

Cut Prices on all the remaining Hammocks, for one week at Book Store.

THE WAYNE HERALD.

Twenty-Second Year.

WAYNE, WAYNE COUNTY, NEBRASKA, JULY 29, 1897.

Number 25

McNeal & Beebe, Publishers.

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

Subscription \$1.00 in Advance

NEWS OF THE WEEK!

Local Items Gleaned By Our News Gatherers Throughout the City and County. Other Matters of Interest. Notes From the Business Men.

7-lbs of Bulk Coffee at \$1. P. L. MILLER'S for Archie McIntosh is a Norfolk visitor today.

R. R. Smith was down from Winside yesterday. Frank Kruger did business in Winside yesterday.

W. F. Carpenter is doing business in Sioux City today.

The "snipe" hunter has to be very careful these days.

The telephone station has been located at Utter's book store.

Everything marked plain in our Clearing Sale. The Racket.

We can't mention the prices: haven't time; come in and see. The Racket.

H. T. Donnell and little daughter of Dakota City, were in Wayne yesterday.

The Riverside Park visitors are fast returning to their first love, on the Logan.

A portion of the new tariff bill will be found on the inside pages of the HERALD.

Mrs. Walter Weber left for Blair this morning where she will remain about two months.

Attorney F. W. Burdick was in Omaha Tuesday, going across the country on his bike.

20 per cent discount on Children's Duck Suits during July and August. Harrington & Robbins.

Miss Maude Bressler and two of her little sisters went to Dakota City on Friday to visit with their grandparents.

P. M. Corbit arrived home last evening accompanied by his daughter, Miss Leta, who has been in Chicago for some time.

Next week the farmers will be busy stacking their grain, after which business will resume its place at the old stand.

Mrs. S. S. Davis of Red Oak, Iowa, arrived last evening, and will visit for some time with her daughter, Mrs. Will Rickabaugh.

Miss Eva Lewis of Decatur, accompanied by her cousin George Coyle, arrived this a. m. and will visit with relatives for a few days.

H. E. Mason goes up to Oakdale this evening. From there he goes to Springfield where he will conduct the Keya Paha county teachers institute.

Do you want as good a paint as there is on the market? The Edwards & Bradford Lbr. Co., will be glad to furnish you and at a reasonable price too.

The reason Eli Jones is doing a large business in buggies, machinery, etc., is that he is the boss advertiser, and that's the kind of men people like to do business with.

Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Rayburn and Miss Stanley Weaver left this morning for Riverside Park. Apparently Riverside is getting to be a great summer resort for Wayne people.

During the season the machine men of Wayne have sold 61 binders, which is not so slow for a country that's "going to the dogs" because "free silver" is the only thing that will save it.

On account of poor health, Miss Little Head, the shorthand teacher of the College, has been compelled to abandon her work and return home. Miss Head's many friends at this place will regret her absence.

The fair managers are making every preparation for a big fair and will have the best of attractions. Now let the farmers do their part by making a proper exhibit of farm products and the result will be surprising. Make a resolution to do something for the fair this time.

Robert Utter was called up about eleven o'clock last night by a telephone message from Wakefield asking that a physician be sent to that place to attend the family of Mr. Peterson, a blacksmith, which it is supposed had been poisoned by eating canned beef. They were reported as better this morning.

Can it be possible that wheat is selling for 61 cents per bushel in Wayne today, in the face of those long tables about the price of silver and wheat keeping pace with each other, which Kernel Britton and Uncle Henry Miller used to love to prattle about so dearly last fall when wheat was 33 cents a bushel? How cruel to thus at one fell swoop choke such rot down those eminent politician's throats, these great fanning leaders to whom the noble husbandmen of the best county in the state should kneel, but will they?

Editor McKean was down from Winside yesterday.

Rev. Theobald and family will be at Riverside next week.

Attend the Clearing Sale of Summer goods at the Racket.

Big discounts on all Straw Hats, at Harrington & Robbins.

Are you going to paint your house? Edwards & Bradford Lbr. Co., have a nice line of colors.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Jeffery are enjoying a visit from their daughter, Mrs. Kenyon, of Clinton, Iowa.

It will not be long until the value of the telephone line to the business interests of Wayne will be felt.

Miss Minnie Lerner entertained a number of friends at the home of Fred Volpp last Thursday evening.

The Band has kindly consented to play at the College Saturday night. Be on hand to hear them. B. Y. P. U. social.

Mrs. McKee, who has been visiting some time with Mr. and Mrs. J. D. King, returned to her home in Iowa Tuesday.

Sept. G. F. Keiper of the Norfolk Asylum was in Wayne yesterday on his way to Magnet, where he has farming interests.

The wheat yield in Wayne county is placed at from 10 to 15 bushels per acre, which means a clear profit to Wayne county.

It is expected that Wayne County Sunday School Association will hold a convention here Aug. 24 and 25. Begin to plan to attend it.

Mr. Fritthead went to Winside this morning where he expects to put in the phone and make connections with the new line by evening.

The fair ground track has been cleaned up, graded, and is in excellent condition. In fact it's the best track in Northern Nebraska.

The democrats and populists are laughing up their sleeves to think how beautifully they soft soaped the free silver republicans. It was neatly done.

Missionary Young expects to organize a Sunday school at the Flag school house, district 68. A meeting will be held at 10 o'clock Sunday, for that purpose.

One of our most prominent free silver farmers made the remark to us today that before corn sold again for less than 15 cents it would be bringing 40 cents.

There will be a meeting of the Nebraska Normal College alumni, next Tuesday evening, August 3, at 8:30 at the College chapel to elect officers for the ensuing year.

It is very evident that one or the other of the juries in the Goodmanson murder trial were a set of chumps, or else there is nothing in the phrase, "twelve true and tried men."

A party which occurred in the west end of town last Saturday night ended in a sort of a free-for-all fight. Many big and bad words were used. No one was very seriously injured, however.

The Young People of the Baptist Church will hold a social at the College Saturday night to which all are invited. Refreshments will be served and games will be played. The literary and musical program promises to be unusually fine. Do not miss it.

According to Dr. Keiper there was never any authority for the statement supposed to have come from the Norfolk asylum that Rash is sane, and he is of the opinion that if his reason should return, that Rash should never be turned loose. There are a great many people of the same opinion.

The young people of the Baptist church and the members of the students class of the Sunday school were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Alexander and Herbert Theobald at the home of the former last Thursday evening. The lawn was beautifully lighted with Japanese lanterns, and interesting games were played by the young people until a late hour. During the evening sherbet and cake was served.

Last Sunday evening after church service an informal meeting of the Presbyterian congregation was held the purpose of learning the sentiment of the congregation in regard to giving Rev. Kalb of Topeka, Kas., who had preached there Sunday, a call. The sentiment was strongly in favor of calling him and the motion that he be called was almost unanimously carried. A congregational meeting was called for Wednesday night for the purpose of ratifying the action of Sunday night and the vote stood 27 for, and 18 against. It was then decided to wire Rev. Kalb that the action of Sunday night had not been satisfactorily ratified. The church will, therefore, be without a minister for the present.

WANTED—A good girl, at the Corner Restaurant. German preferred.

Geo. L. Devine went to Omaha last evening.

Frank Tracy was down from Winside yesterday.

J. A. Love was a passenger for Omaha Tuesday.

E. F. Walden of Randolph, was in Wayne yesterday.

Dennis Newton was a Sioux City passenger this morning.

Rob't Goodyear is learning to set type in the HERALD office.

Don't forget the ice-cream social on the Presbyterian church lawn tonight.

"Dishonest Dealing" will relieve treatment at the Baptist Church Sunday night.

Ex-Senator Sperm Saunders of Bloomfield, was in Wayne on business yesterday.

With the thermometer hovering around the 100 mark it's no wonder it's a scorcher.

Fred French will begin a term of school in the Peter Merton district on August 9th.

Ed Cook & Bros. are shelling out about 2,200 bushels of corn per day and are constantly busy.

The Herald will give 10 cents toward paying for cutting the "timothy" at the park adjoining the depot.

Mr. Weitzer, of the Norfolk Beet Sugar Factory, is in the city today looking after the beet crop in this vicinity.

The brick work on the new Bressler building was delayed somewhat this morning owing to the iron front being a little too short.

When in the city bear in mind that for a good meal you should go to Mrs. Rotter's restaurant, first door north of the depot.

All students and ex-students and would-be-students and ought-to-be-students and students' lovers and would-be-students-lovers and all friends of education and lovers of fun are invited to the College Saturday night.

Andy Shinn was in Wayne Saturday on his way home from Iowa, and he like many others, thinks Wayne county is all right. He also subscribed for this "truth factory," which does not publish "all the news" but most of it.

Stock shipments for the week: Friday, Strahan, Grimsley & Co. one car, of hogs; Monday, Perry & Porterfield, one car of hogs; Tuesday, Perry & Porterfield, seven cars of cattle and one of hogs; Wednesday, Strahan, Grimsley & Co., one car of hogs.

Henry Kloppling's mare, Miss Kloppling, made a trial heat at the fair grounds yesterday in 2:27, which was pretty good considering the condition of the track. She is less than four years old and it is said that she can make a mile in less than 2:20.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the statement of the First National Bank, one of the soundest institutions in Northern Nebraska. Every statement presents a better showing, and the same thing is undoubtedly true of the other banking institutions of Wayne.

Prof. W. W. Boner left for Superior Monday, where he has secured the principalship of the schools for the coming year. During his three years residence in Wayne he made many friends who will wish him success in his new home. The HERALD will keep Prof. and Mrs. Boner posted on Wayne happenings.

For more than a year one of the firms of this city has not spent a dollar for printers' ink, and whose name has not appeared in the Wayne papers. It is not strange then that his place of business was closed this morning by the sheriff, but the proceedings leading up to it do not look just right to the average observer. However, The HERALD hopes to see the matter adjusted and in a proper manner.

Republican: Riek Lauman went up on his windmill one day last week to oil it and the sleeve of his coat caught in the gearing drawing his right arm into the cogs and bruising it badly before he was able to extricate it. The Wayne Cornet Band as at present constituted is an organization that our city can afford to be proud of. It's frequent appearance on our streets and excellent music rendered is always enjoyed and we believe heartily appreciated. It requires constant and hard work to enable a band to render good music and the expense is quite an item to the members thereof and when these things are considered and our citizens know that the present organization has not passed any subscription papers around to help them out, they cannot fail to appreciate the organization and its good work.

Does Your Organ Sound

And operate like a new one? Eugene Blakesley will do you a first class job of cleaning and repairing. Drop him a card at Wayne.

See our variety of pickles both sweet and sour at Brookings.

The HERALD's job department has been so busy the past week that we failed to find as much news as usual.

A person who so quietly wears the shoe after an item has appeared in a paper when their name is not mentioned, shows splendid cause for guilt.

The Christian Endeavor society will have a social on the Presbyterian church lawn next Tuesday evening. All young people of the town and College are invited.

The Republican bid lowest on the fair printing and got the job, but will have to depend on the merchants for its pay. It's a poor way to let the printing and is fair in no way to the newspapers to which the association looks for advertising given gratis.

The following appeared in the Daily Bond Buyer, New York City, July 23rd: WAYNE, NEB.—Wayne County, of which this is the county seat, is agitating the question of issuing Court House bonds to an amount not named.

We know nothing of the present financial condition of this county and have written to the County Clerk for particulars.

The Times-Herald in speaking of Drinks and Drinkers says "this is a world of strange drinks. Americans are supposed to be past masters in the art of mixing singular concoctions. The very names of them give the untraveled Englishman a sense of wonder extreme.

We have the cocktail of various kinds, the rickey, the ginling, the julep, the stone-fence, the eye-opener, the brain-duster, the silver-fizz, the golden-fizz, the smash, the pick-me-up, the Remsen-coolie, toddies innumerable and punches without limit. One barkeeper of New York City, known to newspaper men affectionately as "the only William," has published a book containing recipes for the making of more than 5,000 drinks. Many of them are of his own invention, but they may be had as far west as the Pacific. In "Marian Chuzzlewit" Dickens had little good to say of America. The book raised an agonized howl on this side of the Atlantic. We were much younger then, with the vanity as well as the beauty of adolescence. But when Martin had reached his room and Mark Tapley had removed his boots, the master of English fiction pays tender and loving tribute to the opalescent delights that lie deep down in the heart of a sherry cobbler. They are the kindest lines in all that part of the tale devoted to America." The above named drinks may be all right but they are not in it with City Engineer Coyle's city water.

PLEASANT VALLEY.

Mr. Wondt has a new binder.

Harvest has begun in earnest.

Rev. Mueller will again be with us next Sabbath.

Miss Carrie Cook of Wayne, is once more among us.

There was a well attended party at the home of Ed Davis Friday night.

A load of Wayneites were welcome visitors at our Sunday school the 25th.

Arthur and Andy Tangeman went to Lincoln Monday to see an aunt who is dangerously ill.

Mr. James, a young man just from England, is talking of organizing a choir in our Sunday school.

The bridge at the school-house badly needs repairing. It will be as cheap to fix it before an accident occurs as afterwards.

We have our telephone line. When we get our new church then Pleasant Valley will begin to dream of street cars, perhaps.

Will Murphy almost died from hemorrhage of the nose last Friday. He is under Dr. Williams care and is recovering as fast as could be expected.

All of our young folks and most of our old folks gave Miss Nellie Blakesley of Wayne a happy surprise last Saturday night. A few of her city friends also attended and all had a splendid time. Ice cream was served. A few got caught in the mid night rain on their way home.

Samuel Friedolph was driving from Wayne Friday evening when a single tree broke. He undertook to get the buggy home by drawing it by the one side which resulted in a runaway. The tongue came down and was broken, remaining part ran into the ground and upset the buggy throwing Mr. Friedolph out and he was dragged about ten rods. The buggy was somewhat demolished and the driver was unable to walk for a few days.

A Communication.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 23, 1897.

FRANK A. DEARBORN, Esq., Wayne, Nebraska.

DEAR SIR:—Your esteemed favor of the 12th ult., addressed to A. Maritzen Company was duly received and would have been answered ere this, but for writers absence from home and pending organization of the above Construction Company, to which kindly address your future correspondence.

We have carefully noted all you said in your letter and believe with you, that a "Beet Sugar Factory" can be secured for your locality, if the right people take up the matter and work it right, the most influential men of your community should assist in the organization and so assure the necessary confidence of your farmers and citizens in the enterprise.

The first steps to be taken would be to have your farmers guarantee, that they will raise for a series of years, a sufficient quantity and quality of beets, say about 4000 acres, to secure a successful operation of your plant. A factory site of say about 30 to 25 acres should be donated by your community so situated that good railroad facilities and an abundant supply of good water can be easily had. The next step would be to organize a company and see how much home capital you could raise, we have found that for such a well paying enterprise always a good deal of money can be raised in nearly every community, if the people really mean business.

It is a well known fact that a beet sugar factory gives employment to a great number of people, in the fields as in and around the factory, it brings them good wages and consequently large profits to the community at large. But the most important point is that every industrious farmer who will intelligently raise beets can make a fortune in a few years, and his farm and all other lands will increase in value from year to year, which is another benefit to the whole community. We understand that you have many wealthy and well off business men amongst you who could subscribe for a good deal of stock and your farmers could take an interest in the company in furnishing beets and taking stock in payment instead of cash.

Perhaps you have contractors in your city that could do the building work, furnishing the bricks, etc., for the factory buildings and take partly stock in payment. All this helps and you should see without delay what could be done. If your people show sufficient confidence in the enterprise and raise at least one-half of the necessary capital in the above named ways, we think we can secure for you the balance of the capital needed to erect and operate your proposed factory.

