





DAILY REPORT OF WHAT IS BEING DONE.

Many Measures of More or Less Importance Being Introduced at the Present Session of the Golden Rod Legislature.

Wednesday. The following bills passed the house on the 24th: House roll No. 474, Gaffin's bill to permit county agricultural societies to participate in the Trans-Mississippi Exposition and to provide for the expense of county exhibits. House roll No. 519, appropriating \$2,000 for the relief of Mrs. Lucius Lawson, on account of the loss of an eye caused by the discharge of a blank cartridge at the University of Nebraska Charter Day exercises. House roll No. 308, providing for guaranty bonds for township, city and village treasurers without the emergency clause. House roll No. 310, the bill to establish a state banking board, to define state banks, provide for a secretary of the state banking board and state bank examiners, and to provide for the regulation of such institutions, with penalties for violations, false statements or entries; also providing that receivers of such banks may give bond in incorporated savings companies with the emergency clause stricken out. House roll No. 311, of the same series, amending section 898, chapter IV, title XXVII of the civil code, defining sureties, and including incorporated surety companies within the said section. House roll 313, the last of Rich's bills, providing that a receiver shall give bonds of the same kind as designated in the previous bills, without the emergency clause.

The senate devoted Wednesday's session entirely to the several normal school propositions. It took a very early start, the day that a combination had been effected for the purpose of establishing not one, but two, new normal schools, one at Scotia and one at York. Long before the day closed, however, the combination went to pieces and all normal school bills were killed for the session. Mr. Osborn of Payne created something of a stir by moving that the vote by which senate file No. 331 was passed last Monday be reconsidered. This motion was declared to be out of order until the bill was in the possession of the senate. Mr. Caldwell moved that the house be requested to return the bill to the senate. He said that there were good reasons for the belief that the bill, which proposed to restrain the crime of gambling, had been passed in ignorance of its true purport. Mr. Howell said that while he had no objection to the return of the bill, he wished to say that the bill was a good bill. Mr. Gouding said there was one bad feature of the bill. The new law provides that the money recovered shall go to the school fund. He thought the old law should be restored. Mr. Howell asked if the senator would be willing to have the bill recalled for the purpose of amending it with reference to this particular section. This the senator from Platte would not consent to. Mr. Howell spoke earnestly in favor of the bill. He offered no opposition to having the bill recalled but thought the senate would make a mistake if the bill was killed. The motion to recall the bill was agreed to, when the bill was returned the vote by which it passed was taken and the bill sent back to the committee of the whole. A committee consisting of Talbot, Gouding and Howell was appointed to confer with a like committee from the house relative to fixing a day for final adjournment.

Thursday. The senate Thursday took up bills on third reading as soon as the chaplain had said his prayers. But one bill was ready, house roll No. 144, introduced by Burkett of Lancaster. It makes a robbery a felony instead of a misdemeanor. The bill has already passed the house and the senate sent it to the governor. The house bill repealing the Russian thistle law was read the third time and passed. The senate bill requiring school book firms to maintain supply depots at Lincoln was passed. The senate bill ceding to the use of the hospital for the insane at Lincoln a quarter section of state land was passed. The senate bill permitting criminal suits against state officials charged with offenses against the state was brought on by consent and the state was passed. The announcement that the governor had signed the recount bill was received, and the senate adjourned. Thursday morning the sitting committee reported the following bills, with the recommendation that they be ordered to third reading, in the order named: Senate files 6 and 99, house rolls 359, 625, senate files 74, 76, house rolls 32, 491, 273, 505, 277, 351, 27, 697, 678 and 549. The house refused to adopt the report. House roll No. 401, by Gaffin, limiting the tax levied by school districts, but providing that the board may borrow money on bonds which may be issued when authorized by the electors of said school district, was placed on third reading, and passed by a vote of 38 to 6. House roll No. 209, by Wimberly, to direct the application and payment of certain moneys received by the state treasurer annually, and known as the "Morrill Fund," in aid of the Industrial College of the University of Nebraska, was read the third time and passed with the emergency clause. House roll No. 41, by Clark of Lancaster, amending the existing law relative to elections in Canada, which was already passed, providing for the selection of non-partisan election boards, was passed by a vote of 84 to 8. Senate file No. 382, the recount bill introduced at the suggestion of the governor, was put upon its passage. During roll call it was discovered that several members would have to be brought in before the bill could pass, and a call of the house was demanded. After a wait, Wooster of Merriek and Loomis of Butler were brought in and the roll call was completed. The bill was passed by a strictly partisan vote. Most of the Republicans and a few fusionists sent up written explanations of their votes.

Friday. The senate had another free and easy session Friday afternoon and considerable business was transacted, although the confusion was as great as Thursday. The lieutenant governor handed the secretary and had read a communication in which he announced the appointment of Canada, Kearney, Sykes of Adams and Heapy of Sherman as the senate members of the recount commission, provided for in the bill which had received the approval of the governor. The house bills received Thursday were read the second time. Mr. Lee or Boyd moved that house roll No. 438 be advanced to third reading. The bill authorizes the commission of public lands and buildings to select lands in the old Fort Randall military reservation at the appointment of Canada, Kearney, Sykes of Adams and Heapy of Sherman as the senate members of the recount commission, provided for in the bill which had received the approval of the governor. The house bills received Thursday were read the second time. Mr. Lee or Boyd moved that house roll No. 438 be advanced to third reading. The bill authorizes the commission of public lands and buildings to select lands in the old Fort Randall military reservation at the appointment of Canada, Kearney, Sykes of Adams and Heapy of Sherman as the senate members of the recount commission, provided for in the bill which had received the approval of the governor.

Blunders of Shakespeare. Shakespeare made some great blunders in his time. Though universally believed to know all things, he has in quite a number of instances made mistakes in details. He introduced cannon into a period 150 years before cannon were invented. He speaks of printing done in the time of Julius Caesar. Hector quotes Aeschylus and Euripides when he refers to Alexander. A billiard table is introduced into Cleopatra's palace; Bohemia has a sea coast and Delphos is made out to be an island. The owl has no motion in the eye, the globe of which is immovably fixed in its socket by a strong, elastic, hard, cartilaginous case; but, in order to compensate for the absence of motion in the globe, the owl is able to turn its head round in almost a circle without moving its body.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL

HOW IT AFFECTS THE FARMERS OF THE COUNTRY.

Compared with the McKinley and Wilson Laws—Ample Protection for the Farmer and Reasonable Rates Upon the Articles Which He Must Import.

