That section forty-nine (49) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 45. That section fifty (50) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 46. That section fifty-one (51) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 47. That section fifty-two (52) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 48. That section fifty-three (53) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 49. That section fifty-four (54) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 50. That section fifty-five (55) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 51. That section fifty-six (56) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 52. That section fifty-seven (57) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 53. That section fifty-eight (58) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 54. That section fifty-nine (59) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 55. That section sixty (60) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 56. That section sixty-one (61) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 57. That section sixty-two (62) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 58. That section sixty-three (63) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 59. That section sixty-four (64) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 60. That section sixty-five (65) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 61. That section sixty-six (66) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 62. That section sixty-seven (67) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 63. That section sixty-eight (68) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 64. That section sixty-nine (69) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 65. That section seventy (70) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 66. That section seventy-one (71) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 67. That section seventy-two (72) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 68. That section seventy-three (73) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 69. That section seventy-four (74) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 70. That section seventy-five (75) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 71. That section seventy-six (76) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 72. That section seventy-seven (77) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 73. That section seventy-eight (78) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 74. That section seventy-nine (79) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 75. That section eighty (80) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 76. That section eighty-one (81) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 77. That section eighty-two (82) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 78. That section eighty-three (83) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 79. That section eighty-four (84) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 80. That section eighty-five (85) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 81. That section eighty-six (86) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 82. That section eighty-seven (87) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 83. That section eighty-eight (88) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 84. That section eighty-nine (89) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 85. That section ninety (90) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 86. That section ninety-one (91) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 87. That section ninety-two (92) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 88. That section ninety-three (93) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 89. That section ninety-four (94) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 90. That section ninety-five (95) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 91. That section ninety-six (96) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 92. That section ninety-seven (97) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 93. That section ninety-eight (98) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 94. That section ninety-nine (99) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 95. That section one hundred (100) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of Nebraska, relating to officers of the executive department.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2. That section two (2) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 3. That section three (3) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. That section four (4) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 5. That section five (5) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 6. That section six (6) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 7. That section seven (7) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 8. That section eight (8) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 9. That section nine (9) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 10. That section ten (10) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 11. That section eleven (11) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 12. That section twelve (12) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 13. That section thirteen (13) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 14. That section fourteen (14) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 15. That section fifteen (15) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 16. That section sixteen (16) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 17. That section seventeen (17) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 18. That section eighteen (18) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 19. That section nineteen (19) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 20. That section twenty (20) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 21. That section twenty-one (21) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Works of internal improvement and manufactures.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section two (2) of article fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2. No city, county, town, precinct, municipality, or other subdivision of the state shall ever make donations to any works of internal improvement or manufacture, unless a proposition to do so shall have first been submitted to the qualified electors and ratified by a two-thirds vote at an election by authority of the state, and the amount of such donations in the aggregate shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars for each county. Provided, further, that any city or county may, by a three-fourths vote of the qualified electors, in addition to such ten per cent and no bonds or evidences of indebtedness so issued, have the same amount of such donations endorsed thereon a certificate signed by the secretary and auditor of state, showing that the same is issued pursuant to law.

Approved March 23, A. D., 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of Nebraska, relating to officers of the executive department.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2. That section two (2) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 3. That section three (3) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. That section four (4) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 5. That section five (5) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 6. That section six (6) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 7. That section seven (7) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 8. That section eight (8) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 9. That section nine (9) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 10. That section ten (10) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 11. That section eleven (11) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 12. That section twelve (12) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 13. That section thirteen (13) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 14. That section fourteen (14) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 15. That section fifteen (15) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 16. That section sixteen (16) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 17. That section seventeen (17) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 18. That section eighteen (18) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 19. That section nineteen (19) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 20. That section twenty (20) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 21. That section twenty-one (21) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the District Court of Wayne County, Nebraska, upon a decree rendered in said court in favor of A. J. Taylor, Mattilda Myers and Union Stock Yards National Bank, against Charles W. Perry, Joseph E. Henry and John Johnson, Arthur Perry, Mary Perry, Mattilda Myers and Union Stock Yards National Bank, will on the 31st day of August, 1896, at ten o'clock A. M. at the south side of the courthouse in the city of Wayne, Nebraska, sell the following described real estate to the highest bidder for cash to-wit:

Beginning at a point on the east side of the highest and best building in the northeast corner of block twenty-five in said town of Wayne, Neb., at the corner of the main street, produced one hundred fifty feet to the west line of Logan street produced; thence north one hundred fifty feet; thence east one hundred sixteen feet to the place of beginning; and the balance of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section eighteen (18), township twenty-six (26), range one (1), south of the 6th P. M. to satisfy said decree, the amount thereof in full being the sum of \$23,150.97 with interest at ten per cent, from October 14th, 1895, and \$22.00 and accruing costs.

Dated July 30th, 1896.

ED. REYNOLDS, Sheriff.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the District Court of Wayne County, Nebraska, upon a decree rendered in said court in favor of A. J. Taylor, Mattilda Myers and Union Stock Yards National Bank, against Charles W. Perry, Joseph E. Henry and John Johnson, Arthur Perry, Mary Perry, Mattilda Myers and Union Stock Yards National Bank, will on the 31st day of August, 1896, at ten o'clock A. M. at the south side of the courthouse in the city of Wayne, Nebraska, sell the following described real estate to the highest bidder for cash to-wit:

Beginning at a point on the east side of the highest and best building in the northeast corner of block twenty-five in said town of Wayne, Neb., at the corner of the main street, produced one hundred fifty feet to the west line of Logan street produced; thence north one hundred fifty feet; thence east one hundred sixteen feet to the place of beginning; and the balance of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section eighteen (18), township twenty-six (26), range one (1), south of the 6th P. M. to satisfy said decree, the amount thereof in full being the sum of \$23,150.97 with interest at ten per cent, from October 14th, 1895, and \$22.00 and accruing costs.

Dated July 30th, 1896.

ED. REYNOLDS, Sheriff.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the District Court of Wayne County, Nebraska, upon a decree rendered in said court in favor of A. J. Taylor, Mattilda Myers and Union Stock Yards National Bank, against Charles W. Perry, Joseph E. Henry and John Johnson, Arthur Perry, Mary Perry, Mattilda Myers and Union Stock Yards National Bank, will on the 31st day of August, 1896, at ten o'clock A. M. at the south side of the courthouse in the city of Wayne, Nebraska, sell the following described real estate to the highest bidder for cash to-wit:

Beginning at a point on the east side of the highest and best building in the northeast corner of block twenty-five in said town of Wayne, Neb., at the corner of the main street, produced one hundred fifty feet to the west line of Logan street produced; thence north one hundred fifty feet; thence east one hundred sixteen feet to the place of beginning; and the balance of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section eighteen (18), township twenty-six (26), range one (1), south of the 6th P. M. to satisfy said decree, the amount thereof in full being the sum of \$23,150.97 with interest at ten per cent, from October 14th, 1895, and \$22.00 and accruing costs.

Dated July 30th, 1896.

ED. REYNOLDS, Sheriff.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the District Court of Wayne County, Nebraska, upon a decree rendered in said court in favor of A. J. Taylor, Mattilda Myers and Union Stock Yards National Bank, against Charles W. Perry, Joseph E. Henry and John Johnson, Arthur Perry, Mary Perry, Mattilda Myers and Union Stock Yards National Bank, will on the 31st day of August, 1896, at ten o'clock A. M. at the south side of the courthouse in the city of Wayne, Nebraska, sell the following described real estate to the highest bidder for cash to-wit:

Beginning at a point on the east side of the highest and best building in the northeast corner of block twenty-five in said town of Wayne, Neb., at the corner of the main street, produced one hundred fifty feet to the west line of Logan street produced; thence north one hundred fifty feet; thence east one hundred sixteen feet to the place of beginning; and the balance of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section eighteen (18), township twenty-six (26), range one (1), south of the 6th P. M. to satisfy said decree, the amount thereof in full being the sum of \$23,150.97 with interest at ten per cent, from October 14th, 1895, and \$22.00 and accruing costs.

Dated July 30th, 1896.