When the factory at Norfolk was built, the county donated to Oxnard Bros., 40 acres of land as a factory site, gave them a bonus of \$100,000 cash, free use of the city water and many other privileges. We mention this to show what has been done at Norfolk in the way of securing a plant and we know of communities in other states, considering to make a similar offer to parties who will build a sugar factory in their locality.

If you give us the prices for which you can get, common slack coal, coke and limestone per ton delivered there and tell us what you have to pay for common labor per day of 12 hours, we will submit to you a correct estimate showing the cost of a Beet Sugar Factory, the expenses of running same and the returns and profits deriving therefrom, which will help you very much to get your people interested.

As per your advice we have written to Mr. A. L. Tucker, President of your Commercial Club and enclosed him a copy of this letter, to better explain the matter.

We had also some correspondence with Messrs. Northrop & Burdick, Attorneys at your city, which gentlemen seem to take a warm interest in the project and are confident that united efforts will meet with success.

As you all have the same object in view, we think it would precipitate your project if you and Mr. Tucker and Mr. Northrop meet together and take the matter in your hands and we will assist you in every way possible that we can. Awaiting your kind and early reply, we are

Yours very respectfully,
AMERICAN BEET SUGAR FACTORY
CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.
Per A. Maritzen.

There is a time for everything; and the time to attend to a cold is when it starts. Don't wait till you have consumption but prevent it by using One Minute Cough Cure, the great remedy for coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles.—Orth

The Markets for To-Day.

Wheat 61 Cents
Corn 15
Butter 07
Potatoes 50

Oats 57
Flax 56
Eggs 2.90
Hogs 2.90

Wayne County Fair!

SEPTEMBER

8th, 9th and 10th.

\$600

In Purses for

HORSE RACING AND BASE BALL.

July Clearing Sale!

Commencing Saturday, July 17.

Hot Weather Goods at Zero Prices.

In order to clear our shelves for new goods, we will make a Clearing Sale of all Summer Goods; Ladies and Childrens Slippers and Shirt Waists. The NEW PRICE will be marked plain in blue pencil and will be a DEEP CUT. You can't afford to miss it.

The Racket.

CLOSING OUT

Summer Millinery!

Hats, Ribbons, Flowers and Notions at Half Price.

Miss H. Wilkinson,
Opposite Post Office.

An Up to Date Housekeeper

says a broad understanding isn't necessary to an appreciation of the fact that we sell

GOOD GROCERIES

cheaper than any other store in town. Nor is it difficult to find the reason. Close touch with the metropolitan markets and CASH to pay for what we get make it possible for us to buy "mighty close," and we sell the same way. Our stock is complete.

Fresh Berries and Vegetables.

Every evening while the Season lasts. You can get them cheaper here than elsewhere.

Coffees and Teas.

Whole Wheat Flour.

The best on the market. Remember we keep the best of everything you wish for the table. One trial will convince.

INGALLS GROCERY,
West Side Main Street, Wayne, Neb.

IMPORTERS PROTEST

AGAINST RULING OF TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

United States Courts May Have to Decide When the New Tariff Law Went into Effect—Queen Regent Will Violate all Precedent.

Importers Protest.

NEW YORK: When Collector of Customs Bidwell made formal announcement Monday that dues at Dingley law rates would be collected on goods entering on Saturday many protests were offered by importers of goods entering on that day.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES

Supreme Tent Negatives Proposal to Abolish District Camps.

PORT HURON, Mich.: The supreme tent of the Knights of the Maccabees negated the proposition to abolish district camps and permit each local camp to select its own delegates in state camps instead of their being chosen by district camps.

FAVORED BY CHRISTINE.

Queen Regent Will Violate Precedent in Woodford's Case.

WASHINGTON: The state department has been informed that a very gracious exception has been made by the queen regent of Spain in consenting to receive Mr. Taylor, the retiring United States minister, and Mr. Woodford, the new minister, at San Sebastian, where she does not maintain a court in the usual sense of the term.

THREE YEARS IN THE PEN.

Former Kansas A. P. A. President Sent Up for Embezzlement.

TOPEKA, Kan.: A. D. Hubbard, who was convicted of embezzling \$8,000 as receiver of the Hamilton Printing Company, has been sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

Does Not Mean Defiance.

LONDON: Dispatches from Washington say that in many parts of the United States the ordering of H. M. S. Renown to American waters as the flagship of the British North Atlantic squadron is regarded as Lord Salisbury's answer to Mr. Sherman, in the sealing controversy, inasmuch as this is the first time that a battleship of the first class has been sent to that quarter.

Was a Friend of the Inane.

CHICAGO: Mrs. E. T. W. Packard, through whose efforts many laws have been passed bettering the condition of insane patients throughout the United States, is dead.

New Packing Houses for St. Joe.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.: This erection of two immense packing houses at the stock yards here will begin within a few weeks, an agreement having been reached by which Nelson, Morris & Co. become part owners of the yards, and agree to build a packing house to cost not less than \$1,000,000.

Woman to Break Rocks.

DANVILLE, Ill.: Sex distinction was wiped out in police court in this city July 27. The justice sentenced Maggie Sellers, a disorderly woman, to the lock pile for thirty days.

Garment Workers Go Out.

NEW YORK: Two thousand and three hundred garment workers went on strike Tuesday. One hundred and twenty-five shops in this city and Brooklyn are affected.

Calls on National Banks.

WASHINGTON: The comptroller of the currency has issued a call on the national banks a report of their condition on July 23.

Slot Machines Win.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.: Judge Meade in a charge to the grand jury held that slot machines were not gambling devices.

Murdered by Burglars.

BIRMGHAM, Conn.: Mrs. G. Nichols, an aged and wealthy farmer, residing on the Daniels farm, was murdered by two masked burglars at her home.

Jake Schaefer to Go to Paris.

NEW YORK: Jake Schaefer the billiardist, has concluded to bid farewell to America and establish himself in Paris, where another American expert, Eugene Carter, has long maintained himself with the cue in opulence.

AVERAGED 50 MILES A DAY.

Lieut. Moss Enthusiastic Over Success of Bicycle Army Test.

ST. LOUIS: The Twenty-fifth United States Infantry bicycle corps, which completed its city Saturday night, completed its 2,000 mile ride from Fort Missoula, Mont., in forty days, thirty-five of which were actually spent on the road as encamped at Forest Park.

In an interview Lieut. Moss said: "The trip has proven beyond peradventure my contention that the bicycle has a place in modern warfare. In all kinds of weather, over all sorts of roads, we averaged fifty miles a day. At the end of the journey we are all in good physical condition."

CHAIN GEARS TO GO.

Alleged that Next Year's Wheel Will Revolutionize the '07.

NEW YORK: Three prominent bicycle manufacturers have let for Europe on the steamship Fuerst Bismarck, and it is said that their mission abroad has to do with the style of next year's wheel, which, it is alleged, will revolutionize the present make. The men are Col. A. A. Pope, M. L. Bridgman and A. G. Spalding.

NEW TARIFF IS A LAW.

Conference Report Passed the Senate with a Majority of 10.

WASHINGTON: The tariff bill passed its last legislative stage at 3 p. m. Saturday, when the senate, by a decisive vote of 40 to 30, agreed to the conference report on the bill. The final vote on the tariff conference report and the bill shows that the affirmative vote was cast by 87 Republicans, one Democrat (McEnery), one silver Republican (Jones of Nevada), and one Populist (Stewart).

FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Spring House, at Richfield Springs, Is Destroyed.

UTICA, N. Y.: Fire soon after midnight Monday morning almost completely destroyed the Spring House at Richfield Springs. The fire broke out at the landing. At the time there were 160 guests in the house and 100 employees of the hotel.

England Grabs for Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO: The schooner Norma has arrived from the South seas. While the vessel was cruising on the long voyage Capt. Rosehill secured sufficient evidence to warrant the belief that England has taken formal possession of the number of small fertile islands in that portion of the globe without stopping to inquire who the owners might be.

Unearth Rare Fossils.

NEW YORK: The expedition of May last to Wyoming, by the American Museum of Natural History to search for fossils of extinct reptiles, has unearthed specimens which will enrich the scientific treasury of that institution. Dr. Wortman and Barnum Brown were in charge of the expedition.

Noted Divine Dead.

NEW YORK: Rev. Malcolm McGregor Dana died at his home in Brooklyn Sunday. He had been ill for a long time with a complication of ailments. Mr. Dana was born in Brooklyn about sixty years ago. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1859 and from the Union Theological seminary in 1863.

Prof. Andrews Resigns.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.: President E. B. Andrews of Brown University has sent a letter to the faculty resigning his office. The letter was in response to a communication sent to President Andrews by the special committee appointed by the trustees and fellows in June, who at that time called him to account for his siver utterances.

Runs 150 Yards in 14.25.

ST. CLOUD, Minn.: James H. Maybury gave a phenomenal exhibition Saturday at the Great Northern shop men's picnic, running 150 yards in 14.25 seconds, reducing the world's record 1-8 seconds.

Oldest Catholic Priest Dead.

THEO, N. Y.: The Rev. Peter Haverman, the oldest Catholic priest in the United States, is dead. Father Haverman was born in the province of North Brabant, Holland, March 27, 1806.

Col. Crocker's Will.

SAN FRANCISCO: The will of the late Col. Charles F. Crocker was opened July 23. All of the estate, valued at from \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000, is bequeathed to his three children absolutely.

Makes Two Millions in Sugar.

NEW YORK: The Journal and Advertiser says that James R. Keene has succeeded in making \$2,000,000 in sugar stock speculations in the past few days.

WANTS BUTLER TO RESIGN.

Watson Attacks the People's Party Chairman.

ATLANTA, Ga.: In his speech, the party paper, of last week, Thomas Watson calls on Senator Marion Butler to resign the national chairmanship of the People's party. He says:

"With Butler at the head of our host the host is not going to march. We had enough of Butler and Butlerism. He has deceived us and is deceiving us now. He is in collusion with our foes, just as Allen is. We cannot fight fusion with a fusionist in command. There is no sense in trying it. This party is entitled to a chairman who is in sympathy with its policy as declared at Nashville. Populism cannot go to success unless a Populist leads it—a leader who puts principles above the offices, and who realizes the deadly mistake of putting our party into corrupt bargainings for office with its foes."

"Let Mr. Butler resign. Let us have Washburn or Reed for a chairman. Let us have an official head in whom the rank and file put confidence."

DUNLOP IS A CHANGED MAN

Imprisoned Chicago Editor Continues to Grow Weaker.

JOLIET, Ill.: Joseph R. Dunlop, ex-editor of the Chicago Dispatch, who is now serving a sentence in the penitentiary here for printing obscene matter and sending it through the mails, is in a weak condition. He is a changed man. Ever since the day he entered the penitentiary he has never left the small room on the second floor of the hospital. Then he had the appearance of being comparatively strong, now he is weak and sallow looking. The confinement has not quieted his nerves, as the prison authorities had hoped. Although he has had the best of care since his admittance to the prison he has not improved. The greatest fear, however, is from another "paralytic stroke. He had already suffered two previous to his coming to the prison. "Another stroke," said one of the prison officials, "would undoubtedly prove fatal, and this may happen any moment."

A SINGLE TAX EXPERIMENT.

Town of Prescott, Arizona, to Test Henry George's Plan.

PRESCOTT, Arizona: The initiative and referendum, single tax and female suffrage, would seem to be a curious combination to be adopted by a municipality in Arizona, but all three have been accepted by Prescott, and all the preliminaries necessary to carrying into operation the three plans for political advancement have been arranged. In the single tax idea it is believed that Prescott is the first town in the United States to adopt the plans of Henry George. All this has been commenced in a spirit of good natured political experimentation upon the part of the citizens of Prescott.

Will Not Bid on Armor.

WASHINGTON: Secretary Long has received replies from the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies to his invitation to submit bids for supply armor for the battleships Illinois, Wisconsin and Alabama, in accordance with the limitation placed by congress upon the price to be paid for armor. Both companies firmly decline to bid with the \$900 limit, on the ground that it is not possible for them to produce armor of the quality they have been supplying the government at that figure.

Another Lynching in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga.: Oscar Williams, a negro who committed an assault on a daughter of a Henry County farmer last week, and was transferred to the Macon jail for safe keeping, was taken from the Central railway train, on which he was being brought to Atlanta for safe keeping, at Griffin Thursday morning and lynched.

Reid Gives a Dinner.

LONDON: Whitelaw Reid, special envoy of the United States to the recent diamond jubilee festivities, gave a notable dinner Thursday evening at his temporary residence in Carleton House, as a return for British hospitality extended to him and Mrs. Reid during the last six weeks. Covers were laid for forty.

Bishop Hare Talked Of.

NEW YORK: Among those prominently mentioned as successors to Rev. Dr. Wm. S. Langford, general secretary of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who died recently, is Rev. Hubert Hare, missionary bishop of South Dakota.

A Pennsylvania Hacking.

WILKESBARRE, Pa.: Peter Wassels, alias "Terrible Pete," was hanged in the county jail yard for killing Joseph Kupersavage. Wassels shot at another man and killed Kupersavage, who was a bystander.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 27c; oats, No. 2, 16c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 38c to 39c; butter, choice creamery, 14c to 15c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 14c; new potatoes, 75c to 85c per bushel. Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 74c; corn, No. 2 white, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c. St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 76c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 16c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 39c. Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 19c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 34c to 36c. Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 26c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 24c; rye, 37c to 39c. Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 38c to 40c; clover seed, \$4.30 to \$4.35. Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 74c to 76c; corn, No. 3, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 1, 38c to 39c; barley, No. 2, 30c to 34c; peas, \$3.75 to \$3.80. Buffalo—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 83c to 84c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 25c. New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 82c to 83c; corn, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; butter, creamery, 12c to 14c; eggs, Western, 11c to 13c.

STATE OF NEBRASKA

NEWS OF THE WEEK IN A CONDENSED FORM.

Dr. Goodmansson of Pender Acquitted on the Charge of Poisoning His Young Wife—Affecting Scene in the Court Room.

Acquitted of Murder. Dr. George Sidney Goodmansson, the young dentist of Pender, who was charged with poisoning his wife, was acquitted by a jury at Ponca last week. This is the second time Dr. Goodmansson has been tried on the charge of murder in the first degree, and this last trial lasted for nearly two weeks.

Some time ago Dr. Goodmansson was put on trial for poisoning his young wife, and after a long siege in the court room the case was finally given to the jury. After it had deliberated for some hours on the case it returned a verdict finding the defendant guilty as charged, and the penalty was fixed at imprisonment for life.

A new trial was granted the doctor and on the night of July 14 a jury was secured, and next morning the opening statements of the attorneys for the state and defense were presented. The twelve men who were to decide the fate of the young dentist. Then the introduction of testimony commenced, and this was continued until Thursday, July 22, when the arguments of the attorneys were presented. All during the trial the court room at Ponca was crowded with people who were interested in the proceedings. Many women were present, and it was the sole topic of conversation in that section of the country. The sentiment was pretty evenly divided, and for that reason the court kept the jury together all the time in charge of a bailiff. During the arguments of his attorneys, G. W. Argo of Sioux City and A. E. Barnes of Ponca, Goodmansson was very much affected and wept bitterly. The case was given to the jury at 5 o'clock on July 28, the closing argument for the state having been made by Mel C. Jay of Dakota City, who was unable to finish on account of the heat. Mr. Argo had closed for the defense, and spoke for three hours.