After recess Mr. Beal moved that the commission engaged in the recount be empowered to employ necessary help, and that they be requested to do so far as possible take employes to the senate to help in the work. The motion was adopted. Mr. Lee offered a resolution regulating debate in committee of the whole. It provides that each senator should be limited to five minutes' debate on each bill, and to only speak once. The exception was made that the introducer of the bill should be allowed to open and close the debate. The resolution was adopted. Immediately after the opening exercises in the house Friday the speaker announced that he had appointed Dobson of Florence, Gerdes of Richardson, Fernow of Adams and Loomis of Butler as the house committee to aid in the recount; also making an extended explanation why no Republicans had been placed on the commission. Senate file No. 287 was put upon its final passage. This is the bill regulating the filing of articles of incorporation and fixing the scale of fees for the same. It received seventy-two votes with only eight in the negative and was declared passed with the emergency clause. House roll No. 193, is the committee substitute, extending the term of redemption of real estate after foreclosure to one year beyond the nine months' stay already allowed. The bill received fifty-six votes, and was again put upon its passage, with the emergency clause stricken out. On this roll call the bill was passed by a vote of 55 to 21. House roll No. 461, the bill suggested by the governor's message, increasing the powers of the attorney general, was placed upon its passage. At the completion of the roll call the bill had 61 votes, with 27 against, strictly on party lines. A call of the house was moved, and Dobson, Gerdes, Loomis, Fernow, Gaffin, Clark of Richardson and Goshorn were brought in, and the call was raised, and the bill was passed by a vote of 68 to 26. The claims committee presented a resolution recommending that the claim of Thomas P. Kennard for \$16,000 be referred to the courts for adjudication. Mr. Kennard's claim is for services rendered in the state during the term as governor in 1874. The resolution was adopted.

Saturday. The senate met at 9 o'clock Saturday morning with eighteen members present. House rolls Nos. 401, 209, 134, 164, 261, 474, 308, 310, 311, 313 and 12 were given the second reading and referred. Mr. Ransom asked unanimous consent to have the Rich guaranty bond bill put on third reading, but the motion was not agreed to. The senate passed the balance of the forenoon session in committee of the whole. After recess the senate took up the consideration of the charges of hoodluming in connection with the passage of the gambling bill and appointed a committee of three to investigate the charges. A messenger from the governor presented the following message, which was read: "To the Legislature: I herewith submit for your consideration a resolution passed by the mayor and city council of the city of Omaha, reciting certain facts connected with the case of the hoodluming of the metropolitan class, which was enacted in 1893. The resolution fully explains the situation respecting the issuance of the bonds therein mentioned without first submitting the same to the voters of the city for their approval, and the necessity for some remedial legislation curing the irregularity in the issuance of the refunding bonds to which reference is hereing made.

"From an examination of the resolution and of the session laws of 1887, 1891, 1893, and the Code of Statutes, and after conferring with others familiar with the subject, and who have given me more extended examination, I reach the conclusion that there is urgent necessity for the enactment of the legislation proposed, and therefore recommend to your honorable body the advisability of passing an act of the character referred to, a copy of the proposed bill being herewith submitted to you, in order that the authorities of the city may be able to promptly provide for all of its indebtedness of the character affected by the law as now existing as it may mature, and also to establish the validity of bonds already issued under the provisions of the law as appearing in the Compiled Statutes of 1895, some of which have already been negotiated.

SILAS A. HOLCOMB, Governor." The bill accompanying the message was given the first reading. The senate went into committee of the whole on senate file No. 244, the irrigation bill, and after a few minor amendments were made the bill was recommended for passage as amended. Senate file No. 23, providing a systematic method for making road and irrigation laws to county treasurers, was recommended to pass as amended. The committee arose and the report was adopted.

Paid for in Eggs. Gluck, the great composer, was born a very poor lad, and was glad to keep himself while attending the University of Prague by turning his talent for music to useful account. He gave lessons in singing and on the violin, and also played in the churches. When he took a holiday he tramped from village to village, charming the country folk with his polkas and waltzes. But the villagers were short of hard cash, as a rule, and they rewarded Gluck with liberal donations of eggs. When he had collected a goodish number of these, he had to convey them as best he could to the nearest town and get them converted into money.

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THE NEW TARIFF BILL

HOW IT AFFECTS THE FARMERS OF THE COUNTRY.

Compared with the McKinley and Wilson Laws—Ample Protection for the Farmer and Reasonable Rates Upon the Articles Which He Must Import.

Benefits the Farmer. Special Washington correspondence: The following statement shows the rates of duty imposed by the new tariff bill introduced in the House of Representatives upon articles in which farmers are especially interested. This relates both to the articles which they produce and which they want thoroughly protected, and also to the articles which they use in considerable quantities and regarding which they are equally interested as to the rates of duty fixed by the new bill. The Republicans in the House of Representatives have broken the record in the matter of promptness touching the new tariff bill. Congress met in special session ten days after President McKinley was inaugurated and within three hours the House had organized by the election of officers; rules had been adopted; the Ways and Means Committee had been appointed, the tariff bill had been presented in complete form and had been regularly referred to its proper committee, with the understanding that it would be reported back to the House before the end of the week, and passed that body within a fortnight. The provisions of the new bill are extremely satisfactory to members of Congress representing the agricultural districts and agricultural interests. All of them who have had an opportunity to examine it speak in the highest terms in regard to it. No man in Congress is better able to judge of the bill and of its prospective work than Gen. Grosvenor, of Ohio, who, as a member of the committee, has studied every article and item carefully, guarded the interests of the farmers closely and consulted with the farmers of his agricultural districts regarding the important features of the bill which affected not only their own interests but those of farmers generally. Speaking of this feature of the bill he said: "The farmer will find, first, general protection of his products in the form of tariff duties levied upon articles of importation of every character such as he produces in the United States. Thus, the development of the sheep industry we have taken up and resumed at the point where the Wilson bill destroyed it, with the hope, first, of a profitable industry directly, and second, with the hope of diverting a vast amount of the agricultural lands of the Middle West, the West and the Northwest from the production of agricultural grains, vegetables and fruits, to the production of sheep, and, secondly, in the same direction stands the protection to sugar. So far as the wool features of this bill are concerned, the protection is very much better for the sheep grower than was the McKinley law, because of one great feature, the removal of the possibility of fraud by the importation of carpet wools, which at once, on their release from the customs house, became clothing wools."

The following statement gives in the first column the rates of duty proposed by the new bill; in the second column the rates showing the present Wilson tariff law, and in the third column those of the McKinley law. It will be seen that in almost every case the rates are much more advantageous to the farmer than those of the present law and, in many respects, superior to those of the McKinley law. This is especially true with reference to wool, the explanation of which is found in the remarks of Gen. Grosvenor quoted above. These should be examined carefully. His statement upon that subject is important because without it the reader not skilled in the detail of the tariff matter would not understand the advantages given to the farmer by that feature of the bill which prohibits the classification of coarse clothing wools under the carpet wool schedule, by which under the McKinley law enormous quantities of wool used in clothing came into the country at very low rates. It was this feature of the wool schedule of the McKinley law which proved damaging to the wool producing interests of the United States, but the Ways and Means Committee has taken advantage of the experience thus gained to make their classification such that this will be prevented in the future. Thus, while the tariff rates on wool under the proposed bill appear the same to the unpracticed eye as those of the McKinley law, they are very much more favorable to the wool producers; so much so that no doubt is entertained of the prosperity of the wool producers as well as of the farmers generally under the new bill when it becomes a law and has had time to adjust itself to conditions. The rates named by the new bill, compared with those of the Wilson and McKinley laws, upon articles in which the farmers are interested are as follows:

Cattle valued at not more than \$20 a head, if one year old and over, per head. \$0 20 p.c. \$10 Cattle less than one year, per head. \$2 20 p.c. \$10 Cattle raised at home, valued at \$20 per head. 30 p.c. \$10 Horses and mules, valued at \$100 or less, per head. 25 p.c. \$30 All horses & mules. \$150 20 p.c. \$30 Horses valued at \$150 and over, shall pay a duty of. 30 p.c. Sheep, one year old or over. \$1.50 20 p.c. \$1.50 Cows, one year old or over. 75c. 20 p.c. 75c. More of all kinds, not specially provided for.