ED. REYNOLDS, Sheriff.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the District Court of Wayne County, Nebraska, upon a decree rendered in said court in favor of A. J. Taylor, Mattilda Myers and Union Stock Yards National Bank, against Charles W. Perry, Joseph E. Henry and John Johnson, Arthur Perry, Mary Perry, Mattilda Myers and Union Stock Yards National Bank, will on the 31st day of August, 1896, at ten o'clock A. M. at the south side of the courthouse in the city of Wayne, Nebraska, sell the following described real estate to the highest bidder for cash to-wit:

Beginning at a point on the east side of the highest and best building in the northeast corner of block twenty-five in said town of Wayne, Neb., at the corner of the main street, produced one hundred fifty feet to the west line of Logan street produced; thence north one hundred fifty feet; thence east one hundred sixteen feet to the place of beginning; and the balance of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section eighteen (18), township twenty-six (26), range one (1), south of the 6th P. M. to satisfy said decree, the amount thereof in full being the sum of \$23,150.97 with interest at ten per cent, from October 14th, 1895, and \$22.00 and accruing costs.

Dated July 30th, 1896.

ED. REYNOLDS, Sheriff.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the District Court of Wayne County, Nebraska, upon a decree rendered in said court in favor of A. J. Taylor, Mattilda Myers and Union Stock Yards National Bank, against Charles W. Perry, Joseph E. Henry and John Johnson, Arthur Perry, Mary Perry, Mattilda Myers and Union Stock Yards National Bank, will on the 31st day of August, 1896, at ten o'clock A. M. at the south side of the courthouse in the city of Wayne, Nebraska, sell the following described real estate to the highest bidder for cash to-wit:

Beginning at a point on the east side of the highest and best building in the northeast corner of block twenty-five in said town of Wayne, Neb., at the corner of the main street, produced one hundred fifty feet to the west line of Logan street produced; thence north one hundred fifty feet; thence east one hundred sixteen feet to the place of beginning; and the balance of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section eighteen (18), township twenty-six (26), range one (1), south of the 6th P. M. to satisfy said decree, the amount thereof in full being the sum of \$23,150.97 with interest at ten per cent, from October 14th, 1895, and \$22.00 and accruing costs.

Dated July 30th, 1896.

ED. REYNOLDS, Sheriff.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the District Court of Wayne County, Nebraska, upon a decree rendered













# FAMILY STORY

## FIVE \* THOU

"My dear girl, you'll have to let me off. I'm awfully sorry, but the Governor won't give way. I'm really fond of you, and I think you are of me, but—"

"Oh, why didn't I want to marry a decent barrister, a doctor, or even a journalist, instead of an Earl's younger son?" said Miss Muriel Mallett, with a frown on her pretty face, and a tear or two in her large, limpid eyes—eyes which made all the men think, wrongly, that she was poetical and sentimental.

"But, seriously, can you give me up?"

The Hon. Bob Martindale looked at her. She was just his ideal—tall, well-built, but with a saucy face in which the big black eyes seemed out of place. It was fascinating. There was in her countenance the strangeness which, according to Bacon, is necessary to great beauty. She affected a tailor-made gown and was always well-groomed; yet, though her dress was a trifle mannish, in the brusque movements which showed that she was fidgety, glimpses of gossamer stocking and fine Valenciennes revealed themselves, and showed that she had a conscience in costume that would have delighted the hero of Gautier's novel with the famous preface.

"My dear girl, if it were a question of risking my life, or anything like that, I wouldn't hesitate; if it were even one of those affairs of fellows who for a few hours of—of—well, you know, gladly die, I'd be there; but—but I can't be a cad. They have brought me up as a swell without any profession, and I'm a bit of a fool, and I couldn't live off your earnings as an actress, so there you are."

Miss Muriel sighed. Bob was a handsome fellow and manly, and he would have the title and estates some day if two obstacles were to disappear.

"I did like you, Bob, and do, and you were always straight. I should like to have been your wife. If only we'd some money to run a theatrical company with!"

"Yes, if I hadn't been such a juggins as to blue the five thou. old Uncle Tom left me—I didn't know you then."

"Yes, if we'd the five thou," she started a little. "You will marry me if ever I have £5,000? O, you'd have to work, have to be my manager."

He nodded.

"It's a promise for two years?"

"Honor bright?"

"Yes, of course, if—"

"If I run straight? Well, look here, we've been engaged—honourably—and you want to break it off?"

He lowered his head.

"I'm young, only 24 even at Somerset House. I'd like to have married you, and I should have been a good wife too. However, some day I may want to marry some one else."

The man shuddered.

"A broken engagement isn't a certificate of good character; you must give me one. That's fair."

She got up and wheeled to him a little round table, on which was a crocodile-skin writing-pad, with silver edges. She opened it, took out writing paper, and found him pen and ink.

"Now, then, write this—"

"My Dear Miss Mallett: It is my painful duty to tell you that I have made fruitlessly a desperate effort to gain my father's consent to our marriage. He utterly refuses, saying that he is so old-fashioned as to object to have an actress as daughter-in-law. Therefore, I am compelled to break off my engagement with a woman whom I still love and esteem."

The Hon. Bob signed the letter sadly.

"Now, be off. I've to go to rehearsal. No, you mustn't drive me down. Once more, if within two days I have five thou, as capital, you promise you will marry me?"

"Yes, darling, on my word of honor!"

With a swift movement she threw her arms around his neck and kissed him passionately. A minute later he found himself in the street, sad and bewildered.

That evening there was rejoicing in the big mansion in Belgrave square, and the Earl of Hexham drank too much in honor of the return to respectability of the prodigal Bob.

"We'll soon find you a wife, my boy," he said, over the port, which he drank in honor of the affair and in defiance of your and doctor's orders. "None of your rich American trash, but some one of decent family and the sort of solid, reasonable dowry that a younger son deserves."

Next morning at 12 o'clock, when the Earl was vainly trying to put on his boots without swearing at the pain, the Hon. Bob entered the library with a document in his hand. "I never thought she'd have done it, sir," he said.

"Does what?"

"Look, the beastly thing says, 'The plaintiff claims damages for breach of promise of marriage.'"

"Bring me my slippers!" shouted the Earl; "damn the horse!" said round the brougham!"

On he went to Lincoln's Inn Fields.

"You'd better say," said Mr. Ponder, the old family lawyer, "seriously, I'll show you the bargain. I'll put every detective in London on the job."

"I'm not afraid of court, and when the jury hears what she really is—"

"But the scandal?"

"Don't talk about scandal; enter an appearance, and leave the rest to me."

"My dear Governor," interrupted Bob; who had accompanied him, "the fair to the girl. I didn't think Muriel would have done it; but she's perfectly straight—I'd stake my life on it."

"Nonsense, Bob! You're a fool; and you'd better stay abroad till the affair's over. I'll attend to it. I'll show her how to fight." The Earl's eyes gleamed. "We'll teach her, won't we, Ponder, what litigation means?" Then he told a lengthy, stale tale of his successful lawsuit about right-of-way—a success which added a new mortgage to the family collection.

"It's all very well," said Mr. Ponder, "but that was chancery, this is common law. I'm sure we should make a mess of it. One of my articulated clerks has set up in business in Bedford Row; he's a smart fellow, and will fight hard, and just suit you."

Bob went off to the Riviera, and lost all the money his father gave him. During his absence the old gentleman employed a detective—a fellow with splendid imagination, but very poor powers of observation—and the skirmishing was done under the Earl's supervision. Bob was to have staid away till after the trial; however, an urgent letter from a club friend of his father brought him home in a hurry. He arrived in the evening, and, going to the Carlton, learned that the case was in the list for next day. When he reached Belgrave Square and was shown into the library he found his father with Mr. Hicks, his Bedford Row solicitor. There was a row going on at a high pitch.

"Pray tell your father he must settle," said Mr. Hicks.

"Settle be damned!" interrupted the old boy.

"Settle, I say," rejoined the solicitor.

"You see, Mr. Martindale, Sir Edward says he won't cross-examine the plaintiff as to her character. He suggests that the material is absurd, and he does not believe a word of the detective's story—he says he'd sooner return the brief."

"And the check?" gasped the Earl.

"Yes, and the check. He says there's no decent defense, and he won't try to support the detective's tissue of lies. Moreover, he insists that if he did he'd fall, and the damages and disgrace would be awful."

"What does it matter to me?" shouted the old gentleman. "It's not my case, it's my son's."

"That's a bit steep," observed the son.