When it was announced shortly after 6 o'clock in the morning that an agreement had been reached, very few people were in the court room. The judge and attorneys were sent for, and the defendant was brought in. His younger brother, a high school student of Duluth, was also in the room, and when the boy realized that his brother was once more a free man he jumped over the rail and fell on his neck and wept like a child, fondly kissing him. It was an affecting scene. Very soon it was all over, and Goodmansson with his relatives and Mr. Argo left the room for the hotel, where they had breakfast. Dr. Goodmansson, with his two sisters, brother and brother-in-law, have gone to the old home in Duluth for a short visit. He is 29 years of age and well educated.

Insurance Company Warned.

Samuel Lichty, insurance deputy in the state auditor's office, has written a pointed letter to the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company at St. Paul, Minn., as a result of a complaint made by W. Kelly of Cambridge, this state, who declares the company refuses to pay on a policy taken out against loss by hail. There are in the case many elements similar to the recent controversy in Kansas, with a possibility of action being commenced against foreign companies. Commissioner Lichty says the company is seeking to avoid payment on a technicality and warns the secretary that such a proceeding will not be tolerated in Nebraska. He declares the position of the company is cowardly and demands that payment be immediately forthcoming.

Hearing Teal Ducklings.

William Mansfield, a Union Pacific brakeman of Columbus, has a wild teal duck hen with eight small ducklings in his yard. Mr. Mansfield is also a chicken fancier, but prizes very highly his find of the young ducks. They are very tame and even more docile than the average young chicken. The strange part of the find is that they were discovered one morning last week on Thirteenth Street in that city in an exhausted condition, probably having been chased by dogs. They are the genuine blue-winged teal.

The Omaha and Northern.

Articles of incorporation have been filed with the secretary of state by the Omaha and Northern Railroad Company, the capital stock authorized being \$1,000,000. The business of the corporation is stated to be the building and operation of a railroad to run from the city of Omaha in a northerly and northwesterly direction through the counties of Douglas, Washington, Burt, Thurston, Dakota, Dixon and Cedar to the south bank of the Missouri River at a point opposite or near Yankton, S. D.

Will Analyze the Ale.

The temperance saloons of Bob Frost and Martin Kazan at Tecumseh were invaded by the officers the other day, search warrants having been sworn out. A number of cases of hopale were found and the officers contend that the ale is of an intoxicating variety. The men were taken into police court and will appear for examination this week. In the meantime the officers have taken some of the hop ale to Lincoln for expert chemical analysis.

Beatrice Man Commits Suicide.

Charles Stoll of Beatrice shot himself through the breast at Wilmington, with probable fatal effect. Stoll is a member of one of the wealthiest and oldest families there. A few years ago he moved to Beatrice, where he began drinking. His wife left him, returning to her friends at Wilmington. He followed her to effect a reconciliation but did not succeed.

Mother of Two Children Suicides.

Mrs. John Goodwin, living a few miles north of Beatrice committed suicide by shooting herself. She had had some words with her husband and told him she would do the act, but he did not think she was in earnest. She lived two small children.

Six Smokestacks for the Factory.

Six large steel smokestacks arrived in Grand Island July 23, the same being for the Oxnard beet sugar factory. They were turned out by the Fremont foundry. Twenty men are now constantly engaged in the factory putting it in readiness for the big campaign this fall.

Digging for Gold in Nebraska.

Gold mining was commenced in earnest at the Cyclone Mine, near Falls City. A shaft is being sunk and in a short time it will be possible to tell whether there is any gold in the ground.

REFUSE TO CARRY THE TRAMPS

Hoboes Finally Leave the Train at Sight of a Deputy U. S. Marshal.

A gang of forty tramps took possession of the moon freight through Tekamah on the Omaha road the other day. Conductor and brakemen were unable to put them off and neither the sheriff nor city officials would interfere though solicited to do so. The train lay there three hours and then pulled about one-half mile outside this city, where it stopped. The afternoon passenger train was thus blocked outside the city. A grand bluff, which seems to have been prearranged, was then worked on the hoboes. Jim Allen, deputy United States marshal, was on the passenger train and accompanied Conductor Kincaid out to see what was the cause of the delay. After a brief consultation with the freight conductor Marshal Allen stepped back and ordered the tramps from the train in the name of the president of the United States, informing them that if they did not leave he would arrest them for interfering with the transportation of the United States mails. Learning that Allen was a United States marshal, every hobo dismounted and drilled back to town. They are peaceable and have a little money and say they are headed for work in the Dakota wheat fields.

Big Sheep Raising Industry.

During the last year the farmers of Saunders County have taken great interest in the sheep business. N. B. Berggren of Wahoo has shipped about 75,000 from New Mexico to be fed in different parts of the county. He is still feeding and making preparations to ship a large number into the county. At Valparaiso, in the southwest part of the county, Denman & Hotchkiss have brought 12,000 from New Mexico since the first of the year. Of these, 6,000 were fattened and sold at a good profit and the remaining 6,000 are now ready for the market. Two farmers by the name of Johnson in that vicinity have 1,000 high grade Shropshires of their own raising, also 50 full bloods. A great many of the farmers of the vicinity are going into the business and are making it pay. The business of sheep raising can be carried on successfully there and in a few years a goodly portion of the people will be engaged in this business.

Funds for Fairfield College.

Fairfield College, which, in common with other enterprises, has languished somewhat during the past three years, bids fair to again take its place among the leading educational institutions of the state. The citizens of Fairfield held a mass meeting recently and subscribed enough to pay the running expenses of the school for the coming year. Prof. C. W. Henry of Lincoln has been called to the presidency of the college, and is organizing a new faculty. The fall term opens Sept. 7.

Indian Killed by the Curs.

Joseph Taylor, a Sanjee Indian, went to Bloomfield from the reservation the other day and after procuring a ticket to Rushville became intoxicated and took his night's lodging on the railroad track, a short distance west of the depot. As the morning train was backing over the switch to the stock yards the two rear cars passed over his body, cutting off one leg below the knee and crushing his body in several places, resulting in his death a few hours later.

Captures Prairie Chickens.

The eastbound passenger was delayed a few minutes at Neligh July 21 by the sheriff of Antelope County, who took from the American Express Company's car a shipment of prairie chickens billed from Ewing. The Neligh Gun Club, learning that individuals were shooting prairie chickens in violation of the law, made the complaint and watched for the shipment. From the size of the boxes there must have been 100 or more chickens.

Old Man found Dead in Bed.

Andrew Godel, for thirty years a resident of Fremont County, was found dead in his bed at the residence of his son, Herman Godel, on Fifth Street in Fremont. His health has been very poor for years, but he was able to be up and around every day and was about the house in the forenoon of the day of his death. He was 75 years of age. Heart disease was the probable cause of his death.

Making Way for the New Corn.

People around Osceola are commencing to unload their corn to make room for the immense crop that is coming. H. T. Arnold, who is president of the Polk County Bank, has unloaded at 16 1/2 cents per bushel nearly 15,000 bushels. Quite a number of others sold from 1,000 to 5,000 bushels at the same price.

Nebraska Short Notes.

A new bank is to be started at Lyons. The citizens of McCook have donated to the county a block of ground on which to build a court house. Two 12-year-old boys at Crawford have been caught breaking into a cold storage warehouse and stealing beer. A meeting of the old settlers of Red Willow County was held in Indianola and an old soldier's organization was effected. Republican City has a reunion of the old soldiers August 18 to 21, inclusive. They promise a good program and a good camping location. The third annual convention of the West Nebraska Conference Epworth League will be in session in North Platte from July 29 to August 1. About forty feet of the stone riprap at the Bills Creek bridge near Blue Springs was forced out by the settling of the dirt during the heavy rain last week. A fine yearling colt belonging to Fred Ault of Blue Springs, was killed in a pasture by the careless shooting of a hunter. Fred is now vigorously hunting for the hunter. While feeding a threshing machine at Wilber, Joe Kovarik slashed the back of his hand with the band cutter so badly that it took four stitches to put it together again. Dixon people are making the usual elaborate preparations to celebrate the birthday of their town, August 15. As the 15th comes on Sunday, the blowout will probably be held this year on the 14th, Saturday. Guy Morhouse and Jack McCarty of Cedar Bluffs, have started down the Platte River in a boat. They intend to go on down the Missouri and possibly the Mississippi before they return. Through the energy of Rev. Mr. McFarland and the generosity of the people of Tilden, Madison County, the entire debt hitherto hanging over the Baptist Church has been wiped out. The town council of Havelock rejected the offer of J. J. Imhoff of Lincoln to sell the bonds issued for construction of water works on the ground that the commission asked was too high.

DINGLEY BILL IS LAW

MEASURE PASSED AND SIGNED BY M'KINLEY.

Conference Report Is Approved by a Vote of 40 to 30—Treasury Officials Notified That the New Duties Are Now in Force.

Takes Effect at Once. The last step necessary to make the Dingley tariff bill the law of the land was taken at the White House when the President affixed his signature at 4:04 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The tariff bill passed its last legislative stage at 3 p. m. when the Senate, by a vote of 40 to 30, agreed to the conference report on the bill. The final vote on the tariff conference report and the bill was as follows:

YEAS. Republicans: Aldrich, McBridge, Allison, Morrill, Baker, Mason, Burrows, Morrill, Child, Nelson, Clark, Pennington, Davis, Perkins, Deboe, Platt (Conn.), Ekins, Platt (N. Y.), Fairbanks, Rayburn, Foraker, Proctor, Frye, Quay, Gallinger, Sewell, Gear, Spooner, Hale, Thurston, Hansbrough, Warren, Hawley, Wetmore, Hoar, Populists: Jones (Nev.), Stewart, McEnery—Total, 40. NAYS. Democrats: Barlow, Mitchell, Barber, Morrill, Berry, Murphy, Caffery, Pasco, Chilton, Pettus, Clark, Rowan, Cockrell, Smith, Daniel, Tillman, Faulkner, Turley, Gorman, Turndell, Lindsay, Turpin, Jones (Ark.), Vest, Mahony, Withrall, Martin, White, Populist: Harris—Total, 30. PAIRTS. Against—Cannon, Gray, George, McLaughlin, Kenney, Helfield, Wilson, NOT VOTING. Absent—Patigrew, Porter, the President's secretary, who is in constant communication with the capitol by telephone, so that he was able to advise the President promptly of the starting of the bill from the House for the White House. A few moments before 4 o'clock Representative Dingley appeared, accompanied by Representatives Hager, chairman of the House Committee on Enrolled Bills. They were admitted at once into the presence of Mr. McKinley. The latter was sitting quietly at the long cabinet table with Secretary Gage and Attorney General McKenna on one side and Postmaster General Gary and Secretary Wilson on the other. He rose and greeted Mr. Dingley and Mr. Hager cordially and proceeded at once to the work of approval. Mr. Porter turned to the last sheet of the bill and laid the document before the President. He had several pens at hand the owners of which had begged might be used to sign the tariff act. But Mr. Dingley, unexpectedly taking a card from his pocket, produced a beautiful mother-of-pearl handled pen, daintily enough for a lady's use, and requested that it be used for the signature. The President recognized the right of Mr. Dingley. Dipping it deep into the inkwell, he steadily appended his signature to the bill, asked the date, and wrote "July 24, approved," and the bill was a law.

Estimates of Revenues.

According to estimates by treasury officials the revenue to be produced by the new law will exceed the amount raised in the last year of the Wilson bill by at least \$30,000,000. But they claim that the revenue-producing powers of the new law will be seriously crippled by the anticipatory importations of the last three or four months. The chemical schedule of the new law, they say, will produce revenue to the amount of \$6,695,000. In 1896 it brought \$5,500,000 (in round numbers). The earthenware and glassware schedule is counted upon for \$9,741,000, while in 1896 it brought \$7,900,000. Schedule C, metals and manufactures of metals, is expected to produce \$17,000,000, while in 1896 the amount was \$13,300,000. The lumber schedule, it is anticipated, will produce \$2,400,000. It brought only \$380,000 in 1896, owing to free trade in Canadian lumber. Even with the enormous anticipatory importations the sugar schedule is expected to bring in, at the lowest estimate, \$38,000,000, as against \$29,000,000 in 1896. A more liberal estimate places the prospective sugar revenues at \$55,000,000. On tobacco and manufactures thereof the estimated revenue for the next year is \$16,400,000, against \$14,800,000 last year. In the agricultural schedule the estimates of revenue run from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000, compared with \$7,900,000 in 1896. Imported wines, spirits and malt liquors are counted upon for \$7,935,000, against \$6,900,000 last year. In flux, hemp, jute, etc., the revenues for next year are estimated at from \$13,000,000 to \$19,000,000, contrasted with \$12,000,000 last year. On wool and manufactures thereof the estimate is at least double the revenues of last year, which was \$23,000,000. Silks and silk goods are expected to bring about \$14,000,000, against \$12,500,000 last year. On pulp, paper and books the estimate is \$2,000,000, contrasted with \$1,200,000 last year. Schedule I, manufactures of cotton, brought in \$9,300,000 last year, and it is estimated will produce over \$11,000,000 next year. The sundries schedule, which includes miscellaneous items not otherwise specified, produced \$19,900,000 last year, and the lowest estimate for next year is \$13,600

NEW TARIFF BILL.

Synopsis of the Measure as Finally Passed.

MADE A LAW AT ONCE.

Full Text of the Sugar Schedule Is Given.

Analysis of the Whole Bill as Signed by McKinley—Full Explanation of the Changes Made by the House, All of Which Were Afterward Agreed Upon by the Senate—Approved by the President Within One Hour After Its Passage.

The Dingley tariff bill as amended is now the law of the United States. The conference report on the measure, which had been accepted by the House, was accepted by the Senate at 3:34 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and by a coincidence President McKinley approved the bill at the White House exactly one hour afterward. Following are the changes agreed upon by the conference committee, and which were afterward accepted by the Senate.

New Sugar Schedule.

The full text of the sugar schedule as finally agreed upon by the house and senate conferees is as follows:

"Sugars not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color-tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete, and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above 75 degrees, 45 cents per pound; and for every additional degree shown by the polariscope test, .05 of one cent per pound additional, and on fractions of a degree in proportion; and on sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, and on all sugar which has gone through a process of refining, .45 cents per pound, and not above 65 degrees, 3 cents per gallon; testing 55 degrees and above, 6 cents per gallon; sugar drainings and sugar sweepings shall be subject to duty as molasses or sugar, as the case may be, according to polariscope test. Anything that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of the treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded between the United States and the king of the Hawaiian islands on January 30, 1875, or the provisions of any act of congress heretofore passed for the execution of the same."

Duty on Sugar Cane.

The conference restored the house rate of 20 cent on sugar cane. Saccharine is made \$1.50 per pound and 10 cent ad valorem. The confectionery paragraph is changed to read as follows: "All confectionery not specially provided for in this act, valued at 15 cents per pound or less, and on sugars after being refined when tintured, colored, or in any way adulterated, 4 cents per pound and 15 cent ad valorem; and on all other confectionery, 15 cents per pound, 50 cent ad valorem. The weight and the value of the immediate coverings, other than the outer packing case or other covering, shall be included in the dutiable weight and the value of the merchandise."

Republican Conferees Also Made Public a Statement Concerning the Conference Report in Which It Reviewed the Changes Made.

"The house differential between raw and refined sugars and the general features of the house schedule are preserved, and the senate amendments increasing the differential to one-fifth and providing for a reduction of one-tenth of the duty on raw sugars not above 87 degrees, which would have given a duty of 1.30 on 88 degree sugar and 1.15 on 87 degree sugar are not adopted.

Beet Sugar.

"In deference to the wishes of those interested in beet sugar production, that the senate rate of 1.35 cents on refined sugar might be retained as an increased encouragement to this industry, the duty on raw sugars is increased .075 cents, so as to make the increase on them the same as the increase on refined sugar, and thus leave the differential between raw sugar and refined the same as in the house bill. And to thereby the object on which has been proposed originally by the house) to 1.35 cents, thus giving the same differential of 1.25 cent between raw and refined sugar at this point as was originally given by the house."