Table listing various agricultural products and their tariff rates under different laws (Wilson, McKinley, and the proposed new bill). Columns include product names, current rates, and comparative rates.

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PROOF OF SINCERITY. How an Officer Stood the Test of Being in the Days of the "Old Army" on the frontier, when military posts were sometimes hundreds of miles from any civilized place, there was little to do in the way of amusement in the winter time, when the post was snowbound, and it was then that the reputation the army has for card playing and drinking was gained. And it is true that a great deal of both was done at that time. It was in these days that an event transpired that showed that the principal actor had the courage of his convictions, and that he was most certainly born under a lucky star. It was after a very "wet" stag dinner party, and all had partaken most freely of the wine, and, strange as it may seem, the subject that came up for discussion was the Mohammedan religion. The Mussulmans believe in fate. For their a man's fate is written above, and the time of his death is set, and nothing can advance it. Well, this belief had been discussed long and earnestly. The pros and cons had been gone over at length, till one officer wanted to know of what use was reason if every one was born with a tag of destiny attached. One officer finally arose and said there was no use of discussing the matter any further; the only way was to make a practical test of the question, and that he would give himself as a subject. Could a man willfully dispose of his life when the fatal moment had been chosen at his birth from above? He could get no one to try the experiment on him. Finally a wager was made. "Who will pay you if I lose?" said the subject, as he drew his pistol and showed that it was loaded. He placed the pistol against his temple and pulled the trigger. The pistol missed fire. "A Joker," yelled the crowd. The fatalist smiled, and, recocking the pistol, aimed it with a steady hand at the clock on the wall. He fired, and the bullet crashed through the center of the dial. "Apologize to me now," he said. "I have won the bet. I always believed in fate."—Louisville Courier Journal.

A Queer Vermont Townshipp. In Windsor County, Vermont, is about as queer a town as there is in the United States. Its name is Baldimore, and it possesses little of interest save a history in which none of its inhabitants express the slightest pride. Baldimore is fairly old, as American towns go, having been set off from Cavendish and organized in 1798. It then had 275 presumably ambitious and hopeful inhabitants, but every census taken since then has revealed a steady growth—downward. In 1800 the place had lost one citizen, and the subsequent record stands as follows: In 1810, 207 inhabitants; 1820, 204; 1830, 179; 1840, 155; 1850, 124; 1860, 116; 1870, 83; 1881, 71, and 1890, 61. To-day the number is 53, and one of the 53 spends his winters in the Soldiers' Home at Brattleboro. Nothing ever happened in the town, not even a crime, and it has no distinguished sons or daughters. The houses are scattered over the territory included within Baldimore's limits, nowhere forming anything like a village, and there is no store, no church, no post-office, nor even a clock mill. The people are prosperous enough, as Vermont farmers define prosperity, but they keep moving away whenever opportunity offers, and nobody ever moves in. It is twenty years since a wedding took place there.—Boston Evening Transcript.

A Belle at Elatity. Some years ago there was an old lady in one of the Southern capitals who not only wore decoilette ball dresses at 80, but actually possessed the lovely neck and arms which they require. She was most innocently vain, and no wonder, for she was immensely flattered, and her townspeople valued her charms far above those of her young and more beautiful rivals. She had a curious way of preparing for a ball, which our modern fashionable women with their multitudinous engagements would find difficult to emulate. The morning before she proposed appearing in full regalia she would take a brisk walk, and return in time for a midday dinner, after which she remained quiet. With her work until about 3 or 4 o'clock, when she would retire to her bed (partaking of some light refreshment at the tea hour), until it was time to dress for her ball. Then she would get up, take a bath and make the most elaborate toilet. All the household regarded these preparations in the light of solemn rites, and would never have dreamed of laughing at them in any way. Her appearance was a triumph, never failing to excite the greatest admiration and adulation.—New York Ledger.

Progress. He who truly honors the past cannot afford to despise or overlook anything that has an upward and onward tendency, or that carries to further headway that which has already made so much advancement. If the conservative man points to the fallacy of much that is attempted, to the mistakes and blunders of zeal without knowledge, and even to the seeming injury caused by unfortunate experiments, we can only reply that such things have always been to a greater or less degree the accompaniments of a transition state, and are but the light chaff which is soon blown away, leaving the good and heavy grain for future sowing.

The Congressman. Quoth he, we must economize. With money we're too free. Excepting in one glaring case. The salary paid to him.—Washington Star.



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He who fails to see the beginning of better times is not able to read the signs of the times.  
So far as drawings pay is concerned, Tuesday was the sixtieth and last day of the legislature.  
The rounds from Cuba are not bulletined as often these days. The Spaniards must be sparing for wind.  
A hog recently sold for \$4,000 in Iowa but there isn't a pop member of the legislature that would bring half the amount.  
A man who wears a smile as he tugs away at the stove pipe deserves a wife who never rides a bicycle or wears bloomers.  
It may not last long, but there is bound to be war between Greece and Turkey, and Greece is pretty warm stuff, when its hot.

After traveling many days and deviating from the straight road, Spring has arrived. She must have encountered the ground hog on the way, or feared a tirade with the populist legislature.  
While you are speaking of Jeffersonian simplicity, just stop and compare the homely simplicity of President McKinley's official and private life with the haughty unapproachableness of Grover Cleveland.

Great Britain refused to assist in the proposed Cretan blockade. Had John Bull failed to do this, the international arbitration treaty would simply have been a farce, but as it is now there is a prospect for its passing.  
It is not so much the number of the dollars as the number of times each of them changes hands in a day, that determines whether business is good or bad. The circulation of the dollars now in existence will do more to restore prosperity than grinding out a lot more new dollars to lie idle. That is the substance of the theory republicans are working on, and it will win.

There is a move of enthusiasm developing, and spreading all over the country in favor of a development of the beet sugar industry. This has been helped by the enthusiasm of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson in this line, and the next few years will see a wonderful growth of this industry which is so full of possibilities for the United States. Some day Nebraska's Rip Van Winkle pop legislature may wake up and find Nebraska at the tail end of the procession of beet sugar producing states, instead of at the head, as she ought to be.

The pop legislature has attempted about everything contemptible in the eyes of the people, that they could. They ousted republican members honestly elected; they have attempted to repudiate debts by cutting the claims for printing the constitutional amendments from \$300 to \$280; and so on down the line, even to refusing to pay the sugar bounty. That August (?) body has also attempted to pass laws that would have forever disgraced the state, but in most cases the bills were defeated by the hard and diligent work of the minority.

Senator Thurston has secured the appointment of Geo. H. Thummell of Grand Island as United States marshal and the senate paid the senator the high compliment of a confirmation without referring the nomination. Mr. Thummell was not an applicant for the position and that it should be given him is likewise a fine tribute to him. He is a highly capable man. He is also clean and stands well in his party and before the public. There were some most excellent men who sought the position, but these will unite in the general verdict that it has fallen to a worthy man who will give faithful and efficient service. He is also a good organizer and can do much toward restoring the party to its old-time prestige in Nebraska. — Fremont Tribune

**Rambling Thoughts**  
BY MEMO.  
I reckon that intensity of love for one's country has always been most noteworthy among populations that have inhabited one region for ages. The "rocks and hills" of such a land all become, in time, the scenes of events that makes them precious, and the hill-sides cover the bones of unnumbered dead, whose names are still borne by the living. So the hearts of the people strike their roots in the soil, and become part of it; as even with the Greenlanders, whose dreary coasts hold the feelings of the inhabitants in such thrall, that absence means agony, even death.