"My retainer is from you, my lord," urged Mr. Hicks.

"O, I'll pay your confounded costs, but where will they get their damages from?"

Bob groaned.

"They've told me they'll make him bankrupt," replied Mr. Hicks, "and his discharge will be suspended for two years at least."

"What has that to do with me?" said the Earl grimly.

Bob interposed: "Lord Salisbury has many claims on his patronage, and in my bankruptcy he'd find a decent excuse for leaving me out in the cold."

The Earl had no gut, but he managed without its help to use very vigorous language concerning sons, solicitors, advocates, and actresses.

"They will take £5,000 for damages, with a full apology and withdrawal in open court," said Mr. Hicks, "and £500 for costs."

"An apology! A withdrawal!"

"A withdrawal of all the charges on the record."

Next day, to the infinite disgust of the reporters and the crowded court, Sir Edward, in a graceful speech, made an apology of the most ample character, withdrew all imputations, and announced that £5,000 would be paid as compensation for the injury to the lady, together with her costs.

The Morning Post, on the morrow, announced that the Earl of Hexham had gone to Buxton.

When the honorable Robert, a day later, received a letter from Muriel, saying she was most anxious to see him, he took a cab to Brompton Crescent, and grew more and more perplexed every inch of the way.

Miss Muriel, looking very neat, natural, handsome, and pliant, with a prodigious glow of life in her eyes, shook hands with him warmly and made him sit down on the sofa by her side. For a quarter of an hour, she stimulated his curiosity by talking about nothing in particular. At last his patience broke down.

"Look here, Ella," he said brusquely, "stow the cackle and come to cues. I'm delighted to see you, and don't bear malice; but what on earth put it into your pretty head to send for me?"

She laughed loud, long, and heartily, so—loud, long, and heartily, that at last he laughed with her.

"Well, you are a goose!" she said.

"I know it," he answered. "I dread Michaelmas."

"I think your brain is developing; you're growing witty. O, you haven't got there yet!"

"Well, but—"

"Listen to me. The Hon. Robert Talbot Hiesmes Clarence Martindale made a promise to Miss Muriel Mallett that

if within two years she had £5,000 to finance a theatrical company with he'd marry her."

He gazed open-mouthed.

She wheeled up the little round table to him, opened the crocodile-skin writing-pad with silver edges, and took a bundle of crisp "filmsies" from the flap.

"One, two, three, four," she counted out up to fifty; "fifty brand new Bank of England notes, each for 100 beautiful, shining sovereigns. You see, I've got the five thou!"

He stared, mentally paralyzed.

"The damages!" she shouted, hysterical with laughter.

"The damages!"

"Yes, and your promise."

"Yes, but—"

"There are no buts about it; you've promised, and you love me."

He nodded.

"And I love you. If the Earl hadn't played it so low down in the defense I might have chucked up the game. As it is, I hold you to your word as a man of honor. Will you marry me?"

She looked into his eyes. He really loved her. She took hold of his left hand, his right arm wandered round her waist.

"Will you marry me?" she repeated, her lips an inch from his.

He replied affirmatively without a word.

There is now one obstacle the less between the husband of the fascinating Muriel Mallett and the earldom of Hexham, for his lordship died suddenly from apoplexy on getting a telegram from an old club friend concerning his son's marriage with the fascinating actress.—The Sketch.

ILLITERACY IN THE NATION.

Percentage Now Greater in New England than in the West.

The report of the Commissioner of Education presents some curious and interesting facts with regard to illiteracy in the United States. This information is derived mainly from official records and deserves careful attention. It appears that the number of persons over 10 years of age who cannot read and write is 6,324,702, or 13.3 per cent. of the total population, according to the latest statistics. In 1880, the rate of illiteracy was 17 per cent., and a decrease of 3.7 per cent. since that time is gratifying in the sense that implies gradual improvement, but the situation is still lamentable, and no good citizen can contemplate it without experiencing a certain degree of humiliation.

The government is based upon the idea of popular intelligence as an assurance of political safety and prosperity, and vast sums of money are expended for educational purposes. There is really no excuse for ignorance in a country where free schools abound and instruction is within easy reach of all classes. Nevertheless, over thirteen out of every 100 of the people are unable to read and write. This great army of illiterates is a standing reproach, as well as a menace, and there is no more important duty than that of reducing it as rapidly as possible.

There was a time when New England led all the rest of the country in the general average of popular intelligence, but this is no longer true. It is now in the West, and not in the East, that the best showing is made of the education of the masses. Nebraska stands at the head of the States in point of literacy, only 3.1 per cent. of its population being unable to read and write. No State, west of the Mississippi River, with the exception of the four Southern States, ranks as low as Massachusetts in the number of illiterates in its population. This means, of course—and the fact is a very significant one—that a large percentage of the educated element of the East has removed to the West, thereby materially modifying its "wild and woolly" condition, and it means furthermore that the West has been doing a great deal in the enlargement of its educational facilities.

The public schools of such States as Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas are equal in every respect to those of any of the Eastern States, and their academies and universities are rendering effective service to the sphere of higher learning. So far as the South is concerned, allowance must be made for the presence of the colored race, the illiterate members of which constitute nearly one-half of the total number of illiterates in the United States, but even with this serious drawback, the Southern States are making substantial gains in education, and the conditions promise an acceleration of such progress from year to year.—Minneapolis Times.

A Long Shot.

James Shields was elected to the Senate in 1848, defeating his predecessor, Senator Breese. Shields had distinguished himself in the Mexican War, and at the Battle of Cerro Gordo he was shot through the lungs, the ball passing out at his back. His recovery was one of the marvels of the day. Shields' war record is believed to have secured to him his triumph over Breese. When the news of Shields' election was received, a lawyer named Butlerfield was speaking of it to a group of friends, when one of them remarked: "It was that Mexican bullet that did the business." "Yes," retorted Butlerfield, "that was a great shot. The ball went clear through Shields without hurting him, and killed Breese one thousand miles away."

Microphones.

A recent invention consists of an apparatus by means of which a microphone suspended over a child's crib automatically rings an electric bell situated at any convenient point on the least noise made by the child. The microphone, as is well known, is a very sensitive form of a telephone transmitter, capable of detecting the faintest sounds.

Lots of people are afraid of a cyclone who are not afraid of the devil.

## TALMAGE'S SERMON.

### THE GOSPEL OF GOOD CHEER FOR THE SORROWING.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Draws Vivid Pictures of the Lengthening Shadows of Life—When Time Ends and Eternity Begins—The Light of Christ.

At the Close of Day.

Dr. Talmage's subject this week lights up the sorrows of this life, and sounds the gospel of good cheer for all who will receive it. His text was Luke xxiv, 29, "Abide with us, for it is toward evening."

Two villagers, having concluded their errand in Jerusalem, have started out at the city-gate and are on their way to Emmaus, the place of their residence. They go with a sad heart. Jesus, who had been basely massacred and entombed. As with sad face and broken heart they pass on their way, a stranger accosts them. They tell him their anxieties and bitterness of soul. He in turn talks to them, rejoicing in the fascination of intelligent conversation. They forget the time and notice not the objects they pass and before they are aware have come up in front of their house. They pause before the entrance and attempt to persuade the stranger to tarry with them. They press upon him their hospitalities. Night is coming on, and he may meet a prowling wild beast or be obliged to lie unsheltered from the dew. He cannot go much farther now. Why not stop here and continue their pleasant conversation? They take him by the arm and they insist upon his coming in, addressing him in the words, "Abide with us, for it is toward evening."

The candles are lighted, the table is spread, pleasant socialities are enkindled. They rejoice in the presence of the stranger, and he asks them a blessing upon the bread they eat, and he breaks it and shares it to each. Suddenly and with overwhelming power the thought flashes upon the astonished people—it is the Lord! And as they sit in breathless wonder, looking upon the resurrected body of Jesus, he vanished. The interview ended. He was gone.

The Bright Day.

With many of us it is a bright, sunny day of prosperity. There is not a cloud in the sky, not a leaf rustling in the forest, not a chill in the air. But we cannot expect all this to last. He is not an intelligent man who expects perpetual daylight of joy. The sun will set after awhile near the horizon. The shadows will lengthen.