As This Arrangement Will Increase the Revenue Over \$2,000,000 and at the Same Time Give Additional Encouragement to the Production of Sugar in This Country, It Is Thought to Be a Desirable Consumption.

Wool.

The changes in the wool schedule made in conference leave the duties on disputed items as follows: Paragraph 35—The duty on wools of the first class, which shall be imported unwashed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty on wools of the first and second class which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected. The conference restored the house rates on first and second class wool.

Paragraph 35—On wools of the third class and on camel's hair of the third class the value whereof shall exceed 12 cents per pound, the duty shall be seven cents per pound.

Paragraph 36—Shoddy, 25 cents per pound; on all wool, extract, yarn waste, thread waste, and all other wastes, composed wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this act, 30 cents per pound.

Paragraph 37—On yarns made wholly or in part of wool valued at not more than 30 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be 2 1/2 times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 30 cents per pound, the duty shall be 3 1/2 times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 30 cents per pound.

Paragraph 38—On wools of the third class and on camel's hair of the third class the value whereof shall exceed 12 cents per pound, the duty shall be seven cents per pound.

Paragraph 39—On wools of the first class, which shall be imported unwashed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty on wools of the first and second class which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected. The conference restored the house rates on first and second class wool.

Paragraph 39—On wools of the first class, which shall be imported unwashed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty on wools of the first and second class which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected. The conference restored the house rates on first and second class wool.

Paragraph 40—On wools of the first class, which shall be imported unwashed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty on wools of the first and second class which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected. The conference restored the house rates on first and second class wool.

Paragraph 41—On wools of the first class, which shall be imported unwashed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty on wools of the first and second class which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected. The conference restored the house rates on first and second class wool.

ad valorem; valued at more than 40 cents and not more than 50 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class and in addition thereto 45 cent ad valorem.

Paragraph 39—On wools of the first class, which shall be imported unwashed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty on wools of the first and second class which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected. The conference restored the house rates on first and second class wool.

Paragraph 40—On wools of the first class, which shall be imported unwashed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty on wools of the first and second class which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected. The conference restored the house rates on first and second class wool.

Paragraph 41—On wools of the first class, which shall be imported unwashed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty on wools of the first and second class which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected. The conference restored the house rates on first and second class wool.

Paragraph 42—On wools of the first class, which shall be imported unwashed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty on wools of the first and second class which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected. The conference restored the house rates on first and second class wool.

Paragraph 43—On wools of the first class, which shall be imported unwashed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty on wools of the first and second class which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected. The conference restored the house rates on first and second class wool.

Paragraph 44—On wools of the first class, which shall be imported unwashed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty on wools of the first and second class which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected. The conference restored the house rates on first and second class wool.

Paragraph 45—On wools of the first class, which shall be imported unwashed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty on wools of the first and second class which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected. The conference restored the house rates on first and second class wool.

Paragraph 46—On wools of the first class, which shall be imported unwashed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty on wools of the first and second class which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected. The conference restored the house rates on first and second class wool.

Paragraph 47—On wools of the first class, which shall be imported unwashed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty on wools of the first and second class which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected. The conference restored the house rates on first and second class wool.

Paragraph 48—On wools of the first class, which shall be imported unwashed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty on wools of the first and second class which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected. The conference restored the house rates on first and second class wool.

Paragraph 49—On wools of the first class, which shall be imported unwashed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty on wools of the first and second class which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected. The conference restored the house rates on first and second class wool.

Paragraph 50—On wools of the first class, which shall be imported unwashed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty on wools of the first and second class which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected. The conference restored the house rates on first and second class wool.

Paragraph 51—On wools of the first class, which shall be imported unwashed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty on wools of the first and second class which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected. The conference restored the house rates on first and second class wool.

Paragraph 52—On wools of the first class, which shall be imported unwashed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty on wools of the first and second class which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected. The conference restored the house rates on first and second class wool.

Paragraph 53—On wools of the first class, which shall be imported unwashed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty on wools of the first and second class which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected. The conference restored the house rates on first and second class wool.

Paragraph 54—On wools of the first class, which shall be imported unwashed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty on wools of the first and second class which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected. The conference restored the house rates on first and second class wool.

Paragraph 55—On wools of the first class, which shall be imported unwashed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty on wools of the first and second class which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected. The conference restored the house rates on first and second class wool.

Paragraph 56—On wools of the first class, which shall be imported unwashed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty on wools of the first and second class which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected. The conference restored the house rates on first and second class wool.

Paragraph 57—On wools of the first class, which shall be imported unwashed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty on wools of the first and second class which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected. The conference restored the house rates on first and second class wool.

Paragraph 58—On wools of the first class, which shall be imported unwashed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty on wools of the first and second class which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected. The conference restored the house rates on first and second class wool.

Paragraph 59—On wools of the first class, which shall be imported unwashed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty on wools of the first and second class which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected. The conference restored the house rates on first and second class wool.

Paragraph 60—On wools of the first class, which shall be imported unwashed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty on wools of the first and second class which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected. The conference restored the house rates on first and second class wool.

Paragraph 61—On wools of the first class, which shall be imported unwashed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty on wools of the first and second class which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected. The conference restored the house rates on first and second class wool.

Paragraph 62—On wools of the first class, which shall be imported unwashed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty on wools of the first and second class which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected. The conference restored the house rates on first and second class wool.

Paragraph 63—On wools of the first class, which shall be imported unwashed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty on wools of the first and second class which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected. The conference restored the house rates on first and second class wool.

Paragraph 64—On wools of the first class, which shall be imported unwashed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty on wools of the first and second class which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected. The conference restored the house rates on first and second class wool.

Paragraph 65—On wools of the first class, which shall be imported unwashed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty on wools of the first and second class which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected. The conference restored the house rates on first and second class wool.

Paragraph 66—On wools of the first class, which shall be imported unwashed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty on wools of the first and second class which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected. The conference restored the house rates on first and second class wool.

Paragraph 67—On wools of the first class, which shall be imported unwashed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty on wools of the first and second class which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected. The conference restored the house rates on first and second class wool.

Paragraph 68—On wools of the first class, which shall be imported unwashed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty on wools of the first and second class which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected. The conference restored the house rates on first and second class wool.

Paragraph 69—On wools of the first class, which shall be imported unwashed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty on wools of the first and second class which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected. The conference restored the house rates on first and second class wool.

but, or salmon, shall be dutiable at the rate of one cent per pound, as well as the pickled or salted article.

Paragraph 262 In regard to apples, etc., was amended so as to omit currants, and the house rate of 2 cents per pound on such dried fruits as apples, peaches, pears, and berries prepared in any manner was restored.

The grape paragraph was altered so as to require the payment of 20 cents per cubic foot, of the capacity of the barrels or packages.

Orange and lemon-peels preserved and copanin meat, etc., were restored to the house rate of 5 cents per pound.

On pineapples the senate rate was retained.

On unshelled filberts and walnuts the house rate of 3 cents per pound prevailed, while on shelled filberts and walnuts the senate rate of 5 cents per pound was sustained.

The conference struck out the senate amendment providing for a duty of 2 cents per pound on dead game and game meats.

Paragraph 282, relating to cocoa, was amended by leaving out cocconut oil.

Spirits and Wines. The conference made but one change in the schedule relating to spirits, wines, etc., proper.

The senate rate of 30 cents per gallon on still wines containing less than 15 per cent of absolute alcohol in packages was changed to 40 cents per gallon. The house rate was 60 cents per gallon.

The senate on mineral waters were compromised, being made 20 cents per dozen on pint bottles, 30 cents per dozen on quart bottles. House rate of 40 cents and the senate rate of 24 cents.

Chemicals. The conference struck out the senate rate paragraph relating to nitrate of soda and nitrate and partly refined argols and restored the house paragraph.

There was a compromise on white lead at 2 1/2 cents per pound.

The house paragraph in regard to oxide of iron was restored.

There was a general change of rates on lead, white acetate of lead being fixed at 3 1/2 cents per pound, brown, gray, or yellow at 2 1/2 cents, nitrate at 2 1/2, and litharge at 2 1/2 cents per pound. These were generally compromises between the rates of the two houses.

Phosphorus was compromised at 18 cents per pound.

The house rate on sulphur was restored. The senate made an amendment to the sulphur paragraph allowing refined sulphur to come at 50 cents per pound, but the conference struck this out, including this article in the 38 rate, as originally fixed by the house.

Paper. On mechanically ground wood pulp the house rate of one-tenth of one cent per pound, dry weight, was restored.

The paragraph in regard to printing paper was entirely rewritten. As amended it is as follows:

Printing paper, unglazed, sized, or glazed, suitable for books and newspapers, valued at not above two cents per pound, three-tenths of a cent per pound; valued above two cents and not above two and a half cents per pound, four-tenths of one cent per pound; valued between two and a half and three cents per pound, five-tenths of a cent; valued between three and four cents, six-tenths of a cent; valued between four and five cents, eight-tenths of a cent; valued above five cents, 15 cent per pound.

There is also a proviso exacting an additional duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound for each dollar of export duty per cord imposed by any country exporting wood pulp to the United States.

Lithographic Prints. There are numerous changes in the paragraph relating to lithographic prints. The house rate on prints of five-tenths of a cent; valued between three and four cents, six-tenths of a cent; valued between four and five cents, eight-tenths of a cent; valued above five cents, 15 cent per pound.

The next classification covers paper ranging from 35 to 400 square inches, fixing the rate at 50 cents per pound. For paper exceeding 400 square inches a rate of 35 cent ad valorem is fixed. The senate rate on prints is reduced from 10 to 5 cents and on lithographic from 9 to 6 cents.

Books for children's use containing illuminated lithographic prints not exceeding in weight 24 ounces each, and all booklets and fashion magazines or periodicals, printed in whole or in part by lithographic process or decorated by hand, 8 cents per pound.

The senate rate of 20 cents per pack and 20 cent ad valorem fixed on playing cards was reduced to 10 cents per pack and 20 cent ad valorem.

Internal Revenue. The internal revenue tax amendment relating to cigars and cigarettes made by the senate was changed to read as follows:

"On cigars of all descriptions weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, 3 per 1,000; on cigars made of tobacco or any substitute weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, \$1 per 1,000; on cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, 3 per 1,000; on cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, \$1 per 1,000."

The senate amendment providing for a tax on stocks and bonds was stricken out.

Metals. The house rate of 3-10th of a cent per pound on sheet and cast iron of less than 7-16 of an inch in diameter or bars or shapes of rolled or hammered iron not specially provided for.

The house rate on iron slabs, blooms, etc., less finished than iron in bars and more advanced than pig iron was also retained.

The rate on iron bars, billets, etc., in the manufacture of which charcoal is used as fuel, was made specifically at \$12 per ton.

Paragraph 127 the senate rate of 12-10 cents per pound on iron or steel anchors was increased to 14 cents per pound, the house rate. The other amendments to the paragraph made by the senate were accepted.

Paragraph 129 reads as follows: "Hoop or band iron, or hoop or band steel, cut to lengths or wholly or partly manufactured into hoops or bands, coated or uncoated with zinc, or otherwise, weighing less than one pound, 15 cents per pound; for balling cotton or any other commodity, 5-10 of a cent per pound."

country the following articles: Argols, or crude tartars, or wine lees, dried by fire or other means, or extracted or distilled from grain or other materials; champagne or all other sparkling wines; still wines and vermouth, sparkling and statuary.

The president is authorized to enter into negotiations or commercial agreements in which reciprocal concessions may be secured in favor of the products of the United States. He is empowered to suspend by proclamation the duties upon these articles whenever equivalent concessions may be obtained from the foreign country.

"Argols, 50 cent ad valorem." "Brandy or other grain spirits, \$1.75 per gallon." "Champagne in bottles containing one quart, \$3 per dozen; containing one-half pint, \$1.50 per dozen; containing more than one quart, in addition to the 45 rate, \$1.50 per gallon.

Still wines and vermouth, 50 cents per gallon, and other rates in proportion where the goods are bottled.

Paintings, etc., 10 per cent ad valorem. The president is authorized to revoke the concession when satisfied that the agreement is not adhered to in good faith by any other country with which an agreement shall have been made.

Retailary Clause. What may be termed the retailary clause of the provision is that which empowers the president to revoke the concession when satisfied that the agreement is not adhered to in good faith by any other country with which an agreement shall have been made.

The senate language in paragraph 88, relating to tiles, is retained, except that the requirements that the tiles shall be for floors and walls is stricken out. The house rates were restored on Portland, Roman and other cements.

Paragraph 20, relating to gypsum, was amended so as to read as follows: "Plaster rock or gypsum, crude, 50 cents per ton; if ground or calcined, \$2.50 per ton; pearl hydrate for papermakers' use 20 per cent ad valorem."

The paragraph relating to a building stone was totally changed, being made \$5 per ton on the manufactured article and 15 per centum ad valorem on the unmanufactured.

The house paragraph relating to clays and earths was adopted, and the house rate of 10 cents per ton was fixed. On fuller's earth, the rate was fixed at \$1.50 per ton on the unmanufactured article and \$3 per ton on that which has been manufactured.

The house rate on undecorated rockingham earthenware, paragraph 94, was restored.

In the next paragraph, relating to china, the house provision including clock cases, with or without movements, was restored, making the duty 60 per centum ad valorem.

The senate conceded from its amendments to the rates on plain bottles, jars, etc.

Glass. The paragraph (100) in regard to cut or ornamented glass bottles was not changed as to rates.

The conference restored the house rates and language on unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass, but retained the senate rates and language on polished cylinder and crown glass.

Rheumatism

Is a blood disease and only a blood remedy can cure it. So many people make the mistake of taking remedies which at best are only tonics and cannot possibly reach their trouble. Mr. Asa Smith, Greencastle, Indiana, says: "For years I have suffered with Sciatic Rheumatism, which the best physicians were unable to relieve. I took many patent medicines but they did not seem to reach my trouble. I gradually grew worse until I was unable to take my food or handle myself in any way; I was absolutely helpless. Three bottles of S.S.S. relieved me so that I was soon able to move my right arm; before long I could walk across the room, and when I had finished one dozen bottles was cured completely and am as well as ever. I now weigh 170."

A Real Blood Remedy.

S.S.S. cures Scrofula, Cancer, Eczema, and any form of blood troubles. If you have a blood disease, take a blood medicine—S.S.S. (guaranteed purely vegetable) is exclusively for the blood and is recommended for nothing else. It forces out the poison matter permanently. We will send to anyone our valuable books. Address Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.



NORTHROP & BURDIK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
WAYNE, NEBR.
Office over the First National Bank.

GUY R. WILBUR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WAYNE, NEBR.
Office over Harrington & Robbin's General Merchandise Store.

A. A. WELCH
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WAYNE, NEB.
Office over the Citizens' Bank.

D. R. G. NIEMAN
Physician & Surgeon.
WAYNE, NEBRASKA.
TREATMENT OF Galvanic and Faradic Electricity and Oxygen in Chronic Diseases a Speciality.

H. G. LEISENRING, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon.
WAYNE, NEBRASKA.
Office over Hughes & Locke's Store. Local surgeon for the C. St. P. & O. Railway, and the Union Pacific Railway.

J. J. WILLIAMS, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon.
WAYNE, NEBRASKA.
Office over Wayne National Bank. Residence one block west of the Presbyterian Church.