I reckon also, it is easy of proof that the ancient peoples most firmly knit together in one, were those whose precarious existence was continued only by vigilance and conflict. I need not hesitate to cite the Spartans, since the mind of each well informed reader will at once recall the hardening and unifying experiences of that little nation, whose members preferred to perish together, rather than live separated. Similar proof is given by Rome in its early days, when it was being prepared by most strenuous experiences for the conquest of the world. National trials largely account for national strength.

Furthermore, the nearer people come to telling the deeds of heroes by words of mouth, as did Homer, the Old Testament worthies, and the bards when books were few, the easier is it to keep alive the flames of hate, or the willing surrender of self to patriotic duty. When the flashing eyes of the father accentuate the story of his own deeds that he is pouring into the child's soul or when the "mother-knee" instruction tells why the child's father fought and died, then the father becomes to him "a living epistle," and his ancestors, "a cloud of witnesses."

Where are we now? Approaching the home-land. When long residence in one place, a perpetual state of conflict, and the handing down of war traditions by the fathers, are found to be strong inducements to patriotism, what hope is there for our country? In one hundred years, or, in other words, since the fathers of living aged men were boys, our population has grown from something over 5,000,000 to about 70,000,000. Of these, 17,000,000 have come from abroad since 1820; and the offspring of these foreign immigrants, who can number? Our swarming and restless population, ever moving forward into virgin territory, has made the area of the United States increase from 325,000 square miles in 1776 to over 3,000,000 square miles in 1897. Our people of New England notwithstanding the remarkable history of the early settlement of that region, in many cases gathered their belongings together and settled along the southern boundaries of the Great Lakes and beyond. The group of Southern States with Virginia as the centre scattered their children North, South, East and West, breaking up almost entirely the ties of location. As a consequence of this mixing and moving and changing of inhabitants, it is practically impossible to find in America the never-dying affection for places that characterize more stable populations. Compared with older nations in Europe, we are but new-born infants. For instance, Buda Pesth in Hungary has recently celebrated its thousandth year of existence.

Bulwarked by oceans, free from European entanglements, placed apart by the fiat of the Almighty whose will set our bounds, the millions of this country without a known possible invader, are beckoned forward into a new century. A nation whose population increases by leaps and bounds, is being subjected to none of the concentration that comes from attack and is realizing none of its benefits. We have more of subjugated territory behind us than of slain people and the wars in our history are as nothing to the bulk of our population. What of military glory have we to start the blood of the modern boy tingling within him? The Revolution is a mere shadow to our myriad new comers; the War of 1812 even more so, except for Perry; the Mexican War one of mere extension; the Rebellion, a battle between brothers to have been forgiven as soon as ended, if Lincoln had lived. Even admitting that the Titanic struggle was thrilling, what meaning has it for the twelve million emigrants who have landed and multiplied since then? Our heroes are mere names to them, and the point at issue something they have never seen. The boy of other lands can know that the blood of his kinsmen has wet the earth to keep inviolate from conquest the spot on which he stands. Thrilled by their deeds he can swear to dare what they have dared and can sanctify himself to the task left by them. But our boy's father may not so much as know the smatterings of our language, and probably may understand still less of our history. The average American youth is therefore entirely deprived of personal touch with warriors who have fought for "Home and Native Land."

What he learns of warfare and our country's battles must be from the unimpassioned pages of school histories.  
Because some, even many, nations have reached their highest civilization by means of continuous battles and because the redolence of human blood is not on every page of our history, there are not wanting those who can foresee no bright future for us, ordained, as we are, to isolation and peaceful development. They fear that our civilization will come tumbling around our ears some day because there is no over-mastering call to arms and to the subjugation of self that war entails. The fear is not ill founded, neither is it unanswerable. The attempt will be made in this column to show that "peace hath its victories" and quietude its problems; that there calls sharp and decisive, away from selfishness, and that whether the answer of our nation is to be satisfactory to all demands placed upon it, depends on the young people of the present day.

**WHY KANSAS IS REJOICING.**  
If the State of Kansas should suddenly conclude to break away from its moorings and abandon itself to a wild and reckless debauch let no censorious carper visit it with harsh reproach. While it is floundering around in its maudlin, ecstatic delirium just bear in mind that the populist legislature of Kansas has adjourned and that the state is once more relieved of the incubus of organized calamity. The populist majority in the legislature came in with all sorts of dire threats against the peace and prosperity of the sunflower commonwealth. The populists were pledged by their platforms to throttle progress, strangle corporations and drive capital from the state. It was regarded as exceedingly doubtful if a single bank would conclude to do business in Kansas after this legislature had finished its programme.

But the populists failed signally and ignominiously to perpetrate the freak legislation that was threatened. Fortunately for the good name of the state, there were enough shrewd, level-headed men in the legislature to frustrate a good portion of the plans of the calamity howlers. Property is still safe from confiscation, creditors will still be allowed to collect from debtors and banks will be permitted to advance capital at a low rate of interest to develop the resources of the state. Among bills and resolutions that were killed after favorable recommendation from committees were the proposed "initiative and referendum" scheme of putting to popular vote all bills passed by the legislature by a vote of less than two-thirds of each house; a bill to fix maximum charges of railroads within the state; a bill reducing the legal rate of interest from 10 to 8 per cent; a bill taxing the Kansas premiums of foreign life insurance companies, and requiring such premiums to be invested in Kansas real estate mortgages; a bill requiring mortgages and assignments of mortgages to be recorded in the counties in which the security is located within sixty days after passage of the bill; a bill taxing all debts, including the bad debts of merchants and the loans of banks; a bill reducing the salaries of all state officers from 20 to 25 per cent and reducing the salary of professors at the state university, and cutting down by 50 per cent the allowance for books for its library; and a bill to establish a printing plant for the publication of text-books for the public schools.

A bill affecting the interests of foreign investors in Kansas which passed both houses and obtained the governor's signature provides that mortgages and assignments must be recorded in the county in which the security is located within six months after the passage of the bill. It is believed, however, that the bill is vitiated by the fact that an important section of the bill, which was defeated by the house, was not stricken out.  
The republicans, with the aid of a few conservative populists, have outgeneraled the majority. The populists did not succeed in repealing the laws of nature and the face of Kansas is set toward the rising sun. — Times Herald.

**To UTAH, CALIFORNIA and ALL WESTERN POINTS.**  
More people will go to California this year than ever before. Those who have made the trip are unanimous in saying that the Union Pacific offers better service than any other line. Try it and be convinced.  
Rates, time tables and other information furnished on application.  
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Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agent,  
U.S. Omaha, Neb.  
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H. M. Blossom, senior member of H. M. Blossom & Co. 217 N. 3d St. St. Louis writes: I had been left with a very distressing cough, the result of influenza which nothing seemed to relieve, until I took Ballard's Horehound Syrup. One bottle completely cured me. I sent one bottle to my sister who had a severe cough and she experienced immediate relief. I always recommended this syrup to my friends. John Cranston, 908 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill., writes: "I have found Ballard's Horehound Syrup superior to any other cough medicine I have ever known." If never disappoints. Price 25 and 50 cents. Wilkins & Co.