Think I speak, many of us stand in the very hour described in the text, "for it is toward evening." The residue of the text is appropriate for some before we go. For with them it is toward the evening of old age. They have passed the meridian of life. They are sometimes startled to think how old they are. They do not, however, like to have others remark upon it. If others suggest their approximation toward venerable appearance, they say, "Why, I'm not so old after all." They do, indeed, notice that they cannot lift quite so much as once. They cannot walk quite so fast. They cannot read quite so well without spectacles. They cannot so easily recover from a cough or any occasion of moment. They have lost their taste for merriment. They are surprised at the quick passage of the year. They say that it only seems a little while ago that they were boys. They are going a little down hill. There is something in their health, something in their vision, something in their walk, something in their changing associations, something above, something beneath, something within, to remind them that it is toward evening.

The great want of all such is to have Jesus abide with them. It is a dismal thing to be getting old without the rejuvenating influence of religion. When we step on the down grade of life and see that it dips to the verge of the cold river, we want to behold some one near who will help us across it. When the sight loses its power to glance and gather up, we need the faith that can illumine. When we feel the failure of the ear, we need the clear tones of that voice which in olden times broke up the silence of the deaf with cadence of mercy. When the axmen of death hew down whole forests of strength and beauty around us and we are left in solitude, we need the dove of living mercy to sing in our branches. When the shadows begin to fall and we feel that the day is far spent, we need most of all to supplicate that great beneficent Jesus in the prayer of the villagers, "Abide with us, for it is toward evening."

The Dark Night.

The request of the text is an appropriate exclamation for all those who are approached in the gloomy hour of temptation. There is nothing easier than to be good-natured when everything pleases, or to be humble when there is nothing to oppose us, forgiving when we have not been assailed, or honest when we have no inducement to fraud. But you have felt the grapple of some temptation. Your nature has some time quaked and groaned under the infernal force. You saw your Christian graces retreating. You feared that you would fall in the awful wrestle with sin and be thrown into the dust. The gloom thickened. The first indications of the night were seen in all the trembling of your soul. In all the internal suggestions of Satan, in all the surging up of tumultuous passions and excitements, you felt with awful emphasis that it was toward evening. In the tempted hour you need to ask Jesus to abide with you. You can beat back the monster that would devour you. You can smother the sin that would ride you down. You can sharpen the battle-axe with which you split the head of helmeted abomination. Who helped Paul shake the brazen gated heart of Felix? Who acted like a good sailor when all the crew howled in the Mediterranean shipwreck? Who helped the martyrs to be firm when one word of recantation would have unfastened the wickets of the stake and put out the kindling fire? When the night of the soul came on and all the demons of darkness came riding upon the winds of perdition, who gave strength to the soul? Who gave calmness to the heart? Who broke the spell of infernal enchantment? Who heard the request of the villagers, "Abide with us, for it is toward evening."

One of the forts of France was attacked, and the outworks were taken before night. The besieging army lay down, thinking there was but little to do in the morning, and that the soldiers in the fort could be easily made to surrender. But during the night, though a thick mist, they escaped into the country. In the

morning the besieging army sprang upon the battlements, but found that their prey was gone. So, when we are assailed in temptation, there is always some secret stair by which we might get off. God will not allow us to be tempted above what we are able, but with every temptation will bring a way of escape that we may be able to bear it.

The prayer of the text is appropriate for all who are anticipating sorrow. The greatest folly that ever grew on this planet is the tendency to borrow trouble. But there are times when approaching sorrow is so evident that we need to be making special preparation for its coming.

One of your children has lately become a favorite. The cry of that child strikes deeper into the heart than the cry of all the others. You think more about it. You give it more attention, not because it is any more of a treasure than the others, but because it is becoming frail. There is something in the cheek, in the eye and in the walk that makes you quite sure that the petals of the flower are going to be scattered. The utmost nursing and medical attentions are ineffectual. The pulse becomes feeble, the complexion lighter, the step weaker, the laugh fainter. No more romping for that one through hall and parlor. The nursery is darkened by an approaching calamity. The heart feels with mournful anticipation that the sun is going down. Night speeds on. It is toward evening.

You have long rejoiced in the care of a mother. You have done everything to make her last days happy. You have run with quick feet to wait upon her every want. Her presence has been a perpetual blessing in the household. But the fruit has been looking wistfully at that tree. Her soul is ripe for heaven. Her gates are ready to flash open for her entrance. But your soul sinks at the thought of separation. You cannot bear to think that soon you will be called to take the last look at that face which from the first hour has looked upon you with affection unchangeable. But you see that life is ebbing and the grave will soon hide her from your sight. You sit quiet. You feel heavy hearted. The light is fading from the sky. The air is chill. It is toward evening.

You had a considerable estate and felt independent. In five minutes on one fair balance sheet you could see just how you stood in the world. But there came complications. Something that you managed impossible happened. The best friend you had proved a traitor to your interests. A sudden crash of national misfortunes prostrated your credit. You may to-day be going on in business, but you feel anxious about where you are standing and fear that the next turning of the wheel will bring you prostrate. You foresee what you consider certain defalcation. You think of the anguish of telling your friends you are not worth a dollar. You know not how you will ever bring your children home from school. You wonder how you will stand the selling of your little home, or how you will manage to pay the mortgages on a palmer house. The misfortunes of life have accumulated. You wonder what makes the sky so dark. It is toward evening.

Soothing the Soul.

Trouble is an apothecary that mixes a great many drafts, bitter and sour and nauseous, and you must drink some one of them. Trouble puts up a great many packs, and you must carry some one of them. There is no sandal so thick and well adjusted but some thorn will strike through it. There is no sound so sweet but the undertaker's screwdriver grates through it. In this swift shuttle of the human heart some of the threads must break. The journey from Jerusalem to Emmaus will soon be ended. Our Bible, our observation, our observation, heartiest come in tones that we cannot mistake and ought not to disregard. It is toward evening.

Oh, then, for Jesus to abide with us. He sweetens the cup. He extracts the thorn. He wipes the tear. He hushes the tempest. He soothes the soul that flies to him for shelter. Let the night swoop and the euroclydon cross the sea. Let the thunders roar. Soon all will be well. Christ in the ship to soothe his friends. Christ on the sea to stop its tumult. Christ in the grave to scatter the darkness. Christ in the heavens to lead the way upward. Blessed all such. And then look at the old man, his sacrifice free them, his glory enchant them. If earthly estate takes wings, he will be an incorruptible treasure. If friends die, he will be their resurrection. Standing with us in the morning of our joy and in the noonday of our prosperity, he will not forsake us when the latter has faded and it is toward evening.

Listen to Paul's battle shout with misfortune. Hark to mounting Latimer's fire song. Look at the glory that has retted the dungeon and filled the earth and heaven with the crash of the falling manna, the cry of desolation. And then look at the old man, who has tried to cure themselves by human prescriptions, attempting to beat gauntness with a patch of court plaster and to stop the plague of drying empires with the quackery of earthly wisdom. Nothing can speak peace to the soul, nothing can unstrap our crushing burdens, nothing can open our eyes to see the surrounding horses and chariots of salvation that fill all the mountains, but the voice and command of him who stopped one night at Emmaus.

The words of the text are pertinent to us all, from the fact that we are nearing the evening of death. I believe that each of us ought to live as though each moment were to be our last. I do not believe that theory. As far as preparation is concerned we ought always to be ready, but we cannot always be thinking of death; for we have duties in life that demand our attention. When a man is selling goods, it is his business to think of the bargain he is making. When a man is pleading in the courts, it is his duty to think of the interests of his clients. When a clerk is adding up his accounts, it is his duty to keep his mind upon the column of figures. He who fills up his life with thoughts of death is far from being the highest style of Christian. I knew a man who used often to say at night, "I wish I might die before morning." He became an infidel.

From Darkness to Light.

But there are times when we can and ought to give ourselves to the contemplation of that solemn moment when the soul time ends and eternity begins. We must go through that one pass. There is no roundabout way, no bypath, no circuitous route. Die we must, and it will be to us a shameful occurrence or a time of admirable behavior. Our friends may stretch out their hands to keep us back, but to implore us to let our feet get on, but death would not take the fee. The breath will fall, and the eyes will close,

and the heart will stop. You may hang the rough with gorgeous tapestry, but what does death care for beautiful paintings? You may hang the room with the finest works of art, but what does death care for pictures? You may fill the house with the wallings of widowhood and orphanage—does death mind weeping?