Edward S. Blair, M. D.
WAYNE, NEBRASKA.
OFFICE OVER ORTH'S DRUGSTORE.
Residence One Block East of Opera House.

W. D. HAMMOND,
Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist
Honorary Member U. S. V. M. A.
Office at Hill Jones Livery Barn.
Wayne Nebraska.

B. F. FEATHER,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Land Loans and Insurance.
Conveyancing a Speciality.
WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

ELI JONES,
PALACE LIVERY STABLE
On Second Street one-half Block east of Main.
WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

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

CITY LIVERY STABLE!
RICHARDS BROS., Proprietors.
GOOD RIGS
Furnished on Short Notice and at Reasonable Rates.
Sixty Bros. Old Stable, corner 1st and Front Sts.

Wayne Opera House

(Seating Capacity, 800.)
JAS. BRITTON, MANAGER.
Population of City, 2,500.

Rail Road Time Table

Trains Going East.	
Sioux City Passenger	7:15 a. m.
Black Hills Passenger	7:30 a. m.
Way Freight	7:25 a. m.
Trains Going West.	
Overland Passenger	9:25 a. m.
Black Hills Passenger	5:00 p. m.
Way Freight	4:20 a. m.

BLOOMFIELD LINE.

ARRIVES.		LEAVES.	
Accommodation & Pass.	1:00 a. m.	9:30 a. m.	1:00 p. m.
	2:40 p. m.	5:05 p. m.	

Sioux City accommodation connects at Emerson with Omaha passenger arriving at Omaha at 11:00 a. m.; connects at Sioux City with all east bound trains. Black Hills train east connects at Emerson with Omaha accommodation arriving at Omaha at 9:30 p. m.; connects at Sioux City with all trains east, west, north and south. Black Hills west connects at Norfolk with U. P. and trains south and west. Overland passenger west connects at Norfolk with U. P. accommodation for all points south and west. T. W. MOGAN, Art., Wayne, Neb.

LOCAL NEWS ITEMS.

Harvesting is in full blast. T. B. Heckert, Dentist, over Miller's. H. L. Kimball Sundayed in Wakefield. New potatoes as fine as ever grew at Brookings'. John R. Morris was down from Carroll Saturday. C. A. Grothe returned from Grand Island Monday. Miss Carrie Kortright left for New York Saturday afternoon. Everything in the fruit and vegetable line fresh at Brookings. Mrs. Jas. Perdue is visiting relatives and friends in Malvern, Iowa. W. B. Hughes was a passenger for Omaha Friday for a short visit. Every odd pair of shoes in the house at half price. The Racket. Miss Ellen Cunningham was a west-bound passenger Friday morning. Albert Berry was a passenger for Riverside Park Saturday afternoon. The elevator men have received a large amount of grain the past week. John Haines, Joe Stephens, and Sam Williamson were down from Carroll Friday. Frank Hitchcock came down from Bloomfield Saturday and remained over Sunday. The county commissioners were in session Saturday and transacted routine business. Mrs. W. H. McNeal and children went to Council Bluffs Saturday where she will visit for a few weeks with her brother. If you are going to use any paints and oils call on Edwards & Bradford Lbr. Co. They will furnish you the best and at a reasonable price. Ponca Gazette: The Wayne ball team did not show up last Friday as was advertised. It must be that they were afraid of our boys. They are not overly dangerous. Chas. Watson took a load of his friends out to Pleasant Valley last Sunday to attend Sunday school and church. A full house and a pleasant time is reported. Don't nauseate your stomach with teas and bitter herbs, but regulate your liver and sick headache by using those famous little pills known as De Witt's Little Early Risers.—L. P. Orth. Mr. and Mrs. Walt Weber, Mrs. E. M. Smith and Robt. Utter went to Riverside Park Friday to join the rest of the Wayne contingent who have been having an outing during the heated term. Emerson Times: Mark Jeffrey, with whom we milked cows and pitched hay in Jones county, Ia., years ago, dropped in on us Wednesday, on his way from Chicago to Wayne, his present home. He was accompanied by his sister and two children of Clinton, Iowa. We always feel ten years younger when we shake hands with Mark. Democrat: Gil Harrison came down from Bloomfield last week bringing Miss Klopping and speculation, the two fast ones with him. He expects to enter them in the races at Boone, Iowa this week. The committee on program for the old soldiers' reunion Aug. 26 is: Messrs. Childs, D. Cunningham, Merrill; Music: Cook, Feather, Ferguson. When one of the type setters came to the name of "Father Tallman" in an item he was setting for the last issue of the HERALD, he thought of how the old gen had so frequently avowed that all republicans should be in a h—l, and became so warm that he got the word torch and torture mixed. But the old man is good natured and won't care for a little mixture of this kind. Sioux City Journal, July 23: A letter received by Bert Wait from T. J. Steele, who is at Salt Lake City, Utah, would indicate that Tom had the gold fever as well as the silver craze. He said as soon as Tom Mitchell arrived, and he should be there this week—that he would make a sight draft on Sioux City and start for Alaska. Mr. Steele is having a very enjoyable trip in the west with his wife, but from the tenor of his letters he does not think very much of that country.

Attorney Dodge was down from Winside Monday. Mrs. Robert Utter went to Riverside Park Saturday afternoon. All Shift Waists and Summer Wash Goods at cut prices. The Racket. The HERALD is printing the College Alumni invitations and menu cards. Rev. Millard rode from Oakland across the country on his bicycle last Friday. Prof. H. H. Scott, Piano Tuner, with the W. A. Dean Co., Sioux City, will be in Wayne on or about August 1st. All work guaranteed. Special price \$2.50. Every pair of Ladies and Childrens Slippers and walking shoes go at cut prices in our clearing sale. The Racket. Miss Lula Cook went to Blair Saturday where she will remain until after the family reunion which is to take place some time next month. Burning, itching skin diseases instantly relieved by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, unequalled for cuts, burns, bruises. It heals without leaving a scar.—L. P. Orth. Logan Valley Sun; Judge W. F. Norris contemplates locating at Spokane, Washington. The Judge is one of the "grand old men" of this part of Nebraska and cannot well be spared. We have few like him. H. S. French who has been visiting the past week with his parents here, left yesterday for St. Louis. Mr. French is cashier of the Exposition in that city, and paid out over \$200,000 in less than two days to the cyclone sufferers. "I pray but One Minute," said the public speaker in a husky voice; and then he took a dose of One Minute Cough Cure, and proceeded with his oratory. One Minute Cough Cure is unequalled for throat and lung troubles.—L. P. Orth. The new acetylene light has been put in at August Piepenstock's bakery, where it can be seen at night. It makes a pretty light and will, no doubt, be used in a number of business houses in the near future, if it proves to be the success it now appears to be. Niobrara Tribune: The local editor of the Wayne HERALD last week outdid himself in his usual splendid efforts as a news gatherer. Following so closely upon the famous "Bicycle edition" the Wayne HERALD is a "joy and beauty forever" to its many admiring subscribers. Dixon. Niobrara Tribune: Fred F. Vancouver has accepted a position in the Wayne college as Professor of Penmanship, and left this week to commence work. No better penman can be found in Northeastern Nebraska and we congratulate the Wayne college on having secured him. John Griffin of Zanesville, O., says: "I never lived a day for thirty years without suffering agony, until a box of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cured my piles." For piles and rectal troubles, cuts, bruises, sprains, eczema and all skin troubles DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is unequalled.—L. P. Orth. Dr. J. Sidney Goodmann who has twice been on trial at Ponca during the past nine months on a charge of having murdered his wife by administering to her strychnine, was acquitted by the jury last Saturday morning at 4:00 o'clock. The trial has been a most sensational one and if we mistake not the end is not yet. The Chicago Times Herald is a live newspaper for live people. It exemplifies in its "make-up" the best type of modern journalism—clean, wholesome in its matter as in its appearance, a paper for the home as well as for the office. Its market, financial and agricultural reports are edited by men of extensive acquaintance in these circles and contain the fullest and latest information. The Band has accepted an invitation from F. A. Dearborn to use his lawn as a place for practicing, and on Tuesday evening rendered a few selections, after which they came down town and serenaded Roe & Fortner and H. G. Maute. The boys then played a tune at Robert Utter's for the benefit of Wakefield, Emerson and Sioux City, which could be distinctly heard over the new telephone line which was completed to this point Tuesday morning. A dispatch to the Bee Friday says that "during a violent thunder storm this morning, a barn on the farm rented by Mr. Gildersleeve was struck by lightning and burned to the ground, together with attached sheds. The farm is the property of C. E. Miller of this place and is situated about two miles northeast from Winside. Mr. Miller estimates his loss as \$200; partly covered by insurance in the Phoenix of Brooklyn. Mr. Gildersleeve had a fine Jersey cow in the shed attached to the barn with other cows. His son Willie had just finished milking the Jersey cow and was about six feet from her milking another cow, when the bolt struck. The Jersey cow and her calf, near her, were both instantly killed. The boy was slightly shocked, but nothing else in the shed or barn was injured. The bolt first struck a windmill about twenty-five feet from the barn, and seemed to follow a board fence to the building."

FARM GARDEN

CULTIVATING WHEAT.

Methods Practiced by Northwest Farmers. Harrowing Wheat in Oklahoma. On the small farms of Holland and France today, under intensive farming, the wheat is drilled and cultivated as we do onions, potatoes or corn and yields more per acre than any Kansas wheatfields in the most favored seasons. That wheat will yield more under cultivation is not questioned, but how to cultivate growing wheat under our conditions and produce it for any less per bushel is the problem. In the spring wheat country of the northwest farmers are now trying specially designed tools that drill the wheat in rows 15 to 20 inches apart, and cultivate between the rows afterward till the wheat is a foot or more in height. It is claimed that the increased yield will more than cover the increased cost. In addition to the foregoing statements a correspondent of the Kansas Farmer, writing from Topeka, says: The condition of our climate renders some form of cultivation almost a necessity to make a fair wheat crop, except in a most favorable season. Good preparation will do much, but on soils that tend to bake after a heavy spring shower and before the wheat can shade the ground it needs to be supplemented by a loosening of the surface soil again to restore conditions most favorable to the life of the wheat plant. While our northern neighbors are testing the merits of wheat culture by a new method we do not test more fully a modified form of culture by harrowing the growing wheat twice, and probably three times, in the spring? Some farmers already practice this, and many more have noticed the beneficial effect of dragging a harrow across a wheatfield in the spring because it was the most convenient way to get it to the field where it was to be used. The object of the harrowing or cultivation is to loosen and dry out the top soil so that a moisture-saving mulch may be formed and baking prevented. Beneficial effects are also reported from harrowing wheat on the red upland soil of Oklahoma last season, and several harrowings proved to be better than only one. The most good probably comes from harrowing after each heavy rain till the wheat is too tall to cultivate longer. It is usually safer to harrow across the drill row, but some harrow both ways. How Much Corn? Will it pay to raise as much corn this year when it can be bought for less than the cost of production? This question is being asked throughout the corn belt. A Nebraska farmer answers it as follows in the columns of the Iowa Homestead: When any crop becomes unprofitable people seek new fields. Corn for two years has lost money to the grower who sold it in the market. The acreage will be decreased 30 per cent this year, and an enormous crop—acres at that will be put out. Right now is a good time to grow corn as oats. It is also a good time to let go of the cattle and buy some good horses. I tell you the time to go in any business is when people are cursing that particular business. You grew more soft corn last year than was ever grown in Iowa in one year, and this big corn crop will go out of sight so quickly that you will wonder what became of it. Put out your regular acreage of corn. Fuel Value of Corn. The Nebraska station has made a scientific demonstration to determine the fuel value of corn. First, 5,232 pounds of corn on the ear were burned under the boilers, and the amount of water evaporated by the heat was recorded. The next day 1,888 pounds of coal were burned in the same way. It was shown that a pound of coal gave 1.9 as much heat as a pound of corn. This coal cost \$4.65 per ton, which makes the fuel value of corn \$3.50 a ton, or 12 1/2 cents a bushel. By the same figuring corn at 10 cents a bushel is as cheap fuel as coal at \$5.40 per ton. It is easy to see from this that a farmer off the railroad, with a long haul both ways, may find it true economy to burn his corn at prices named for the unshelled grain. Plant Protectors. Numbered among the many contrivances for protecting early cucumbers, squashes, melons, tomatoes, beans, etc., is the one here illustrated with a wire foundation. The foundation is of No. 8 wire hoop 15 inches in diameter and three pieces bent nearly in shape of a half circle and looped at the two ends around the hoop, crossing each other at the top. They are secured where they cross by being tied by a piece of small annealed wire. This foundation or framework is covered with cheesecloth. When put on, a little soil on the edges in several places will prevent the wind from blowing it off. The strainer cloth covers might be sewed fast to the framework but rags and mice are apt to make nests among them when stored away. These protectors can be made of several sizes. They can be made to order by timers.

The Mother's Day Day.



What pay does a hard-working mother of a family receive for her labor at the end of a week? The husband may bring home his regular wages. Some of the children may be old enough to earn theirs. But the mother, what is her pay for her care of her children and her own anxiety? Well, she is either paid in love or she isn't paid at all. The majority of mothers are perfectly satisfied with the simple recompense of loving appreciation. If any mother doesn't receive that much, it's an awful pity. It's a sad thing when the mother comes down with overwork or worry, or because some little weakness or disease has been neglected until it gets to be alarming. It should never be allowed to get to this point. She ought to be looked after right away. She needs the help of common sense medical treatment. Of course, scientific medicine will cure everything. A medicine must be specially adapted to its particular purpose. If the digestive organs or the liver are out of order Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a perfect and scientific remedy. His "Favorite Prescription" is specially devised for weakness and dizziness of the womanly organs, and it is the most potent remedy for these troubles which has ever been invented. Where both these conditions exist these two medicines taken alternately constitute a thoroughly scientific course of treatment, which has been marvelously successful with thousands of dyspeptic, debilitated and nervous women. "I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets," writes Mrs. J. L. Lawrence, South Hero, Grand Isle Co., Vt. "My trouble was female weakness, kidney disease, neuralgia, change of life and had flowing spells. I took eight bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and seven small vials of Pellets. The doctors did not help me any. I could not sleep night nor day, and suffered everything before I began to take Dr. Pierce's medicines. When I began to use them I weighed 100 pounds. Now I weigh 145 pounds. I can now do all my work."

Vim, vigor and victory: these are the characteristics of DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills for constipation, biliousness and all stomach and liver troubles.—L. P. Orth.

Through Yellowstone Park on a Bicycle.

Among the geysers, waterfalls, lakes and terraces of Yellowstone Park is where every wheelman should spend his 97 holiday. Most delightful outing imaginable. Less expensive than a week at a fashionable summer resort. Good roads—built by the government; elegant hotels; fine fishing; splendid air. Write for booklet containing a map of the Park as well as full information about the cost of the trip, what to take, what the roads are like, etc. J. FRANCIS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Omaha, Neb.

Burlington Route

Sheriff's Sale. July 22-23. State of Nebraska, County of Wayne, ss: By virtue of an execution issued by Bert Brown, Clerk of the District Court of the County and State of Nebraska, and to me duly delivered, in favor of the Citizens National Bank of Norfolk, plaintiff, and against Frank Kruger, John Lenser and John Kwilg, defendants, I have levied on the following described goods and chattels as the property of the said John Lenser, to-wit: Two thousand (2000) bushels of ear corn in crib. Fifty (50) hogs. Five (5) calves. Four (4) cows. Seven (7) horses and one (1) mule. About sixty (60) acres of growing corn, about fifty (50) acres of wheat and about thirty (30) acres of oats on the northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of section twenty-four (24), township twenty-two (22), range one (1) being all corn, wheat and oats growing on said quarter section. Which I shall expose at Public Sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the residence of Ed John Lenser, on the northeast quarter of Sec. 24-25-1, in said county on the 2nd day of August, 1907, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy said execution and costs. Dated this 22nd day of July, 1907. Ed. REYNOLDS, Sheriff. By L. C. O'LENSLEVE, Deputy.