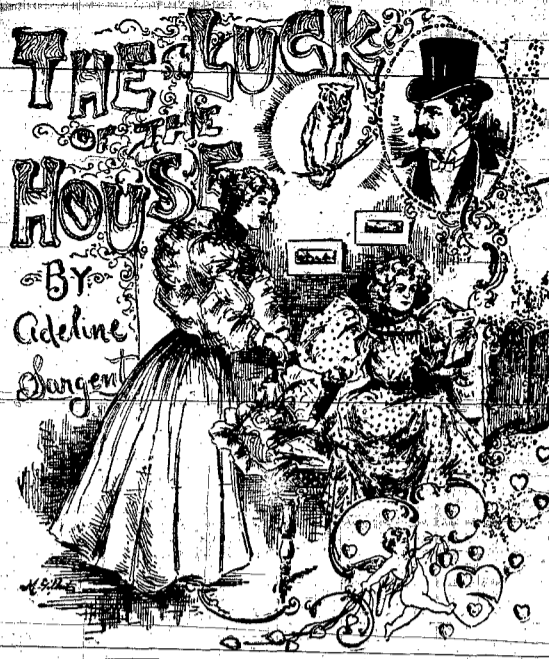
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**Hams, Shoulders and Bacon.**  
Highest Market-Price Paid for Hides, Pelts and Furs, also Poultry



# THE LUCK OF THE HOUSE

BY Adeline Dargen

## CHAPTER XXII.

The telegram which reached Bertie's lodgings just before the travelers left the house was from Stella Moncrieff, "Come at once," it said. "Your father is away, but I am sure that he will welcome you." It was not until four or five o'clock on the following day that the little party made its appearance at the doors of Torrensuir. A sad little party, indeed! For Molly, the once merry, high-spirited girl, had come back crushed and broken-hearted woman; and Bertie was bowed down by sympathy for her troubles, and Lady Val had sorrows of her own. And Stella, who received them, also had her share of grief, and looked as if she had spent many hours of weariness and anxiety during the year that had elapsed since Molly's marriage.

No question was asked or answered at first. Molly fell into Stella's arms as naturally as if she had been a child coming home to her mother, and Stella folded her close to her breast, as if she could not bear to let her go. There was some sweetness to be got out of this sad homecoming, after all. And then Molly had to be put to bed, and comforted, and tended, and it was touching to see the gentle she had grown, how grateful for words and deeds of love.

Kingscott was for once as ignorant of Alan's whereabouts as Stella; and his ignorance was excessively annoying to him. It would have been his greatest possible delight to steal a march on Stella and to represent her to her husband as defying his commands and utterly neglecting his wishes; he could, he fancied, have drawn a very striking picture of "Stella in revolt," as he phrased it to himself, Stella opening the doors of Torrensuir to the disobedient runaway daughter whom Alan had never intended to invite to his home again. This was all, no doubt, a fancy picture; but it would have been extremely gratifying to Stella, and it would have been a distinct success in Alan's eyes. The provoking part of it was that Alan had not chosen to leave him his address. It was almost the first time that this had happened; and Kingscott was obliged to see in it what he had for a long time suspected, that Alan did not trust him as much as in former days, and was rapidly learning to dispense with his services.

One day Stella had taken the road that led toward Dunkeld, and did not intend to go very far. The day was cold but bright, and walking was very pleasant. She went for some little distance, gathering a winter bouquet on her way—a few red berries, a yellow leaf or two, a mossy twig, and by and by she began to rearrange her little nosegay, looking down at it instead of straight before her. So it happened that she did not see the leaves that were approaching, and when at the sound of a halting footstep she raised her eyes, she started violently to find that they met those of her husband, who was standing in the road before her. "Stella!" There was the most extraordinary pleasure in his face and voice. Stella was conscious of something unusual—something indefinably warm and caressing, which crept into his tone; but it was so quickly succeeded by coldness that she had scarcely time to realize it before it was gone.

"I wanted to be alone for a time—not to be troubled with business letters," he went on. "There was nothing for which I was likely to be troubled at home."

"Have a great deal to tell you," said Stella, tremulously. "Molly is here."

"Molly?" She had somewhat expected the quick, stern look of inquiry, the bending of the haughty brows. "And her husband?"

"Her husband turned her out into the street one cold, stormy night. She went to Bertie's lodgings. They telegraphed here to know if she might come."

"Hannington turned her out?" Turned Molly out?—his wife? He stopped short in the road, as if he could not go on, his lips working with emotion; suddenly he broke out with a violent ejaculation: "The scoundrel! the brute! And I not here to horsewhip him! Well, what next? What did she do? She came here—of course! Well?"

Then Stella repeated the whole story as we know it, while Mr. Moncrieff listened with growing indignation. When she had finished he said: "I ought never to have been at home. I ought never to have done such a wild thing as to go off in that way, as if I did not care what befell any of you. I shall never forgive myself. But I certainly had an idea that I left an address with Macalister. I suppose I forgot it. I meant to have important letters forwarded. I was a fool—a fool. A selfish fool. For I went for my own satisfaction only. I forgot to tell you. I wonder whether you will think it possible ever to forgive me for my neglect of you."

"Tell me," she said, softly.

"My dear," he said, stopping short and looking fixedly at her, "I had been finding out that you could not bear the sight of things between us—the life we led—any longer. And I went away that I might, in the course of a few lonely days,

# PRAISE FOR GREECE.

DR. TALMAGE ON A SUBJECT OF WORLDWIDE INTEREST.

He Shows What We Owe the Greeks—A Debt in Language, Art, Heroism and Medicine—The Best Way to Pay the Debt.

Our Washington Pulpit.

As Dr. Talmage's sermons are published on both sides of the ocean, this discourse on a subject of worldwide interest will attract universal attention. His text was Romans i, 14, "I am debtor both to the Greeks and to the barbarians."

At this time, when that behemoth of abominations, Mohammedanism, after having gorged itself on the carcasses of 100,000 Armenians, is trying to put its paws upon one of the fairest of all nations, that of the Greeks, I preach this sermon of sympathy and protest, for every intelligent person on this side of the sea, as well as the other side, like Paul, who wrote the text, is debtor to the Greeks. The present crisis is emphasized by the suns of the allied powers of Europe, ready to be unlimbered against the Hellenes, and I am glad to speak out, Paul, with a master intellect of the ages, set in brilliant Corinth, the great Acro-Corinthian fortress, frowning from the height of 1,636 feet, and in the house of Gaius, where he was a guest, a big pile of money near him, which he was taking to Jerusalem for the poor.

In this letter to the Romans, which Christians admire so much that he had it read to him twice a week, Paul practically says: "I, the apostle, am bankrupt. I owe what I cannot pay, but I will pay as large a percentage as I can. It is an obligation for what Greek literature and Greek sculpture and Greek architecture and Greek progress have done for me. I will pay all I can in installments of evangelism. I am insolvent to the Greeks." Hellas, as the inhabitants call it, or Greece, as we call it, is insignificant in size, about a third as large as the State of New York, but what it lacks in breadth it makes up in height, with its mountains Cylene and Eta and Taygetus and Tymphrestus, each over 7,000 feet in elevation, and its Pyrrhus, over 8,000. Just the country for mighty men to be born in, for in all lands the most of the intellectual and moral giants were not born on the plain, but had for cradle the valley between two mountains. That country, no part of which is more than forty miles from the sea, has made its impress upon the world as no other nation, and it today holds a first mortgage of obligation upon all civilized people. While we must leave to statesmanship and diplomacy the settlement of the intricate questions which now involve all Europe and indirectly all nations, it is time, for all churches, all schools, all universities, all arts, all literature, to sound out in the most emphatic way the declaration, "I am debtor to the Greeks."