This ought not to be a depressing theme. Who wants to live here forever? The world has always treated me well, and every day I feel less and less like scolding and complaining. But yet I would not want to make this my eternal residence. I love to blue the clouds, and bathe my soul in the blue sea of heaven. But I expect when the firmament is rolled away as a scroll to see a new heaven, grander, higher and more glorious. You ought to be willing to exchange your body that has headaches and sickenings and weaknesses innumerable, that limps with the stone-bruise, or festers with the thorn, or flames on the funeral pyre of fevers, for an incorruptible body and an eye that blinks not before the jasper gates and the great white throne. But between that and this there is an hour about which no man should be reckless or foolhardy. I doubt not your courage, but I tell you that you will want something better than a strong arm, a good aim and a trusty sword when you come to your last battle. You will need a better robe than any you have in your wardrobe to keep you warm in that place.

Circumstances do not make so much difference. It may be a bright day when you push off from the planet, or it may be a dark night and while the owl is hooting from the forest. It may be spring, and your soul may go out among the blossoms, apple orchards swinging their centers in the way. It may be winter and the earth in a snow shroud. It may be autumn, and the forests set on fire by the heat of your feet. You may be laid out in state, it may be with your wife's hand in your hand or you may be in a strange hotel with a servant faithful to the last. It may be in the rail train, shot off the switch and tumbling in long reverberation down the embankment—crash, crash! I know not the time. I know not the mode. But the days of our life are being subtracted away and we shall come down to the time when we have but ten days left, then nine days, then eight days, then seven days, six days, five days, four days, three days, two days, one day. Then hours—three hours, two hours, one hour. Then only minutes left—five minutes, four minutes, three minutes, two minutes, one minute. Then only seconds left—four seconds, three seconds, two seconds, one second. Gone! The chapter of life ended! The book closed! The pulses at rest! The feet through with the journey! The hands closed from all work. No word on the lips. No breath in the nostrils. Hair combed back to lie undisturbed by any human hands. The muscles still. The nerves still. The lungs still. The tongue still. All still. You might put the stethoscope to the breast and hear no sound. You might put a speaking trumpet to the ear, but you could not wake the dead. No motion. No throbs. No life. Still, still.

Sunset.

So death comes to the disciple. What if the sun of life is about to set? Jesus is the dawning from on high; the perpetual morning of every ransomed spirit. What if the darkness comes? Jesus is the light of the world and of heaven. What though this earthly house does crumble? Jesus has prepared a house of many mansions. Jesus is the anchor that always holds. Jesus is the light that is never eclipsed. Jesus is the fountain that is never exhausted. Jesus is the evening star, hung up amid the gloom of the gathering night.

You are almost through with the abuse and blackbiting of enemies. They will call you no more by evil names. Your good deeds will no longer be misinterpreted nor your honor flouted. The troubles of earth will end in the felicities! Toward evening! The bereavements of earth will soon be lifted. You will not much longer stand pouring your grief in the tomb, like Rachel weeping for her children or David mourning for Absalom. Broken hearts bound up. Wounds healed. Tears wiped away. Sorrows terminated. No more sounding of the death march. Toward evening! Death will come, sweet as morning to the eyelids of the babe, as full rations to a starving soldier, as evening hour to the exhausted workman. The sky will take on its sunset glow, every cloud a fire palm, every lake a glassy mirror, the forests transfigured, delicate misters climbing the air. Your friends will announce it; your pulses will beat it; your joys will ring it; your lips will whisper it. "Toward evening!"

Curious Shoes.

The Portuguese shoes has a wooden sole and heel, with a vamp made of patent leather fancifully showing the flesh side of the skin. The Persian sandal is a raised shoe, and is often a foot high. It is made of light wood, richly inlaid, with a strap extending over the instep. The Mosquito shoe is hand-woven, on a wooden frame, and but little attention is paid to the shape of the foot. Leather is sometimes used, but the sandal is generally made of silk cordage and wooden cloth.

The Slamese shoe has the form of an ancient canoe, with a gondola bow and an open toe. The sole is made of wood and the upper of inlaid wood and cloth, and the exterior is elaborately ornamented in colors with gold and silver. The sandal worn by the Egyptians is composed of a sole made by sticking together three thicknesses of leather. This is held to the foot by passing a band across the instep. The sandal is beautifully stitched with thread of different colors.

Confederate Uniforms.

Though the regulation uniforms of the Confederate army were gray, the close of the war found nearly all of the men and some of the officers wearing homespun suits of various colors, or, at least, of various shades of gray. So-called "butternut" suits were greatly in vogue, whole regiments being thus uniformed. Some of the uniform cloth was got from England on blockade runners; some was made at the woolen mills scattered here and there through the South, and a great deal was the product of hand looms, worked by the women of the South. There was a "cader gray" cloth, very fine and soft, which was made at the Crenshaw woolen factory in Richmond.

Every joy which comes to us is only to strengthen us to some greater labor that is to succeed.—Flight.



**A CLOUD OF SWALLOWS.**

Hundreds of Thousands of the Birds Take Possession of a Vessel.

The crew and passengers of a Russian steamer, engaged in the Mediterranean trade, recently had an experience that will never be forgotten by them. A storm of swallows swooped down upon the vessel and delayed it for many hours.

The passage had been an unusually stormy one, but this day was fine. Most of the passengers were on deck. Suddenly a black cloud appeared in the distance and moved toward them with terrific force. Everybody became frightened at the mysterious visitation. A solution of the mystery came shortly. The vast cloud was composed of swallows. The forerunners, a small detachment of some 10,000, swooped down on the deck, to the bewilderment of the people on board. These were soon followed, not by thousands, but by hundreds of thousands. The birds literally overwhelmed the vessel. The man at the wheel lost his bearings and the wildest disorder prevailed. The birds poured into every available opening, hatchways, windows and everywhere else. They got tangled in the ropes and sails and clustered about the rigging. Even the smokestacks were so filled up one time that the fires were nearly extinguished. The most amazing part of the whole thing was that the birds did not evince any disposition to leave. To heighten the confusion the steamer had got out of its course and ran ashore. However, on account of going very slowly, no material damage was done, though the passengers were badly frightened.

When the crew had recovered from their amazement they began to clear the deck and the vessel in general of these unexpected and not at all welcome guests. The captain ordered the men to use shovels and whatever else they could to throw the birds overboard. After getting fairly in shape the vessel proceeded on its voyage, having been delayed for eight hours on account of this singular experience. The captain could not offer any theory as to where the vast army of swallows came from. All he said was that the birds were exhausted from a long flight during the storm of the previous day and sought rest on his vessel.

**Personal.**

ANY ONE who has been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will receive information of much value and interest by writing to "Pink Pills," P. O. Box 1592, Philadelphia.

**POPULAR SCIENCE.**

The human system can endure heat of 212 degrees, a boiling point of water, because the skin is bad conductor, and because the perspiration cools the body. Men have withstood without injury a heat of 300 degrees for several minutes.

It is not generally known that when metal is reduced to a very fine powder it will combine with the air upon mere contact with that element, and oxidizes so rapidly that heat is sensibly produced. Metal prepared in this way requires only to be precipitated through the air in a thin stream to take fire and burn.


Kite flying, which used to be done for fun, has arisen to the dignity of a scientific experiment. Two sets of such experiments are in progress—one under the direction of the Weather Bureau at Washington, and the other at Blue Hill, near Boston, conducted by W. A. Eddy, of New Jersey. Not only do the experimenters send the kites up several thousand feet, but they send up cameras with them, and get pictures of the landscape from that altitude. The ostensible purpose of the scientific kite flying is to find out as much as possible about the atmosphere and its currents, barometric curves, temperature and other ingredients; but no doubt it is just as good fun to fly a scientific kite as any other sort, and no doubt the scientific grown-ups enjoy it.

Never wear cotton in the ears if they are discharging pus.

**Strong Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Muscles, steady nerves, good appetite, refreshing sleep come with blood made pure by Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills.

**DR. F. J. KELLY'S GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM.** Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash and Skin Diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and restores the complexion to its natural beauty. For sale by all Druggists and Grocers.