Sheriff's Sale.

July 8-5. By virtue of an order of sale to me directed from the Clerk of the District Court of Wayne county, Nebraska, on the 2nd day of June, 1907, in an action wherein C. C. Morrison was plaintiff and John Kofoed, Maude Kofoed, and S. H. Alexander were defendants, for the foreclosure of a mortgage upon the real estate hereinafter described, and upon which amounting to \$4,000.00 and \$125.00 cost of suit, and said premises be sold to satisfy the same which decree is still in full force and unsatisfied. I will therefore, sell to satisfy said decree amounting to \$4,000.00 and \$125.00 cost of suit, and accruing costs, together with interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum from the 1st day of April, 1905, the real estate described in the said order of sale, to-wit: The northwest quarter (NW 1/4) of section twenty-seven (27) township twenty-six (26) range three (3) east of the sixth (6th) P. M. in Wayne county, Nebraska, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, at the front door of the office of the Clerk of the District Court, in the court house in Wayne, in said county, that being the building where the last term of the District Court was held, on Monday, the 9th day of August, 1907, at the hour of ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, when and where due attendance will be given by the undersigned. Dated at Wayne, Nebraska, this 7th day of July, 1907. Ed. REYNOLDS, Sheriff of Wayne County.

Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of a new thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN W. WILBER, Patent Attorney, 1000 F. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 price offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

THE CITIZENS' BANK.
INCORPORATED.
Capital and undivided Profits, \$100,000
A. L. Tucker, President; E. D. Mitchell, Vice Pres't; D. C. Main, Cashier; Gilbert French, Ass't Cashier.
Directors: E. D. Mitchell; A. A. Welch; J. S. French; D. C. Main; G. E. French; A. L. Tucker; James Paul.
General Banking Business Done

J. C. HARMER,
CARPET WEAVING.
Workmanship Guaranteed.
Residence first door south of Dr. Crawford, Wayne, Neb.

J. P. GAERTNER

The Leading Dealer in

Furniture!



IN NORTHEAST NEBR., Is Receiving a Fine Line of

Chamber Suits, ROCKERS, ETC.

Special Attention given to Embalming. I. W. ALTER, BONDED ABTRACTER. Writes Insurance, Collections looked after. Office over Otitz ns Bank, Wayne, Nebraska.

TOWER & BENSHOOF,

DEALERS IN FARM MACHINERY Wagons and Carriages. Wayne, Nebraska.

HUGH O'CONNELL'S POOL and BILLARD HALL.

In Basement of Boyd Building.

WAYNE MEAT MARKET.

ROE & FORTNER, PROPS. New brick west of the State Bank of Wayne on Second Street. First-Class Meats Kept Constantly on Hand. Fish and Poultry in Season. Also Dealers in Hides and Furs.

CITY MEAT MARKET!

J. H. GOLL, Prop'r. Will keep First-Class Meats Always on Hand. WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

CHAS. M. CRAVEN, Photographer.

WAYNE, NEBRASKA. Cabinet Photos a Specialty. Gallery over post office building.

ED. REYNOLDS, Auctioneer!

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Terms Reasonable. WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

L. S. WINSOR'S BLACKSMITH!

HORSE SHOEING. A specialty, and all work guaranteed to be first-class. WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

N. I. JUHLIN,

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

STATE BANK

Of Wayne. CAPITAL STOCK Paid in \$75,000. J. W. Jones, President; C. A. Chace, Vice President; Henry Ley, Cashier. A General Banking Business Transacted. Interest paid on Time Deposits.

Wayne Herald.

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

W. H. McNEAL, Editor.

Member of the Northeastern Nebraska Press Association

Official Paper of Town and County

Largest Circulation of any Paper in Wayne County.

Subscription, \$1.00 per Year.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

The republican state convention has been called for August 27, and will be held at Lincoln.

Of course some men wouldn't see Old Prosperity. They would shut their eyes first and attempt to scare him away.

Judge Post will undoubtedly succeed himself on the Supreme Court Bench. At least he ought to be nominated and re-elected.

Down in old Missouri they have got so confounded many apples that the free silver croaker has absolutely become treed.

The tariff bill has passed, become a law and yet the country hasn't gone to pieces like it did when the Wilson bill was passed.

There is one thing to a "dead certainty" and that is that Bryan is prospering financially preaching that everything is going to the dogs.

The Democratic party has been committed since 1896 to what is in effect a general war on wealth and business. New York Sun (Dem.)

With about twenty-five cotton mills building in the South, aside from many other manufacturing establishments it looks a little like prosperity.

After a demonstration which characterized the unveiling of the Logan statue at Chicago, it can hardly be said that this country is ungrateful to its heroes.

E. A. Wiltse of Pender was selected as Nebraska's only member of the National League committee of Republican clubs, a fitting recognition to a most worthy gentleman, and a staunch republican.

The unveiling of the John A. Logan monument at Chicago last Thursday was preceded by one of the largest processions known to history, a fitting tribute to one of Uncle Sam's greatest volunteer soldiers, and statesman.

When Kansas gets rid of that sixty or more millions of bushels of wheat at an advance of twenty cents over last year, that populistic chaff about the price of silver and wheat keeping pace with each other will leave the eyes of the common sense farmer of that state, or any other.

The indications are that John R. McLean, editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, will not enter the race for the United States Senatorship from Ohio. He sees the inevitable, Ohio will elect a republican. The steady improvement in the times cannot be disproved, and the matter of fooling voters is not an easy task in Ohio.

The news from the farms is reaching business in Nebraska with almost the effect of an electric shock. The state has suddenly awakened to the fact that it has an enormous crop that can be marketed at once at the best prices known for years. The calamity shriekers find themselves suddenly and cruelly bereft of ammunition.—State Journal.

And now the Democrat admits "good times in Nebraska," but lays it at the door of Gov. Holcomb. Oh! well, then Holcomb is responsible for the "good times" that are striking the country everywhere. Also, we suppose, the gold finds in Alaska. That man Holcomb is a great (?) man. Of course McKinley's election didn't have anything to do with it, and we also thought that if Bryan was not elected last fall the country was to go to ruin.

The republican party is blessed with plenty good timber, and can muster a set of candidates fit to fill any set of offices on short notice. This being true, we believe in passing the nominations around to the deserving. Ingratitude for services rendered, and not recognized, will soon break the ranks of any party. New blood is what is needed in this state. New and vigorous workers who will not so carefully consider their own interests and consider the party's more.—Randolph Times.

Another plum has fallen plumb into T. L. Ackerman's basket. This time it is one of honor rather than financial profit and is in the shape of the chairmanship of the state executive committee of the republican league, and came as a surprise party to Ted who naturally feels highly honored by the compliment, as well he may. If these things continue to run his way, he will put up a stereotyped form of congratulations and run it every three weeks or so occasion demands. It is pleasant to know that his political executive ability is being recognized by the party in the state.—Stanton Pickett.

Bully for Ted. He is the right man in the right place wherever he is.

REVIVING TRADE.

There no longer is cause for doubt that business is reviving; and the revival begins where all effective, revivals must, on the farms. The loan agencies in the great cities report a very largely increased number of cancellations of mortgages, and the merchants and purveyors of goods report a large increase of orders from the rural districts. Prices, it is true, are still lower than they ought to be for farm products, but the Western harvests have been good for several years, and an economical scale of living has resulted in large savings that have been used, first, for the payment of debts, and second, for the purchase of articles of comfort or luxury.

The cancellation of old mortgages unquestionably will be followed by the making of new ones. It is in prosperous times that debts are incurred on a large scale. During the years of panic the banks have been full of money that nobody dared to borrow. No prudent man buys a new farm or enlarges his mill or factory while the old farm or plant does not pay. Much always asks for more, and as farmers, merchants, manufacturers and transportation companies find renewed profits from the lands, mills, stores, and lines of road now occupied by them they will borrow money for the purchase of new farms, mills, mines, stores, or lines of road, or for the improvement of old ones. And when they borrow because they are prosperous, but desirous of being yet more prosperous, the dismal old croaker will renew his complaint of "the mortgaged farms of our country." He never will say a word about the mortgaged railways, the mortgaged factories, the mortgaged stores, and the mortgaged houses in the cities. He will prate as though the farmer were the only man in the country who is a borrower of money.

But the statistician will keep tab on the panic years from 1893 to 1897, and will answer the croaker in the good time coming by figures that will prove that comparatively little money was borrowed in the sad years from which we are now escaping, and by other figures that will prove that most loans are made for the promotion of new enterprises, and not for the purpose of tiding over a period of adversity.—Inter Ocean.

The Treasury and the "Chain"

The Dingley bill provided that it should go into effect May 1, and during March and April over \$35,000,000 was paid in duties at the New York Custom House. The Senate changed the date to July 1, and custom payments fell in May to \$9,000,000. The total for June was \$14,728,772, the rush again being to take advantage of the Wilson rates and free list. The average monthly receipts for these three "pressure" months were \$16,673,250; for the other nine months of the year the average was \$7,842,200. The eagerness of importers to evade the new law had one noteworthy result. It smashed the Cleveland invention, that the drain of gold from the Treasury was due to our currency, which furnished an "endless chain" for the drawing out of gold. The currency is the same today it was when Messrs. Cleveland and Carlisle were casting about for any reason but the true one to account for their bond sales. The currency is the same and the Treasury is not drawn upon for gold exceptionally. The reason is the treasury has money enough to meet the Government expenses. Republicans said all the while the drain of gold and the bond sales were due to the Tariff for deficit and would cease as soon as revenue receipts equalled expenses. Utica, N. Y., Herald, July 2, 1897.

Government Ownership in Practice.

Those who believe in the government ownership of railways will be interested in an article by F. W. Wilson in the Engineering News. Mr. Wilson was in favor of government ownership before he went to South Africa, but "since I have had an opportunity to observe for myself how this plan operates here I am entirely converted to competition, the sharper the better." A railway trust or pool, formed to obviate too sharp a competition, is a mild and amiable institution compared with a government monopoly, which is exactly what South Africa is now cursed with. Advocates of government ownership always point with pride to the revenues made by the state under such a system. Of course the South African railway makes money. Its profits are enormous. But, as is always the case, this means excessive rates. First-class passenger fare is 6 cents per mile—it is 2 cents in the United States. The cheapest freight rate is 2 cents per ton per mile—the average is eight-tenths of a cent in the United States.

Ah, yes, but the interests of the people are well cared for! the socialists will exclaim. True; no one will die of heart disease traveling on a government railway. The average rate of speed in South Africa is about eighteen miles an hour. The passengers cars of what is called the first-class are dirty, dingy with hard leather seats, and not heated in winter, although it is often bitter cold at that season of the year. The second-class cars are worse, the third-class cars are like our freight cars, and are also used for conveying cattle. The

freight is carried on flat bars with a canvas covering tied down at the sides. Of course there are no such modern conveniences as bell ropes, for the government is not compelled to provide them.

This is evidence enough and it would be a good idea for the popocrats who believe in government ownership of railways to pay a visit to South Africa. Of course it would take them quite a while, but they would learn something and the country could well spare a few while they were making their investigations.—Times-Herald.

Whether it's "Klondike," "Clondyke" or "Klondyke," or "Clondyke," what's the odds? It has given the country the craziest spell it has ever had.—New Haven Palladium.

Over in Wayne county the free silver forces have got together and agreed to divide the official porridge. The democrats are to get the treasurer, sheriff and commissioner, the populists get all else except coroner which highly honorable and lucrative position was allotted to free silver republicans. This arrangement means that Uncle Henry Miller, the noblest Roman among the pops, won't be the next county treasurer, a position which he has earned by faithful service and ought to have tendered him on a silver platter or basis or something of the sort. But Uncle Henry is a middle-of-the-roader from principle and when he consented to become a half democrat he knew very well he hadn't ought to, and should never have turned his eyes towards the fiver pots of the heathen. It means also that the fusion gentry consider almost any old thing good enough for republicans who will quit their party cold and become fusion clap traps, and propose to keep them humble.—Stanton Pickett.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Don't forget about that Park.

Wright Rice is quite ill with asthma. W. H. Hoguewood was a Laurel visitor Saturday.

B. F. Swan went to Sioux City Sunday afternoon.

J. A. Glasson went to Tekamah yesterday morning.

R. Philleo went to Ponca Tuesday for a few days visit.

A. Jett went to Pender and Wisner on business Monday.

The corn shellers have been having a picnic the past week.

Mrs. Geo. Cook went to Omaha Tuesday for a few days visit.

A. H. Miller of Randolph, was in Wayne Tuesday on business.

Mrs. Jno. Harrington returned from her Iowa visit Monday evening.

Ed Smith and Harry Jones went to Riverside Park Sunday afternoon.

Wm. Piepenstock and Mel Norton were Randolph visitors last Friday.

Dr. Little of Bloomfield, passed through Wayne on his way to Omaha Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Robbins returned from their California visit last Friday.

Al Sherbahn has erected an addition to his laundry owing to increasing business.

About fifty Wayneites attended the Barnum & Bailey shows at Sioux City Monday.

Frank Coyle went to Emerson Saturday afternoon to visit for a short time with his brother George.

Misses Eva and Nellie Beebe returned to Stanton Friday night after a three weeks visit in Wayne.

Mrs. Chas. Nellor and Miss Annie Krause of West Point, have visited relatives in Wayne the past week.

Mrs. S. R. Theobald went to Riverside Park Monday where she joined the rest of her folk for an outing of several weeks.

The building formerly occupied by McVicker as a bakery has been papered this week and will be occupied by Tailor Mehus.

Sheriff Reynolds returned from Riverside Park Monday morning. The remainder of the party reached Wayne Tuesday evening.

Norfolk, Laurel, Neligh, David City and West Point will probably cross bats here during the fair, and there may be one or two other clubs.

The intermediate department of the Junior Endeavor will give an ice cream social at the Presbyterian church lawn this evening. Everybody invited. Ice cream and cake 10 cents.

About twenty-five relatives of Mrs. Peter Mears repaired to John Stallsmith's last Monday evening where they had a delightful time in assisting Mrs. Mears celebrate her 71st birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Millard, Miss Etta Culler and Mrs. Chas. S. Beebe went to Central City yesterday to attend the second annual meeting of the North Nebraska Conference Epworth League convention.

A union Sunday school was organized last Sunday at the Mt. Pleasant school house, nine miles south of town by Missionary E. B. Young. The hour of meeting is at 10 o'clock and Mr. Chas. Welch is superintendent. This bids fair to become a continuous school and there is a large attendance.

H. Gregory did business in Sioux City Monday.

Arthur Miller did business in Winfield Saturday.

John Larison was in Sioux City on business last Friday.

Miss Lucy Bruner was a passenger east Tuesday morning.

R. M. Farr went to Omaha on business Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. W. A. Love and daughter, of Carroll, visited in Wayne last Friday.

Arthur Lundburg went to Bloomfield Tuesday, where he clerks for his brother.

The telephone promises to be a popular institution.—We are on the move forward.

A partial eclipse of the sun occurred today between the hours of eight and ten o'clock.

Don't forget the Log Rolling Association picnic which will be the next big event in Wayne. See programme.

If you want to go to Klondike, go, but if you fail to get back don't blame anybody but yourself. There are no palaces up there.

Mrs. Dr. Neimau departed yesterday for Kansas City, where she will visit for some time.—From there she will go to Quincy, Illinois.