The Greek Language.

In the first place, we owe to their language our New Testament. All of it was first written in Greek, except the book of Matthew, and that written in the Aramaean language, was soon put into Greek by our Saviour's brother James. To the Greek language we owe the best sermon ever preached, the best letters ever written, the best visions ever kindled. All the parables in Greek. All the miracles in Greek. The Greek Gospels and Gospels of the Gospels and the Gospels of the Gospels. The Greek language is the language of the world. The Greek language is the language of the world. The Greek language is the language of the world.

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glorious science of medicine and surgery—more sublime than astronomy, for we have more to do with disease than with the stars; more beautiful than botany, for bloom of health in the cheek of wife and child is worth more to us than all the roses of the garden—for this grandest of all sciences, the science of healing, every pillow of recovered invalid, every ward of American and European hospital, may well cry out "Thank God for old Dr. Hippocrates." I, like Paul, am indebted to the Greeks.

Furthermore, all the world is obligated to Hellas more than it can ever pay for its heroes in the cause of liberty and right. United Europe to-day had not better think that the Greeks will not fight. There may be fallings back and vacillations and temporary defeat, but if Greece is right all Europe cannot put her down. The other nations, before they open the portholes of their men-of-war against that small kingdom, had better read of the battle of Marathon, where 10,000 Athenians, led on by Miltiades, triumphed over 100,000 Persians. In full run the men of Miltiades fell upon the Persian hosts, shouting "For our sons of Greece! Strike for the freedom of your country! Strike for the freedom of your children and your wives, for the shrines of your fathers' gods and for the splendors of your sires!" While only 192 Greeks fell, 6,400 Persians lay dead upon the field, and many of the Asiatic hosts who took to the war vessels in the harbor were consumed in the shipping. Persian oppression was rebuked; Grecian liberty was achieved, the cause of civilization was advanced, and the western world and all nations have felt the heroes. Had there been no Miltiades there might have been no Washington.

Also at Themopylae 300 Greeks, along a road only wide enough for a wheel track between a mountain and a marsh, died rather than surrender. Had there been no Themopylae there might have been no Bunker Hill. The echo of Athenian and Spartan heroes was heard at the gates of Lucknow, and Sevastopol, and Bannockburn, and Lexington, and Gettysburg, English Magna Charta, and Declaration of American Independence, and the song of Robert Burns, entitled, "A Man's Man for a That," were only the long-continued reverberation of what was said and done twenty centuries before in that little kingdom that the powers of Europe are now imposing upon. Greece having again and again shown that ten men in the right are stronger than 100 men in the wrong, the heroes of Leonidas and Aristides and Themistocles will not cease their mission until the last man on earth is as free as God made him. There is not on either side of the Atlantic to-day a republic that cannot truthfully employ the words of the text and say, "I am debtor to the Greeks."

Debt to the Greeks.

But now comes the practical question, How can we pay that debt or a part of it? For we cannot pay more than 10 per cent of that debt in money. Paul acknowledged his debt in bankruptcy. By praying, Almighty God that he will help Greece in its present war with Mohammedanism and the concerted empires of Europe. I know her queen, a noble, Christian woman, her face the throne of all beneficence and love, her life an example of noble wifehood and motherhood. God help those places in these days of awful exigency! Our American Senate did well the other day, when, in that capital building which owes to Greece its colossal impressiveness, they passed a hearty resolution of sympathy for that nation. Would that all who have potent words that can be heard in Europe would utter them now, when they are so much needed! Let us repeat to them in English what they centuries ago declared in Greek, "I am debtor to the Greeks." Blessed are those who are persecuted for righteousness' sake, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

Another way of partly paying our debt to the Greeks is by higher appreciation of the learning and self-sacrifice of the men who in our own land stand for all that the ancient Greeks stood. While here and there one comes to public approval and reward the most of them live in private or on salary disgracefully small. They are the Greeks of our country and time, and your obligation to them is infinite.

But there is a better way to pay them, and that is by their personal salvation, which will never come to them through books or through learned presentation, because in literature and intellectual realms they are masters. They can outgrow all the gate of our head, but through the gate of the heart, you may capture them. When men of learning and might are brought to God, they are brought by the simplest story of what religion can do for a soul. They have lost children. Oh, tell them how Christ comforted you when you lost your bright boy or blue-eyed girl! They have found life a struggle. Oh, tell them how Christ has helped you all the way through! They are in bewilderment. Oh, tell them with how many hands of joy heaven beckons you upward! "When Greece meets Greece, then comes the tug of war," but when a warm-hearted Christian meets a man who needs a parlor and sympathy and comfort and eternal life, then comes victory.

Short Sermons.

The Secret of Life.—The great secret of life is to learn how to repulse irrelevant ideas, and how to cherish and maintain those which will externalize into harmonious phenomena for thoughts, and thoughts alone make up our environments here or hereafter. We have the same right to decline or accept a spurious thought as a counterfeit coin, and we should exercise the privilege, whether people call us "narrow" or not.—Rev. T. E. Mason, Christian Scientist.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Church and State.—It is for Christians in America to give to the world an example and a proof that we can live in peace and unity as brethren in Christ and children of one Father. Let us be warned by English history to keep church and state separate, and to maintain at every hazard liberty of conscience for all. God speed the day when we shall forget the battle of the Boyne and join our forces in the only warfare in which Christians should participate—the warfare against sin. We want to see our children, Catholic and Protestant, marching in friendship and unity under the banner of our Lord Jesus Christ and the flag of our common country.—Rev. J. V. O'Connor, Catholic Philadelphia, Pa.

Why is it easier to tell your friends all about your baby than to listen to that report of theirs?

Food is served in one of the London restaurants on electrically heated plates, so that the guests can eat leisurely and still have the viands continue warm until the close of the meal.

Great Turtle Shells.

The huge turtles that existed during the youth of the world appear to have inhabited the foothills of the Himalaya mountains. The shells and bones of these extinct creatures, which occasionally wash out of the ravines where they have been buried for ages, prove that they were more than twice as large as any specimen of the tortoise family which now exists.

Ambition Realized.

"At last," murmured the cabbage, as it hurried toward the footlights, "at last I realize my histrionic ambitions. I am cast for the star part."





Love is the sun of woman's life. Its drawing is the medicine more than pain and sentiment; it brightens into the steady affection of the contented wife, and reaches its glorious noon in the happy mother. Happy motherhood is a true woman's loftiest ambition. Her highest pride is in her fitness to fulfill this grand and sacred destiny. Nothing so clouds and darkens her existence as to be incapacitated for this noblest of womanly functions by weakness or disease.

A woman who suffers from any ailment of the delicate special organism of her sex, feels something more than pain and physical wretchedness. She is mortified with a sense of womanly incompleteness.

But no woman need remain under this cloud of misery and dissatisfaction. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription positively cures all diseased conditions and weaknesses, and restores complete health and strength to the feminine organs.