**'THE MIDDLE SOUTH'** A handsomely illustrated 16-page Monthly Journal describing the development of the Middle South, the fertile paradise. Price 50 cts per year. Send 25 cts at once, enclosing this paper, and you will receive "The Middle South" for one year, a nice free gift, if you enclose 50 cts more. If you enclose 1.00 we will send you paper for one year free of charge. Address: Middle South Pub. Co., Columbia, S. C.

**KIDDER'S PASTILLES.** Prepared by Dr. J. M. Kidder, Lowell, Mass.

**DR. ISAAC TROMPSON'S EYE WATER.** Cures all eye troubles.

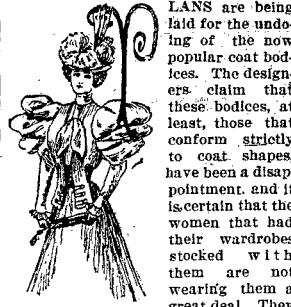
**PISO'S CURE FOR CHICKEN POX.** Cures where all else fails. Sent Good by mail. Price 50 cts. Use with care.

**FANCIES OF FASHION.**

**GREAT VARIETY IN THE STYLES FOR THIS SEASON.**

The Popular Coat Bodices Are to Be Undone—A Decided Change Soon to Come in Sleeves—Fancy Capes of Net Are Worn.

**Gotham Fashion Gossip.** New York correspondence.



COATS are being laid for the undoing of the now popular coat bodices. The designers claim that these bodices, at least, those that conform strictly to coat shapes, have been a disappointment, and it is certain that the women that had their wardrobes stocked with them are not wearing them a great deal. They do not prove so friendly to the lines of the average figure as the round waist does, the picturesque flaring of revers and neck affairs makes a woman look stocky, unless she is very slender and made with that adorable long line from the throat to the tip of the bust curve that makes the wearing of anything becoming. These criticisms do not apply, however, to bodices whose only resemblance to a coat is in some few slight accessories of suggestion. These are as plentiful as ever, and will be for a good while. One pretty sort is cut with skirts at the back only, and they are jauntily set out. From the hips, where the coat is very short, barely reaching the waist line, the coat slopes to points that end at either side of the front and just below the belt. This is a becoming cut, and allows a blouse effect in front that fills



COATED YET SLENDER.

in and falls over the belt or one that is drawn under the belt at the waist line.

A newer sort that has suddenly come into vogue is the short box coat that is bobbed off all around well above the waist line and that hangs without a fold and without the slightest shaping to the figure. It should give the effect of being stiff as a board, and is intended to emphasize by contrast the slenderness and the yielding curves of the figure beneath. Such a coat is usually open entirely in front, and is elaborated by much befrilled wide revers of a contrasting material, the sleeves being made to correspond with the revers. A few coats are shown made like a basque, the bodice fitting the figure to well below the waist line and sloping to a rounded point front and back. Coat skirts are set under the back, standing out well, and extending in flat hip pieces at the sides. The trouble with this coat is that it makes the whole figure seem bulky. The charm that every one tries to suggest now is that of girlishness of form, and an out-and-out coat does not do it.

This appearance of bulk is not created by many jacket and coat effects, and the number of different designs that are possible is so great that it is not yet nearly exhausted, so these suggestions of coats—some of them very slight—are still plentiful among new dresses. To-day's first illustration displays an ingenious one, which in the original was of old blue voile, which was also used for the dress skirt. It was like a bolero, with long tabs in front, ornamented by silver cord and



A COAT THAT WIDENS.

buttons. The sleeves had triple-puffs and chiffon ruffles at the wrists, and beneath the jacket there was a blouse of pink and blue taffeta. It had a plain stock collar, and a four-hand tie was to be worn with it. Hooking at the side beneath one of the tabs was a wide girde of old blue satin. A bodice with coat suggestions that occasions no loss of slenderness to its

wearer, comes next in the pictures. It was of black taffeta, entirely covered with finely pleated black mousseline de soie, and trimmed in front with four bands of heavy cream guipure insertion, whose pattern was outlined with gold. Its stock collar was of the same lace, and had a narrow wired edge bordered with a narrow black mousseline pleating. There was no lace on the back of the bodice, but the belt was white lace and was dotted in front with lace rosettes. The coat effect came in the pleated mousseline basque. Drapery of plain flowered silk was added to the tight sleeves.

In consideration of the third picture, it should be known that it was a slender woman that was sketched, and then it will be understood how much her shoulders seemed to widen by such clothing. Women that regard themselves as too slender may still find re-



A PAIR OF STYLISH PROMENADERS.

lief in this sort of a bodice, if they have not already done so. This model was of light weight cheviot in a turquoise blue shade. It included such distinctive features of a Louis XIV. bodice as a rippled bodice, revers faced with rennaissance lace and a lace-edged jabot. It fastened with four handsome gold buttons, each having a turquoise center, and had a vest, with turn-over collar, of white satin.

The bishop is the sleeve that is so generally accepted that it is on the edge of being common, and yet is safe from exciting comment. The sleeve that puffs roundly from the shoulder to just below or just above the elbow is all right; it is not new, but is pretty, and its outline is graceful. Sleeves may still be made of material and in style contrasting with the bodice, and, indeed, with all the rest of the dress. Imported dresses occasionally have several pairs of sleeves to go with each bodice, but American dressmakers are shy of anything that seems like an expedient, lest it look like an effort to save money. The sleeve that wrinkles from shoulder to wrist is again with us, and is graceful and artistic. Made of transparent material, it is beautiful and in better taste than a bare arm, but a fieu must be at the shoulder. There are rumors that tight velvet sleeves will appear on winter gowns, but women do not warm with admiration. They merely think, "Won't they be funny!" and it



AIRY ORNATENESS.

will certainly take till next spring for them to get over that feeling.

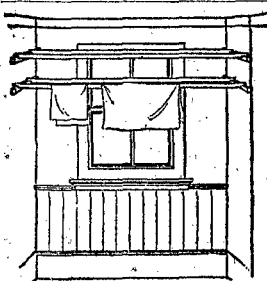
The latitude that is permitted to individual taste in the matter of material for sleeves is shown in the right hand dress of the fourth sketch. Here the fabric of the skirt is black satin covered with accordion pleated chiffon, the bodice is white silk draped with gathered white chiffon, and the sleeves are of gold embroidered banded lace. The only item that connects them with the bodice is a yoke of the same lace. This bodice is alike in back and front, has a white satin belt and collar dotted with black rosettes, and commencing at the yoke long black satin straps extend to the waist. It is quite as stylish a promenade rig as this one that appears beside it in the picture. Its skirt and jacket are white serge, and a blouse waist of white China silk goes with it. The bolero is cut wide enough to allow for deeply draped revers, which are embroidered with narrow black soutache. White chiffon ornaments the collar, and a wide belt of plaid taffeta ribbon ends in long streamers. The contrast between the plaid and the white is sure to give a spick-and-span appearance to this rig, which will be accentuated by the expanse of pure white, but the dress is by no means as perishable as it at first seems, because serge cleanses so nicely.

Copyright, 1896.

That the earth is solid right to the center, with the exception of lakes and reservoirs of molten matter below the crust, has been demonstrated by the recent researches of Lord Kelvin and other authorities.



**Household Department.** Convenient clothes bars can be made with very little trouble and no expense if one has just the place to put them. In almost every kitchen there is a hook. In the illustration there is a space of about five feet between the chimney and the side of the room. It



CONVENIENT CLOTHES BARS.

the space two sets of cleats were nailed to the side and chimney, with grooves to slip the bars in; when not in use the bars can be taken out, but they are always convenient to hang the dish towels on. The four bars are smoothly finished and are made of pine. If one has but little room these bars are much more convenient than the clothes-horse, and are never in the way.—Farm and Home.

**To Dress Sweetbreads.**

Parboil the sweetbreads until thoroughly cooked. Make a sauce from melted butter, which must be thickened with browned flour; beat three eggs, stir in one pint of milk and one pint of stock; add all three to melted butter, also a few gherkins, capers and mushrooms, a little chopped parsley, red pepper, mace and salt. Cut slices of stale bread, dip in beaten yolk of egg and fry in lard. Dip the sweetbreads in beaten egg, then in bread crumbs, before-frying them in lard. The stock is best prepared the day before from beef or veal. The eggs must be well beaten and the lard boiling. Lay each piece on toasted bread; pour sauce over and serve very hot. The quantities given are for two pounds of sweetbreads.