A colt was killed in a car of horses at the depot yesterday morning shortly after the Norfolk train arrived. The animal got down and was trampled to death before it could be gotten up.

It may be a trifle dull in town just now but its not so on the farm. Every field is becoming dotted with shocks of wheat and oats, and yet Bryan was not elected last fall; but the rains came just the same.

Jim Lewis has promised the officers of Sioux City that if they will release him from jail he will leave Sioux City forever, and take up his haunts in Montana, and the said officers think seriously of taking him at his word.

The free silver official of Wayne county is worried a good deal over this prosperity business. In fact, it is of the opinion that the farmers of Wayne county are about all paupers, but the Democrat cannot make many of them think so just now.

Andrew McNeal, surveyor of Cedar County, is doing some surveying for A. B. Slater on the Connable place near the fair grounds. Mr. Connable claims that he paid Mr. Slater for more acres than was in the piece of land, and has brought suit to recover the amount over paid.

Among the Wayne people who attended the Barnum & Bailey circus at Soo City Monday were: Mr. and Mrs. John Coyle, Mr. and Mrs. Guy R. Wilbur, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Ingalls, Mrs. A. F. Brenner, Mrs. Henry Johnson, Dennis Sullivan, Ted and Miss Clara Philleo, T. W. Moran, M. P. Savidge.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Wayne, Neb., July 23rd 1897.

Council met in regular session with the following members present: Mayor Ley, Councilmen Fisher, Richards, Frazier, Gall, Oimstead, Main, and Clerk Laughlin.

Minutes of last meeting approved and following bills allowed:

Chace & Neely, hardware, \$31.25

Deer Cook Coal Co., Coal, 18.70

Otto Voget, putting in 2 hydrants, 42.00

S. B. Short, draying, 5.50

Republican, printing ordinances No. 101 and 102, 3.00

S. H. Johnson, draying, unloading 22 tons coal, 5.50

Geo. L. Cook, street comm, 21.20

Chas. Groves, street comm, 22.00

Peter Coyle, water com and engineer salary for month of July, 50.00

On motion the city attorney was instructed to order distress warrants issued for delinquent poll tax.

On motion the date was changed in ordinance No. 100, the telephone ordinance, extending time from August 1st to October 1st, and clerk instructed to secure publication fees from the telephone company and have said ordinance published as required by law. On motion council adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS.

Saturday, July 21, 1897.

All members present. On motion the following claims were audited, allowed and warrants ordered drawn on County Bridge Fund:

W C Sears, lumber, \$6.47

Edwards & Bradford, car loader, 20.43

Holmquest Lumber Co., 13.20

W C Parsons, hardware, 5.37

General fund—H G Leisenring, 50.00

Geo. Thies, road work, 1.25

State Journal, Statutes, 50.00

S D Belyea, repairs, 1.50

Geo. Berris, road work, 40.00

Jas Stephens, 16.00

John Ziemer, 13.75

A T Waddell, 9.00

Aug Deck, 9.00

A A Welch, expenses Rash, 15.00

M S Englert, road work, 15.00

W P Agler, board for pauper, 30.00

M Case, road work, 3.75

John Hennessy, road work, 1.25

W F Sears, 13.00

Jas Finn, 2.50

J M Coleman, 3.50

R Lauman, 15.00

J S Potter, 16.00

H G Leisenring coin't issue, 7.99

S H Vernon, road work, 112.50

Wayne Town Hall Ass'n, 3.75

W Echnan, road work, 7.00

Herald printing, 2.50

W F Bannister, road work, 6.87

A Bannister, road work, 8.10

A M Jacobs, Conn. 12.00

Harrigfeldt, 12.00


Board adjourned to Aug. 8, 9.00

S. B. Russell, Clerk.

It beats everything except a broken heart, may be said of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Piles and rectal diseases out, burns, bruises, tetter, eczema and all skin troubles may be cured by it quickly and permanently.—L. P. Orth.

SKY BAKING POWDER!

Guaranteed Equal to any High Priced Powder.



A Pure Cream of Tartar Baking Powder.

SOLD ONLY BY

P. L. MILLER.

I also have a complete line of

Pure and Fresh Groceries.

Fruits and Vegetables.

Everything as Represented.


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.



Every Noxall Wool-face Collar Guaranteed. Look for this Trade Mark.

Cheapest And Best.

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

We Buy to Sell.

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.

L. O. MEHUS,

Successor to Olof Stone.

Merchant Tailor!

Workmanship First-class and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

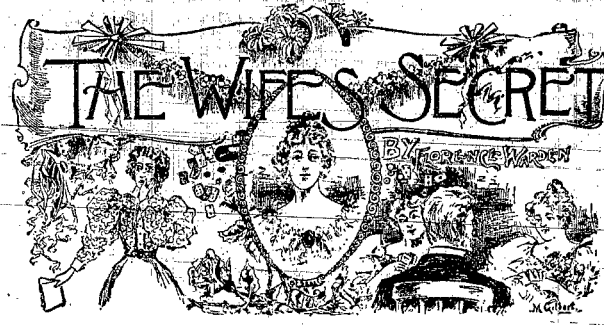
Central Meat Market.

FRED VOLPP, Prop.

BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, SMOKED BEEF

Hams, Shoulders and Bacon.

Highest Market Price Paid for Hides, Pelts and Furs, also Poultry



CHAPTER II—(Continued.)

A few seconds later Armathwaite walked slowly down the hill, watching the lights in the shops and houses. He proceeded on in a pleasant sense of mingled excitement and security, until he suddenly became aware that the ground was rising. A few paces further the ascent became quite steep, and he could no longer doubt that, in spite of the lookout he was keeping, he had done what he had been warned not to do, and taken the higher road. There was nothing for it but to go forward very carefully, and to be specially cautious when the road began to dip again. While still on the ascent, he passed various dwellings which, though he could see nothing of the buildings themselves but an occasional light in the windows, he judged from the gates and the tall snow-laden evergreens which formed a screen parallel with the road, to be villas and ornamental cottages.

CHAPTER III.

It was some moments before Frank Armathwaite recovered enough self-possession to try to thank the unknown lady whose well-timed appearance had saved him from drowning in the lake. "You are on foot?" she said. Her voice was pleasant enough, but entirely human and colloquial, the voice of a young, well-bred woman. "I have come from Mereside, madam, but a minute ago I lost my way. I can't thank you enough for—" She interrupted him, lowering the lantern she held, and with a glance directing him to turn back and walk with her. "Yes, it was fortunate for you I was there, certainly." She said this in a low voice, as if talking to herself, and Frank noticed that she smiled at some thought which passed through her own mind. Armathwaite could only walk by her side in silence. He scarcely dared to put questions to this strange woman with weird, sad eyes, who, after saving his life, seemed to have taken possession of him body and soul, and to deem it unnecessary to enlighten him as to the disposal she meant to make of either. They left the trees and the uneven ground behind them—and the wind being now at their backs and the snow therefore less blinding, Armathwaite could distinguish without much difficulty the point at which they reached the level road.

she went out, closing the door behind her. Armathwaite was too much absorbed by his interest in the lady herself to examine very minutely the hall in which he was standing. He perceived that it was long, wide and lofty, that one wall was well lined with whips and guns and fishing tackle, and that there was a hat-and-coat stand covered with masculine garments. He offered to help his hostess as she disencumbered herself of her outer garment, which proved to be unmistakably a French cavalry cloak. She thanked him, but shook her head and begged him to take off his own overcoat, which was covered with snow. "I am afraid you must think me a lunatic for carrying you off in this unceremonious way," she said kindly, but with a great deal of dignity. "I believe some of the villagers declare that this house was once a lunatic asylum, and I am sure, after the way in which you have been treated, you will not fail to agree with them. Did you not take me for a mad woman?" she asked in a suddenly serious tone, looking steadily, almost anxiously, up for his answer. "No, madam, certainly I did not," said Armathwaite heartily. The lady seemed relieved, and a touch of her old earnest and pensive manner came back upon her as, instead of immediately speaking again, she fixed intently searching eyes upon the stranger's face, and after gazing at him intently for some moments, withdrew them, leaving Armathwaite, much to his own surprise, in the peaceful conviction that she was deeply interested in and satisfied with her own impressions. "Come into the drawing room," she said when her inspection was over. "I will introduce you to Mr. Crosmont. My name is Alma Crosmont. Yours is Dr.—" She paused and looked down, knitting her brows as if she had forgotten. More astonished than ever, the young Yorkshireman supplied the information in a low voice. "Armathwaite—Frank Armathwaite." She repeated it after him slowly, however, as if the name was new to her. Just where the hall narrowed suddenly to half its first width there was a door on the left which the lady opened, and Armathwaite followed her into a large room. In an armchair by the fire, with his back to the door, sat a middle-aged man, who was reading by the light of a candle fixed to his chair. As the door opened, he said in a kind voice, "Well, little one, and what have you been up to now?" and he held out his hand without turning round or putting down his book. Armathwaite was much struck by this circumstance. There was a warm, loving sympathy in his voice, action and manner, which charged the whole atmosphere of the old room with the fragrance of home. "I've brought a gentleman to see you, daddy." The book was put down at once, with a start of surprise. The newcomer came forward, and the lady said, simply: "Dr. Armathwaite—Mr. Crosmont." "Not her husband, surely," thought Frank. Mr. Crosmont rose, taking off his reading spectacles hastily, and held out his hand. He was a man of middle height, with a beard and a fringe of reddish hair turning rapidly gray, undistinguished features, and mild, dreamy blue eyes. "I dare say you know Dr. Armathwaite, that a stranger in this part of the world, at this time of the year, is worth a king's ransom," said he, with evident pleasure at the meeting, which was, it was also easy to see, quite unexpected on his side. "But if you once let the world know how my expectations to be treated here, you will be overrun with them," said Armathwaite, gratefully. Mr. Crosmont glanced inquiringly at the lady, who seemed for the moment rather disconcerted; at least, she answered with her eyes cast down. "I was at the corner of the road by the lake, when I saw some one making straight for the water; in another moment he would have been in, would you not?" she ended, turning appealingly to the young doctor. "Indeed I should," said Armathwaite, earnestly. "I had lost my way altogether. You saved my life."

band into the lake, if he doesn't look out," he added in a gruff comment to himself, which was a little embarrassing to his hearer. There was a pause of a few seconds, during which Mr. Crosmont remembered that he was speaking in parables, and explained briefly, in his usual abrupt manner: "My nephew is Lord Kildonan's agent; he's a good boy enough, but he gets his head a little turned, up at the Crags, between my lord's confidences on the one hand, and my lady's on the other. In fact, the big house takes the color out of the little one, you see. I suppose it's natural enough, but it's a pity; and one can't say a word to him, because, of course, if one does it is all zeal for his employer's interests; and they really have been very kind to him. Still, it's a pity." Armathwaite thought so, too, and felt filled with compassion for the soft-eyed wife, obliged, in the zenith of her beauty and charm, to fall back upon the companionship of a middle-aged relation of her husband when she should have been enjoying the devotion of the husband himself. He was trying to evolve a remark which should show enough, but not too much, of the sympathy he felt, when sounds of a man's angry voice and a man's heavy tread were heard in the hall. "That is my nephew," said Mr. Crosmont, shortly. Armathwaite rose to his feet, feeling very uncomfortable. For he recognized the voice as that of the man who had been driving Lady Kildonan's sleigh when she dropped her handkerchief, and whom, from the fiery he wore, he had taken for the groom. Little as he knew of the duties of an agent to a country gentleman, Armathwaite felt certain that the wearing of the latter's livery must be less than optional, and he had an awkward conviction that he had been an undesired witness of the fact that the pranks of Miss Dighton and Master Ned had not ceased when the former became Lady Kildonan and the latter "agent to my lord."

CHAPTER IV.

The door was thrown open roughly, and Mr. Edwin Crosmont, stalking in with the amiable expression of an enraged bulldog, stopped short on finding himself in the presence of a stranger, and gave Armathwaite an opportunity of noting well every detail of his personal appearance. He was a man of about five feet nine inches in height, so well built and erect that he would have passed as handsome, in spite of an ill-featured face, to which prominent gray eyes, a short nose, and protruding lips gave a canine cast, which was rendered more unprepossessing by an expression which, on this particular occasion, was alternately morose and savage. "Who's this?" he asked shortly, and in the voice of a person who had been prepared for an unwelcome encounter and meant to make himself as disagreeable as he could over it. "And where's Alma? And what's this I hear about her going out by herself at this time of night? It's not proper; it's most improper, and I won't have it, and so she must understand." Armathwaite, who was watching him steadily, making up his mind that this was quite the most offensive brute he had ever seen, saw, from a look which passed suddenly over young Mr. Crosmont's face, that the latter had recognized him, and that the recognition had the effect of frightening him and calming him down. Before the irate gentleman had had time to do more than make a half turn towards the door, Armathwaite had reached it in two long strides, and looking down with the expression of superb contempt which his superior inches enabled him to assume with particular effect, he said, coldly: "You have forgotten to hear my name; it is Francis Armathwaite. I am sorry you should think my presence an intrusion. Mr. Crosmont and Mrs. Crosmont were kind enough to take pity upon a traveler and a stranger. I deeply regret that their generous hospitality should seem to you ill-timed, but I beg you to receive my thanks for the kindness shown to me by your wife and by this gentleman."

HOTEL MORGUE AND ITS GUESTS

To Hotel Morgue the guests come in With a strangely silent air. And bower bolts'rons a man has been He makes no noise and he makes no din When once he enters there. And however poor, he rides in state, Stretched at his ease, through the hotel gate. A bath and a gown and cool, cool bed Are given to all who come. But never a one is wined or fed. And never a word by one is said. For the guests are always dumb. And whatever is done, and however they fare, They only lie and stare and stare. From Hotel Morgue the guests pass on Full off at the break of day. And they pay no bill as forth at dawn With staring eyes and white lips drawn They silently sail away Through cloaked and sheltered and asked no prices. To Hotel Morgue no guest comes twice. —Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

ENOUGH CHALK FOR ALL TIME.