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Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, writes Miss Clark Barron of Bridgeport, Montgomery Co., Pa.: "I feel it my duty to say to all women who may be suffering from any disease of the womb that it is the best medicine on earth for them to use. I cannot praise it too highly for the good it did me. If any one doubts this give them my name and address."

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Shop First Door South of J. S. French & Co's. Office.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

**HUNTER.**  
Will Linkiss of Randolph, was in these parts last week.  
Mrs. O. P. Anderson has been quite sick with the measles.

Bob Skiles has found an owner for the stray dog he had. He belonged to James Perdue.

Miss Fannie Skiles came home from Norfolk last Saturday to spend a few days with her parents.

Jim Fox has a yearling colt that weighs 795 pounds, and another 11 months old that weigh 760 pounds. Who can beat them.

Marion Whaley of Randolph, was canvassing this country for cattle and horses for a herd he is going to run in Holt county this summer.

A party was given on Saturday evening by Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Chason in honor of their daughter Miss Sidonia, it being her birthday. A large number of young folks were present and after a splendid supper the evening was spent in playing games and everybody seemed to enjoy themselves hugely.

**COON CREEK.**  
Smith McManigal was sowing his wheat last week.

The little daughter of Eugene Sullivan is suffering from an attack of pleurisy.

A large amount of wheat will be sown by the farmers on the Creek this year, if the weather will permit.

Star K. West has 135 head of cattle in the feed yard and will have them ready for market by July first.

School will begin in district No. 8 the first Monday in April. Miss Williams will teach the spring term as she did not finish the winter term on account of the prevalence of measles.

Meeting Chas. Pfeil the other day I noticed that something had happened him, and on inquiring learned that he was the happy father of a 14 pound boy which arrived at his home last Tuesday. This is McKinley year.

**FAIRVIEW.**  
Frank Stewart is talking of starting to Idaho in about two weeks.

The Fairview school will commence next Monday and Mr. Blakeley is going to teach.

Miss Pearl Black received a very pleasant visit from Misses Emma and Minnie Stoltenberg last Tuesday night, and also Miss Bush Moats Sunday.

Mr. Haines was herding his cattle in corn stalks owned by John Carmon. Mr. Haines went to dinner but on his return found the cattle gone. He located them at Dan Martin's who asked damages in the sum of \$200 but finally settled it for three dollars.

A Sunday school was organized last Sunday. Mr. Black was elected superintendent, Mr. Moat, assistant superintendent, Miss Pearl Black, secretary, and Mrs. Black, treasurer. There is going to be preaching every two weeks. Rev. Booth of Belvidere will supply the pulpit.

**COLLEGE.**  
The new term began Tuesday. Mr. Littell went home Saturday. Minta Lewis, a student of '05, enrolled Monday.

Prof. Conn went to Norfolk today on business.

Mr. Foreman boarded the train for his home at Albion Saturday.

A large number of teachers are expected this term, many having already enrolled.

A social was held at the college Thursday evening. All present report a pleasant time.

The students were favored with a vacation Friday afternoon owing to the close of the term.

Geo. Reynolds, a former student who has been teaching in Cedar county the past year, enrolled Monday.

Miss Sharp returned last week. She will teach Prof. Pfeil's classes while he takes a much deserved vacation.

**SCHOOL.**  
Rev. Bokhart visited us one day last week and left as a memento quite a nice little collection for our cabinet. He also presented the library with a copy of Practical Metallurgy and Assaying, by H. Horne.

School will be dismissed on Friday to enable the teachers to attend the meeting of the North Nebraska Teachers' Association, now in session at Norfolk. Three of our teachers are on the program.

The members of the 10th grade are arranging for a public rhetorical for commencement week. Work has been assigned and the spare minutes from now to the end of the year will be used in preparation.

Navies of the War of the Rebellion, was received last week for the Library. This makes four volumes of that excellent series of war records. Others will be added as they come from the press.

It is probably a little late to speak of the cantata, but as our notes missed last week it might be well to say that we are highly pleased with the results of the entertainment. The receipts, \$18.80, pays all expenses, pays the expenses of our contestant at Norfolk and leaves a little surplus.

**CARROLL.**  
Grandma Krebs who is 71 years old has the measles.

C. H. Wolf went to Sioux City with a load of stock this week.

M. Wadsworth was in our little town this week on his way back to Red Oak.

H. H. Krebs and Mrs. Shirts, who have been very sick the past week are considerably better at the present writing.

The primary department of the Carroll school commenced Monday after a quiet vacation, occasioned by the numerous cases of measles.

Mr. and Mrs. Basford had the sad misfortune to lose their ten months old baby. The little one died at 9:15 Sunday morning, and the funeral was held at the house at ten o'clock Sunday morning. Rev. Hughes conducted the services and delivered a very touching address. All extend heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved parents. When the Lord does call we must go. For that will and our race below.

And what is our loss is little Elmer's gain.

For he has gone to Heaven to reign. Ben Robinson and sister Minnie were Laurel, Dixon and Coleridge visitors this week. They must be lonesome or there is some other great attraction in that part of the country, as Ben seems to drift that way every two weeks.

Norfolk News—Welcome! teachers of North Nebraska! On behalf of the citizens of Norfolk The News extends to you a cordial welcome, and rises to remark that the city is yours for the remainder of the week. May your meeting be not only profitable but pleasant, and let us entertain the hope that when you return to your homes and work you will carry with you naught but the most agreeable recollections of your visit to this city. The mission of a teacher is a noble one. To be intrusted with the mental training of the future generation is a great responsibility, and to do your duty faithfully, intelligently and thoroughly is one of the grandest works of humanity. The interchange of ideas as to the most practical methods of teaching, as is done at such meetings as the one at Norfolk this week, proves of great advantage to those engaged in educational work, and while this particularly applies to younger teachers, none are too old to learn from the experience of others. Hence it is to be hoped that your sessions will be fraught with practical plans and that your schools the coming year will profit as the result of new ideas received at this meeting.

The people in the lower Mississippi valley are experiencing a flood which is one of the worst ever known. The levees are breaking and 250 towns and villages are flooded. The property loss is enormous, but as yet few lives have been lost.

A curious freak of nature is reported over in Wayne county by John McGuire, he having five calves come that were totally blind and one with only one eye. This is something we never heard of before of that nature. Thayer Cor. in Thurston Republic.

It takes a republican congress to do business on business principles when they have the power. The tariff bill passed the House yesterday by a vote of 205 for to 122 against, every republican voting for the measure, and also five democrats who defied the party lash. The duties will be in force from April 1st, (today) unless the Senate eliminates or the Courts nullify. The pledges of the republicans are to be fulfilled to the letter and without delay.

A terrible cyclone visited the town of Chandler, Oklahoma, Tuesday, killing twenty-six people and injuring nearly 200 more. The population of the town is 1500 and but three buildings were left standing.

With cyclones, blizzards and floods tearing their way through the country, it is not strange that people become alarmed at their approach.

The world's production of wheat for the year 1897, is placed at 2,428,393,000 bushels, the smallest in six years.