**Chocolate Icing.**

Take one cup of sugar, four table-spoonfuls of water, the well-beaten white of one egg, a pinch of cream of tartar, and one ounce of unsweetened chocolate grated. Boil the sugar and water together until the syrup will string when poured from the end of a spoon. Stir the grated chocolate into the stiff white of egg, to which has been added the cream of tartar. Slowly pour the boiling syrup on the egg, beating hard all the time. Beat until the mixture begins to cool and thicken, and then spread it between the layers of cake and on the top.

**Cabbage Padding.**

Boil a firm, white cabbage fifteen minutes, changing the water, then putting more on from the boiling tea kettle. When tender, drain and set aside until perfectly cold. Chop fine, add two beaten eggs, a table-spoonful of butter, three of very rich milk or cream, pepper and salt. Stir all well together and bake in a buttered pudding dish until brown; serve hot. This dish is digestible and very relishable.

**Stewed Cucumbers.**

Pare the large cucumbers, cut lengthwise into four parts, and remove the large seeds. Soak them half an hour in cold water. Cook in boiling salted water to cover until tender. Drain off the water; add a little butter, salt and pepper, and, when well heated, serve on toast, or make a thin white sauce and pour over them.

**Snow-Drops.**

One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, whites of five eggs, one small cup of milk, three full cups of prepared flour. Flavor with vanilla and nutmeg. Bake in small, round tins.

**Birds' Nest.**

Boil eggs hard, remove shells, surround with forcemeat, fry or bake them until nicely browned, cut in halves, and place in the dish with gravy.

**Things Worth Mentioning.**

There is no better aid to digestion, in certain instances, than the cooked apple.

The tone of the piano improves when the instrument is moved from the wall of the room.

A dish of water placed in a hot oven where pies, cakes or puddings are being baked will prevent them from scorching.

When boiling a ham see that "the kettle only smiles on one side of its mouth"—that the water merely simmers.

To take out iron rust cover the spot with fine salt and saturate with lemon juice and lay on the grass. Repeat if necessary.

A man who has tried it says that two or three dandelion leaves, chewed before going to bed, will always induce sleep, no matter how nervous or worried a man may be.

Aluminum kitchen utensils promise to be in increased demand. They are so pretty, so light and so easy to keep clean, and they only cost just enough more than other kinds to make them fashionable. Complete kitchen outfits, from coffeepot to frying pan, are now manufactured.

**Russian Distances.**

One gets an idea of the magnificent distances of the Czar's realm from learning that a Russian general who was in a hurry to get to St. Petersburg from Vladivostok found the time saving route was to go to Yokohama by steamer, thence by another steamer across the Pacific to San Francisco, by rail to New York, and by steamer to Europe. The gap between the finished sections of the Transsiberian Railroad is 50 many hundred miles in length that the general would have lost time in traversing the wilds of that vast country, where horses furnish all the transport.

**That Terrible Scourge.**

Malarial disease is invariably propagated by disturbance of the liver, the bowels, the stomach and the nerves. To the removal of both the cause and its effects, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is fully adequate. It "digs the bile" as no other remedy does, performing its work thoroughly. Its ingredients are pure and wholesome, and it admirably serves to build up a system broken by ill-health and short of strength. Constipation, liver and kidney complaint and nervousness are conquered by it.

Never meddle with the ear if a foreign body, such as a bead, button or seed enters it. Leave it absolutely alone until a physician can attend to it. More damage has been done by the injudicious attempts at the extraction of a foreign body than could ever come from its presence in the ear.

**Special Hot Springs, S. D., Excursion.** July 31st, August 14th and August 23rd, tickets will be sold from Sioux City to Hot Springs and return, good 30 days, at rate of \$14.50.

H. C. CHEYNEY, General Agent, Sioux City, Iowa.

Never put milk, fat nor any oily substance into the ear for the relief of pain, for they soon become rancid and tend to excite inflammation. Simple warm water will answer the purpose better than anything else.

**Hall's Catarth Cure**

Is a constitutional cure. Price 75 cents.

Thiers, the historian of the French Revolution, and afterwards president of France, was the son of a locksmith.—Occident.

Cardinal Antonelli's father was an Italian bandit.

Pico's Cure for Consumption is the best of all cure cures.—George W. Lotz, Fabacher, La., Aug. 23, 1895.

The father of Samuel Peys was a tailor.

Ever since 1885 there have been women (more each year) who claim that there is no such hair as good, or even as good as Double Electric. There must be some truth in their claim. Try it, see how much. Your favor has it.

Shakespeare's father was a wool merchant.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures colic, and cures a bottle.



**Gladness Comes**

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

**UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME**

The 1896 Session will open TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1896. Full Courses in Classics, Letters, Science, Law, Civil and Mechanical Engineering. Thorough Preparatory and Commercial Courses, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

**SOUTHERN LANDS and HOMES**

in the garden spot of West Tennessee can be secured on easy terms. Fertile soil, sun, climate and fine transportation facilities are the advantages that are yours in the Northern home, here in large numbers. Write for one of our beautiful maps, and we will send you one free of charge. Somerville, Fayette County, Tennessee.

**PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS.**

JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C. Principal Examiner U. S. Patent Office. In last war, 10 adjudicating claims, 500 cases.

**PATENTS. TRADE-MARKS.**

Examination and advice as to Patentability of Inventions. Send for Free Pamphlet. Patent, Trade-Mark, Washington, D. C.

**BATTLE AX**



**BIG AND GOOD.**

**Battle Ax**

**PLUG**

Sometimes quality is sacrificed in the effort to give big quantity for little money. No doubt about that. But once in a while it isn't. For instance, there's "BATTLE AX." The piece is bigger than you ever saw before for 5 cents. And the quality is, as many a man has said, "mighty good." There's no guess work in this statement. It is just a plain fact. You can prove it by investing 5 cents in "BATTLE AX."

**"A Handful of Dirt May Be a Household of Shame." Keep Your House Clean with**

**SAPOLIO**

**EVERY FARMER IN THE NORTH CAN MAKE MORE MONEY IN THE MIDDLE SOUTH.**

He can make twice as much. He can sell his Northern farm and get twice as many acres for his money down here. We sell Improved Farms for \$8 to \$20 an acre. Plenty of railroads—four of them. No droughts. Neither too hot nor too cold—climate just right. Northern farmer are coming every week. If you are interested write for free pamphlet, and ask all the questions you want to. It is a pleasure to us to answer them.

**SOUTHERN HOME-SEEKERS' LAND COMPANY, Somerville, Tenn.**

# McKINLEY

Is the Peoples' Choice!

So it is with the

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.

# Important To Threshers!

I am prepared to sell you any kind of

# THRESHING OUTFITS!

Either New or Second Hand.

All in first-class running order. Second hand horse power taken in exchange for

New and Second Hand Engines!

**ELI JONES.**

**L. O. MEHUS,**

Successor to Qlot Stone.

New Suitings

Constantly Arriving

# Merchant Tailor!

Workmanship First-class and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

**WM. PIEPENSTOCK**

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

# Harness

AND

# Saddlery.

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

**L. F. HOLTZ,**

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

# Merchant Tailor!

An Elegant line of Seasonable Goods to Select from.

Shop First Door West of the State Bank.

# Wayne Opera House

Seating Capacity, 800.

J. A. 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	2:25 p. m.
Way Freight	8:10 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 7:50 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 11:20 a. m.; connects at Sioux City with all east bound trains. Black Hill train east connects at Emerson with Omaha accommodation arriving at Omaha at 8:00 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, Agt., Wayne, Neb.

## CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor..... Mark Stringer.  
Treasurer..... Lambert Roe.  
Clerk..... Chas. S. Beebe.  
Police Judge..... A. T. Witter.  
Councilmen: 1st Ward, Sim Richards and Fred Volz; 2nd Ward, E. P. Olmsted, Aug. Piepenstock; 3rd Ward: D. C. Main, C. O. Fisher.

## COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Phil Kohl, County Treasurer, Wayne.  
E. B. Russell, County Clerk, "  
E. Martin, County Judge, "  
Ed. Reynolds, Sheriff, "  
Mrs. Myra Fletcher, County Supt., "  
A. A. WELCH, County Attorney, "  
J. P. Gaertner, Coroner, "  
Ludwig Ziomer, County Surveyor, "  
Mark Jeffrey, County Com., "  
Geo. Hartzfeldt, " "  
A. M. Jacobs, " "

## CHURCHES.

**Y. M. C. A.** Meets at Mellor's Hall every Sunday at 3:30 p. m. S. H. Alexander, Corresponding Secretary.

**CATHOLIC.**—Services every Sabbath at 8:30 a. m. and every alternate Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Vespers at 4:30 p. m. each Sunday. J. F. McGrath, Pastor.

**DEUTSCHE LUTHERAN KIRCHE.**—Services each alternate Sunday at 8:00 p. m. Sunday School at 9:30 p. m. Services are in German. Rev. Emil Abrand.

**EPISCOPAL.**—Services at the Episcopal Mission of the Holy Comforter will be as follows: Sundays Mattins and Sermon, 10:30 a. m., Sunday School 12:30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon 7:00 p. m. Rev. Dr. Leasure, Pastor.

**LUTHERAN.**—Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 10:00 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. W. O. Eckhart, Pastor.

**FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.**—Preaching every Sunday at 10:45 a. m. and 8:00 p. m. Sunday School at 12:30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. S. 7:00 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8:00 p. m. Rev. E. Vanduyke Wight, Pastor.

**FIRST BAPTIST.**—Preaching every Sunday at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 11:45 a. m. Y. P. meeting at 8:30 p. m. Rev. W. Theobald, Pastor.

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL.**—Preaching Sundays at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12:30 p. m. Epworth League Friday at 7:30 p. m. and Sunday at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Rev. H. First Millard, P. C.

## SOCIETIES.

**K. of P.**—Lotus Lodge No. 65 meets the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, at 7:30 p. m. T. B. Heckert, C. C.

**I. O. O. F.**—Wayne Lodge No. 118 meets Monday day of each week at 7:30 p. m. M. O. Cunningham, N. G.

**G. A. R.**—Casey Post No. 5 meets the first Monday in each month, at 7:30 p. m. M. Stringer, P. C.

**A. F. & A. M.**—Wayne Lodge, meets 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month. Wm. Beckenbauer, W. M. E. Hunter, Secretary.

**M. W. A.**—Logan Valley Camp No. 1076, meets the third Thursdays of each month at 7:30 p. m. at Masonic hall. L. C. Gilder, W. H. Hoguewood, V. C., Phil H. Kohl, Clerk.

**A. O. U. W.**—Wayne Lodge, No. 103, meets the first and third Thursdays of each month at 7:30 p. m. at Masonic hall. L. C. Gilder, sleeve, M. W., I. W. Alter, Recorder.

## CARROLL NEWS.

F. A. Berry is visiting in Iowa.

H. J. McAfee is still at Lime Grove.

Morris Wadsworth is looking after the ranch this week.

The electric belt show is in town and will remain this week.

Born:—To Mr. and Mrs. N. Emch, a daughter of the average weight.

The father of Harry and Wm. Rolan arrived Thursday to make the boys a visit.

Ice cream will be served every Saturday evening by the ladies of the Baptist church.

Mrs. Peters received the sad news Saturday night of the death of her brother and started Sunday morning for his home.

J. R. Manning received four car loads of stock cattle this week. He is the largest stock feeder in these parts and has the finest pastures in Wayne Co.

A large crowd of men was in town Saturday night and if they were all McKinley men, Bryan will get few votes in this vicinity. The program was not carried out.

Everyone seems to feel disappointed since Saturday night, but nevertheless we are organized now and will make up for disappointments soon if the wind and weather permits.

The kids say it is not right that they should be blamed for all of the hollering done Saturday night, for the parties that kept the inhabitants awake until 2 o'clock were kids that were over 21 years old.

The republican club at Carroll organized Saturday evening by the election of J. R. Manning as president, C. H. Wolf, vice-president; Geo. Bailey, secretary and treasurer; J. P. White, Rodney Manning and C. Davis, committee on arrangements; and J. A. Jones and C. E. Jones, committee on music.

## MODERN WOODMEN WILL PICNIC.

An Association Formed at Wayne Last Friday and Emerson Designated as the Place for the 1st Annual Log Rolling.

In response to invitation sent out recently by the Wayne camp, representatives of the M. W. A. camps in north-east Nebraska met at Wayne last Friday evening and organized the North-east Nebraska M. W. A. Picnic Association. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Jett of Wayne, and Dr. R. Q. Rowse of Wakefield, was chosen chairman. A. Jett of Wayne, was elected secretary and Dr. J. Sidney Goodman of Pender, treasurer. After some discussion it was moved and unanimously carried that the temporary organization be made permanent and the officers fill their respective positions until the first annual picnic when their successors would be chosen. Upon motion the chairman appointed a committee as follows on by-laws and constitution, to report at the business meeting at the first annual picnic: M. H. Dodge, Winside; Frank Fuller, Wayne; E. Hile, Wakefield; S. E. Cobb, Emerson, and C. C. McNish, Wisner. Some enthusiastic discussion then took place as to the place of holding the first annual picnic and log rolling and upon motion of Dr. Goodman of Pender, Emerson was selected. Other towns would have been pleased to have been designated, but it was concluded that Emerson being centrally located was the more accessible town in the district. The date of holding the picnic was left undecided but the impression was that it should be held during the first two weeks (in September at a date that would not conflict with state or county fairs.

Upon motion the Venerable Counsels of each camp were appointed a committee on general arrangements and the Venerable Counsels were to appoint committees from their camps on local arrangements. Dr. Rowse, Dr. Goodman and Wm. Hoguewood were appointed a committee on finance. The meeting then adjourned.

The picnic will be a big event and an enjoyable occasion. The district comprises all the camps from Norfolk to Sioux City, from Oakland to Emerson, on the Newcastle, Hartington and Bloomfield branches and on the Short Line to Plainview.

The largest assortment of Dress Goods for school wear at 10, 15, 20 and 25 cents per yard. The Racket.

**MARRIED:**—At the residence of the bride's brother in this city, on Tuesday, July 23rd, 1898, Mr. August Steinbocker to Miss Paulina Volpp, Rev. A. Ollenburg officiating. The bride and groom are well and favorably known to all our readers. The groom is an energetic and well-to-do farmer, and the bride is a lovable and highly respected young lady and one who will make an excellent life's companion. None but relatives and a few friends were present at the ceremonies. The Monitor wishes them joy and prosperity.—Bloomfield Monitor.

A special from Winside to Sioux City Journal of August 3rd, says:—"At a beer hall west of Winside, where liquor is sold and dancing is indulged in, a big dance was held last night, at which a row was started. John Springer, an employe of the local butcher, went out with the expressed purpose of having a time. To assist in this he took with him a large butcher knife of his own and one belonging to the butcher. He fell in with a man by the name of Roteman, and a quarrel ensued, in which Springer used his knife, Roteman being badly cut up, requiring the services of a surgeon to save his life. Springer returned to town today and became very noisy. This afternoon he was taken in charge by Marshall Cavanaugh who took him to the city jail. On the way Springer attempted to obtain his knife from a bystander, who had his coat, but was prevented. He will be given a hearing in the morning.

## Pennsylvania Picnic.

At the request of the president, all the committees will meet at the Republican office at 2:30 Saturday afternoon, Aug. 9, for the purpose of fixing time for holding the annual picnic and for completing all arrangements. The following are the officers: J. T. Mettlen, president; P. M. Corbit, vice-president; E. Cunningham, secretary; W. A. K. Neely, treasurer; A. J. Ferguson and P. W. Oman, committee on arrangements. All others interested in the picnic are invited to meet with the officers and committee on the above date. J. T. METTLEN, PRES.

I had a very severe case of dandruff all my life. Have been permanently cured with Danderine. I recommend it in all diseases of the scalp.—Dr. Bronson, Guthrie, O. T. Wilkins & Co.

**25 per cent.**  
Discount on all **TAN SHOES**  
At HARRINGTON & ROBBINS.

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

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

# 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.

**THE NORFOLK**  
FOUNDRY AND MANFG. CO.,  
Agents for

# 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.

**O. H. BURSON,**  
Dealer in WHISKEY,

# Wines and Schlitz Beer.

WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

# The Wayne Meat Market!

ROE & FORTNER, Prop's.

New block 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.