**A Sound Liver Makes a Well Man.**  
Are you bilious, constipated, or troubled with jaundice, sick headache, bad taste in mouth, foul breath, coated tongue, dyspepsia, indigestion, hot dry skin, pain in back and between the shoulders, chills, fever, &c? If you have any of these symptoms, your liver is out of order, and your blood is slowly being poisoned, because your liver does not act promptly. Herbin will cure any disorder of the Stomach, Liver or Bowels. It has no equal as a liver medicine. Price 75 cents. Sold by Wilkins & Co.

**OBITUARY.**  
Carolina Rebecca Charde, born in St. Lawrence county, New York, in 1837. Her mother died when she was six years old and the family, consisting of three brothers and two sisters, became separated; the deceased going in 1862 to the home of Mr. and Mrs. David Clark in Loraine county, Ohio, where she remained until about 1866 when the family moved to a farm in Washington Co., Nebraska. Here they remained several years, though moving later to Lyons, Nebr. Since the death of her foster mother about six years ago, the deceased has lived with her relatives and friends, spending a part of the time in travel. On October 10, 1894, she was married to our townsman, O. C. Thompson, and has been the loving, faithful wife and mother to the children of the family. So exemplary, correct, loving and perfect was her life in general, and loyal, pure and helpful to her family relations that all their hearts are bowed in great grief and humiliation at her early and unexpected death. She was the half-sister of Miss Nellie Charde, the first wife of Mr. Thompson. Since her marriage they have lived in perfect contentment until the sad blow came that removed her from the loving friends. After a lingering illness death came last Saturday noon. The funeral services were conducted from the residence Monday afternoon. The remains were laid in the Blair cemetery.—Blair Pilot.

**Real Estate Transfers.**  
Richard R. Jones to Thomas J. Thomas, s 1/2 n e 1/2 26-1. \$ 600 00  
R. Perrin to Clara Farran, a lot 50 x 158 feet, in n w 1/4 s w 1/4 18-26 4. 300 00  
Sam G. Fross to A. C. Fross, s 1/2 s w 1/4 4-25-5. 2800 00  
Wm. M. Wright to Chas. Pfeil s 1/2 s w 1/4 24-20-1. 1900 00  
H. E. Foote to Chas. Roland, s w 1/4 30-20 3. 2500 00  
Winside Mill Co. to Gustave Rehms, lot 5 outlot 1, B & P's add to Winside. 80 00  
H. Kruger to Frank Kruger, all lands and lots of Aug Kruger deceased. 10000 00  
G. W. Jones to Lucy M. Watson n 1/2 n e 1/4 15-27-3. 2000 00  
J. T. Bressler to C. F. Bomemaster, s w 1/4 10-25-1. 2000 09  
A. Holtz to Mary L. Chance, lots 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, block 22, college hill. 200 00  
C. W. Miller to Mar. Bruggeman, s 1/2 n w 1/4 8-27-8. 1840 00  
R. E. K. Mellor to L. Nuernberger, n e 1/4 10-25-5. 400 00  
Winside Mill Co. to Wm. Hoffman, lot 3 blk 3, B & P's add. 80 00

Wayne county thinks she is on the right road to prosperity. Cows, pigs, chickens, sugar beets and oherry are her staple products now.—Burt County Herald.

**PROGRAM.**  
For No. 4, Teachers' Reading Circle which meets April 24 at 8:00 p. m.  
The Neb. School Law—Suggested Changes—Enoch Caffee, D. Hemen.  
Should the choosing of all School Officers be made non-political and how? J. L. Killion, James Mack.  
Of what benefit is a knowledge of History to the average citizen? H. B. Masters, Maude Buskirk.  
How to cultivate the Historic spirit. Belle Beswick.  
Reading Circle Work—History. Each teacher is requested to prepare an outline for narrative from lesson three, group six, page 290. These outlines will be read and discussed.  
Child Study—Chap. III. Nora Larson.  
Current Events—Everybody.  
Pres. of meeting, H. B. Masters.  
J. L. KILLION, Sec'y.

**Notice of Special Assessment.**  
April 1-4w.  
The within named parties are hereby notified that on the 30th day of April, 1897, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. there will be held a special meeting of the City Council of Wayne Nebraska at its regular place of meeting in the rooms of the Fire Department building, for the purpose of making a special assessment on Lot 7, block 21, original town, belonging to John S. Lewis.  
Lots 4, 5 and 6, block 12, original town, belonging to A. E. Smith.  
Lots 3, block 9, Crawford & Brown's addition, belonging to W. A. Wright.  
Lots 4 and 8, block 25, original town, belonging to John Stromberg.  
Lots 1 and 2, block 5, original town, belonging to W. O. Gamble.  
All in the City of Wayne, Nebraska, said special assessment to be made on account of the repairing of side walks in front of such lots.  
Dated at Wayne, Nebraska, March 29, 1897.  
MARK STRAIN, Mayor.  
Attest: Chas. S. Beebe, Clerk.

**A Map of the United States.**  
The new wall map issued by the Burlington Route is three feet four inches wide by 4 feet long; is printed in 6 colors; is mounted on rollers; shows every state, county, important town and railroad in the Union, and forms a very desirable and useful adjunct to any household or business establishment. Purchased in lots of 5,000 the maps cost the Burlington Route nearly 20 cents apiece, but on receipt of 15 cents in stamps or coin the undersigned will be pleased to send you one. Write immediately, as the supply is limited.  
J. Francis, G. P. A., Burlington Route, Omaha, Neb.

**Relieved of Terrible Pains.**  
R. E. Morse, traveling salesman, Galveston, Texas, says: Ballard's Snow Liniment cured me of rheumatism of three months standing after use of two bottles. J. S. Doan, Danville, Ills. says I have used Ballard's Snow Liniment for years and would not be without it. J. R. Cronoh, of Rio, Ill., says Ballard's Snow Liniment cured terrible pains in back and neck when nothing else would. Every bottle guaranteed. Price 50 cents. Sold by Wilkins & Co.

**Cheapest  
And Best.**

Everyone likes to trade where they can purchase good goods cheap. We have the best and sell the cheapest.

**New Spring Goods  
Arriving Daily.**

We have everything kept in a General Merchandise Store. Clothing sells cheaper than ever before. If you don't believe it, just call at our store.

**Bring in Your Poultry**  
Butter and Eggs. Will pay you the highest market price.

**Furchner, Duerig & Co.**

**SAV, DID YOU SEE**

The Handsome Line of

**FURNITURE!**

That is now arriving at Watson's,  
The East Side Furniture Dealer.

Don't Wait, but go at once and get his prices. He considers it a pleasure to show you goods. He has the finest stock in the City.

**Farmers!**

Call at my Ware House when in town and see my Complete line of

**FARM IMPLEMENTS!**

Wagons, Buggies, Riding and Walking Listers, Corn Planters, Check row and Drill, Disc, Hoosier Broad Cast, Force Feed Seeders. I also have an Agitator Seeder cheap, it is a good one, Engate Seeders.

I want to call your especial attention to the King Disc Press Drill Seeder, guaranteed to do good work in corn stalk ground. A full line of sulky and walking Plows and Cultivators, four or five different kinds of harrows, one to four sections. Disc Harrows, hand and power Shellers. Three and Four Horse Eveners.

**ELI JONES.**

**NEW  
Spring Goods!**

Now Arriving  
Laces, Shifons, Veilings, Belts, all of Best Quality and Cheap as dirt.

Straw Sailors, Etc.

**MISS H. WILKINSON**

**The First National Bank!**  
Wayne, Nebraska.  
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$90,000.00.

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