Great Block that Was Once as Large as the Continent of Europe. The small piece of chalk which is in constant use in the schoolroom, the lecture-room, the billiard-room and the workshop has a strange history, the unraveling of which through all its complexities is one of the most difficult problems with which the science of the present day is called upon to deal. This piece is in reality a chip of an immense block of chalk that once filled an area the size of the continent of Europe, and of which even yet several gigantic fragments remain, each hundreds of square miles in extent. These patches are scattered over the region lying between Ireland on the west and China on the east, and extending in the other direction from Sweden in the north to Portugal in the south. In the British isles the chalk is found in greatest perfection and continuity in the east and southeast of England. A sheet of chalk more than 1,000 feet in thickness underlies all that portion of England which is situated to the southeast of a line crossing the island diagonally from the North Sea at Flamborough Head to the coast on the English channel in Dorset. This enormous sheet of chalk is tilted up slightly on the west, and its depressed eastern portions that dip toward the waters of the North Sea are usually buried from sight by means of overlying sands and clays. Where the edges of the chalk floor come upon the sea, the cliff scenery is strikingly grand and beautiful. Anyone who has once seen the magnificent rocks of Flamborough and Beccly Head, the jagged stacks of the Needles or the dizzy mass of Shakespeare's cliff, near Dover, can understand why "the white cliffs of Albion" has grown into a stock phrase. This massive sheet of chalk appears again in France, in many other parts of Europe as far east as the Crimea, and even in Central Asia, beyond the Sea of Aral. How far it stretched westward into what is now the Atlantic may never be known, but chalk cliffs of at least 200 feet in thickness are seen at Antrim, in Ireland, and less conspicuous formations are found in Scotland, in Argyll and Aberdeen. There can be little question that all these now isolated patches were once connected in a continuous sheet, which must, therefore, have occupied a superficial area about 3,000 miles long by nearly 1,000 broad, an extent larger than that of the present continent of Europe.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

"Marriage is the saving of a young man," said my Aunt Tabitha sententiously. I assented, for I find it pays to give a ready acquiescence to abstract propositions. "You must marry," continued my aunt. I hesitated, for to assent to the concrete is more dangerous. "I am still very young," I said, meekly. My aunt turned to my mother. "Whom shall Alfred marry?" My mother shook her head. "The lady is not yet introduced." "What do you say to Letitia Brownlow?" asked my aunt. "I would prefer to say nothing to Letitia Brownlow," I interposed, hastily. "Or Amelia Stafford?" "Is she not rather—" my mother waved one hand—"and Alfred is so slim." "I think she has a very fine figure," responded my aunt. "Or there is Gertrude Williams; she will have a fortune if she outlives her sisters." "There are only five of them," I said hopefully. "Or Mabel Gordon?" "She has taken a course of cooking lessons," observed my mother. "No, none of these!" I cried, decisively. My aunt looked offended. "Very well, then, choose for yourself," she said, tartly. "Perhaps that would help," I remarked, thoughtfully. "You will choose somebody nice, won't you, Alfred?" said my mother. "With money," observed my aunt. "Well connected," emphasized my mother. "Not too young," added my aunt. "And religious," begged my mother. "There is no objection to her being good looking?" I asked, a trifle timidly. "No, I think not," said my aunt, "provided she fully understands beauty is but skin deep." "I will tell her," I murmured. "Well," said my aunt, impatiently, after a short pause, "whom do you suggest?" I thought for a moment. "What do you say to Winifred Fraser?" "That minx!" cried my aunt. "Oh, Alfred!" echoed my mother. "Why not?" I asked. "Such a dreadful family," said my mother. "So fast!" interjected my aunt. "But have you never noticed the sun on her hair?" I asked, innocently. My aunt drew herself up. "We have not noticed the sun on her hair," she said, with much dignity; "nor do we wish to observe the sun on her hair." I was justly annoyed. "I really think it must be Winifred Fraser," I said. "She is very fond of me." "How can you be so cruel to me!" cried my mother. "Have you noticed how gray my hair is getting? You will not have me long." She drew out her handkerchief. "You will come to a bad end," said my aunt. "I always thought you were depraved. If you marry that painted hussy you must not expect my countenance."

Survives His Once Great Race.

A story is published at Denver, Colo., that rivals the greatest deeds of fiction in the embellishments of details. It is claimed for the correspondent that he is perfectly reliable and entitled to full credit and his own paper vouches for the truth of every word contained in a dispatch from Tres Pidas, N. M. According to the story Lock Walmsley, a guide of Taos County, New Mexico, recently discovered a cave near certain medicinal springs that contained a single occupant, a venerable man with white beard and hair to the knees, who warned away his disturbers through gestures and threats that could not be misunderstood. Theodore Forman, who unearthed the cave, was engaged in blasting an opening in the side of the mountain when one shot tore a hole through which he could see the strange creature. The only explanation of his presence is that he is a descendant of the cliff dwellers, who has survived his race. The cave is also reported to be filled with all sorts of queer relics that could be seen by the light of Egyptian lamps.

A Balloon Railway.

Official approval has just been given to the most novel railway that has ever been built. A balloon is to be the propelling power used in carrying passengers to and from the top of the Hochstaufen mountain at Bad Reichenhall, a beautiful watering place in the Austrian Alps. The scheme is known as the aerostatic railway, and is the invention of an engineer.

Would Follow the Cows.

Justin Sackett, who recently died in Springfield, Mass., at the age of 83 years, was a noted landscape gardener, and laid out Forest Park in Springfield. He had a most remarkably true eye, always making sufficient "offset" or allowance to avoid stiffness in his work. With it all he exercised his shrewd Yankee wit and inventiveness, as this story shows: One day he was driving with a friend, who asked him out of curiosity how he would plan a road to the top of a certain hill that they passed. "Well," said Mr. Sackett, with a twinkle in his eye, "I should turn in some cows awhile and watch how they got up."—New York Tribune.

A Good Excuse.

"Have I done anything to offend you, darling?" he asked, brokenly. "To-day you passed me without bowing and now you sit there with such an air of hauteur and pride that—" "George," interrupted the girl, with an unbending air, but in her voice a cadence sweeter than music at night. "I have a stiff neck."—Boston Globe.

So Comfortable.

"I always like to see that Senator get up to make a speech," said the drowsy-looking man. "He isn't very interesting." "No. When he is on his feet I'm always sure that my nap will not be disturbed by any outburst of applause."—Washington Star.

Poor Lo Behind the Plow.
William Shakespeare, an Arapahoe Indian on the lower Shoshone Agency, reports to the Indian guide of Fort Washakie that the Indians on the subagency are working on their farms more industriously this year than ever before. They are breaking up a large amount of new land, and where last year the sage brush was thick there are now good farms. He says: "The old Indians always used to talk of going to war, and now they talk different; they tell us about farming, and how to farm, and they tell us young men to work hard at farming. I have in about twelve acres of wheat, five of oats, one of potatoes, and a big garden of water-melons, squash and other vegetables. I have twenty-two acres this year instead of ten last, and all the other Indians are the same way, plowing much more land this year than last."—Lander, Wyo., letter to Denver Republican.

Use Gentleness.
Be gentle in stimulating the kidneys, otherwise you will excite and weaken them. The highest results follow the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to overcome renal inactivity. Avoid the unmedicated, fiery stimulants of commerce. The kidneys have a delicate membrane easily irritated, and upon this the action of such excitants is pernicious. Malarial complaints, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia and biliousness succumb to the corrective influence of the bitters.

A Busy Lawyer.
Lord Chief Justice Russell recently surprised the English lawyers by going to London on finding that he had finished up his assize cases a couple of days sooner than he expected, taking a number of cases from the other judges' lists and winding up five of them in one day.

Shake Into Your Shoes
Allen's Foot-Paste, a powder for the feet, cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort-discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Paste makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, itching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25 cents in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Lark, N. Y.

English Churchgoers.
The average attendance at places of worship in England and Wales is computed to be between 10,000,000 and 11,000,000 persons. There is a place of worship for every 500 individuals, taking the country all through, and a stated minister for every 200. About 80,000 sermons are preached every Sunday.

Hall's Catarrh Cure
Is taken internally. Price 75 cents.
Glucose may be manufactured by the action of sulphuric acid on starch, the acids being afterwards removed by the action of powdered chalk or some other form of lime.

A HEALTHY WIFE
Is a Husband's Inspiration.

A sickly, half-dead-and-alive woman, especially when she is the mother of a family, is a damper to all joyousness in the home. I sometimes marvel at the patience of some husbands.

If a woman finds that her energies are flagging and that everything tries her, her sleep is disturbed by horrible dreams, and that she often wakes suddenly in the night with a feeling of suffocation and alarm, she must at once regain her strength. It matters not where she lives, she can write a letter. Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., will reply promptly and without charge. The following shows the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, accompanied with a letter of advice:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham—I have suffered for over two years with falling, enlargement and ulceration of the womb, and this spring, being in such a weakened condition, caused me to flow for nearly six months. Some time ago, urged by friends, I wrote to you for advice. After using the treatment which you advised for a short time, that terrible flow stopped. I am now gaining strength and flesh, and have better health than I have had for past ten years. I had to say I was distressed suffering women, do not suffer longer, when there is one so kind and willing to aid you."—Mrs. F. S. BENNETT, Westphalia, Kans.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKER
The Best Saddle Coat
Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for Fish Brand Slicker. It is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

GOOD TIMES COMING.

REV. DR. TALMAGE PREACHES OF A RETURNING PROSPERITY.

He Gives Three Prescriptions for the Cure of Business Depression and eloquently Urges Their Claims to Confidence—The Voyage of Life.

Our Weekly Sermon.
This discourse of Dr. Talmage shows how all may help in the restoration of good times and is most appropriate. Text, Lamentations iii, 39, "Wherefore doth a living man complain?"

A cheerful interrogatory in the most melancholy book of the Bible! Jeremiah wrote so many sad things that we have a word named after him, and when anything is surcharged with grief and complaint we call it a Jeremiah. But in my text Jeremiah, as by a sudden jolt, wakens us to a thankful spirit.

Our blessings are so much more numerous than our deserts that he is surprised that anybody should ever find fault. Having after all with it a thousand blessings, I ought to hush into perpetual silence everything like criticism of the dealings of God. "Wherefore doth a living man complain?"

While everything in our national finances is brightening, for the last few years the land has been set to the tune of "National." There has been here and there a cheerful solist, but the grand chorists have been one of lamentation accompanied by dirges over prostrated commerce, silent manufacturing, unemployed mechanism and all those disorders described by the two short words, "hard times." The fact is that we have been paying for the bloody luxury of war more than thirty years ago. There were great national differences, and we had not enough Christian character to settle them by arbitration and treaty, and so we went into battle, expending life and treasure and well nigh swamping the national finances, and North and South, East and West, have ever since been paying for those four years' indulgence in barbarism.

But the time has come when this depression ought to end—yes, when it will end if the people are willing to do two or three things by way of financial medication, for the people as well as Congress must join in the work of recuperation. The best political economists tell us that there is no good reason for continued prostration. Plenty of money awaiting investment. The national health with never so strong an arm or so clear a brain. Yet we go on groaning, groaning, groaning, as though God had put this nation upon grief and allowed us but one decent breakfast in six months. The fact is the habit of complaining has become chronic in this country, and after all these years of whimper and wailing and obsequiousness we are under such a momentum of snivel that we cannot stop.

Three Prescriptions.
There are three prescriptions by which I believe that our individual and national finances may be cured of their present depression. The first is cheerful conversation and behavior. I have noticed that the people who are most vociferous against the day in which we live are those who are in comfortable circumstances. I have made inquiry of those persons who are violent in their jeremiads against these times and I have asked them, "Now, after all, are you not making a living?" After some hesitation and coughing and clearing their throat three or four times they say stammeringly, "Yes." So that with a great multitude of people it is not a question of getting a livelihood, but they are dissatisfied because they cannot make as much money as they would like to make. They have only \$2,000 in the bank, where they would like to have \$4,000. They can clear in a year only \$5,000, when they would like to clear \$10,000, or things come out just even. Or in their trade they get \$3 a day when they wish they could make \$4 or \$5. "Oh," says some one, "are you not aware of the fact that there is a great population out of employment, and there are hundreds of the good families of this country who are at their wits' end, not knowing which way to turn?" Yes, I know it better than any man in private life can know that sad fact, for it comes constantly to my eye and ear, but who is responsible for this state of things?

Much of that responsibility I put upon men in comfortable circumstances who by an everlasting growling keep public confidence depressed and new enterprises from starting out and new houses from being built. You know very well that one dependent man can talk fifty men into despondency, while one cheerful physician can wake up into hilarity a whole asylum of hypochondriacs. It is no kindness to the poor or the unemployed for you to join in this deplored. You have not the wit and the common sense to think of something cheerful to say, then keep silent. There is no man that can be independent of depressed conversation. The medical journals are ever illustrating it. I was reading of five men who resolved that they would make an experiment and see what they could do in the way of depressing a stout, healthy man, and they resolved to meet him at different points in his journey, and as he stepped out from his house one morning in robust health one of the five men met him and said: "Why, you look very sick to-day. What is the matter?" He said: "I am in excellent health. There is nothing the matter." But, passing down the street, he began to examine his symptoms, and the second of the five men met him and said, "Why, how bad you do look?" "Well," he replied, "I don't feel very well." After awhile the third man met him, and the fourth man met him, and the fifth man came up and said: "Why, you look as if you had had the typhoid fever for six weeks. What is the matter with you?" And the man against whom the strategem had been laid went home and died. And if you meet a man with perpetual talk about hard times and bankruptcy and dreadful winters that are to come you break down his courage. A few autumns ago, as the winter was coming on, people said: "We shall have a terrible winter. The poor will be frozen out this winter." There was something in the large stone of eggs that the spirits had gathered and something in all the phases of the moon and something in other portents that made you certain we were going to have a hard winter. Winter came. It was the mildest one within my memory and within yours: All that winter long I do not think there was an article that hung through the day from the eaves of the house. So you prophesied a winter of snow coming, and you were proved falsely. Last winter you coming, and you were proved falsely. "We shall have a winter of suffering among the poor. It will be a dreadful winter." Sure enough it was a cold winter, but there were more large hearted charities than ever before poured out on the country; better provision made for the poor, so that there have been scores of winters when the poor had a harder time than they did last winter. Weather prophets say we will have frosts this summer which will kill the harvest. Now, let me tell you, you have lived twice about the weather, and I believe you are lying this time.

Some people are so overborne with the deliriousness of the times that they say we shall have communistic outrages in this country such as they had in France. I do not believe it. The parallel does not run. They have no Sabbath, no Bible, no God in France. We have all these defenses for our American people, and public opinion is such that if the people in this country attempt a cutthroat expedition they will find in Starling or from the gallows go up on tight rope. I do not believe the people of this country will ever commit outrages and riot and murder for the sake of getting bread, but all this ingenuity of tongue and tact keeps people down. Now I will make a contract. If the people of the United States for one week will talk cheerfully, I will open all the manufacturing; I will give employment to all the unemployed men and women; I will make a lively market for your real estate that is eating you up with taxes; I will stop the long processions on the way to the poorhouse and the penitentiary, and I will spread a plentiful table from Maine to California and from Oregon to Sandy Hook, and the whole land shall enshrine and thunder with national jubilee. But says some one, "I will take that contract, but we can't affect the whole nation." My hearers and readers, representing as you do all professions, all trades and all occupations, if you should resolve never again to utter a dolorous word about the money markets, but by manner, and by voice, and by wit and caricature, and, above all, by faith in God, try to scatter this national gloom, do you not believe the influence would be instantaneous and widespread? The effect would be felt around the world. For God's sake and for the sake of the poor and for the sake of the unemployed, quit growling. Depend upon it, if you men in complaining, God will blast your harvests, and see how you will get along without corn crop, and he will sweep you with floods, and he will devour you with grasshoppers, and he will burn your city. If you men in complaining, God will give you something to complain about. Mark that!

Christian Investment.
The second prescription for the alleviation of financial distresses is proper Christian investment. God demands of every individual State and nation a certain proportion of their income. We are parsimonious! We keep back from God that which belongs to him, and when we keep back anything from God he takes what we keep back, and he takes more. He takes it by storm, by sickness, by bankruptcy, by any one of the ten thousand ways which he can employ. The reason many of you are cramped in business is because you have never learned the lesson of Christian generosity. You employ an agent. You give him a reasonable salary, and, lo, you find out that he is appropriating your funds, besides the salary. What do you do? Discharge him. Well, we are God's agents. He puts in our hands certain moneys. Part is to be ours; part is to be his. Suppose we take all that which he will discharge us; he will turn us over to financial disasters and take the trust away from us. The reason that great multitudes are not prospering in business is simply because they have been withholding from God that which belongs to him. The rule is, give and you will receive; administer liberally and you shall have more to administer. I am in full sympathy with the man who was to be baptized by immersion, and some one said, "You had better leave your pocketbook out; it will get wet." "No," said he, "I want to go down under the wave with everything. I want to consecrate my property and all to God." And so he was baptized. What we want in this country is more baptized pocketbooks.

The only safe investment that a man can make in this world is in the cause of Christ. If a man give from a superabundance, God may or he may not respond with a blessing, but if a man give until he feels it, if a man give until it fetches the blood, if a man give until his selfishness cringes and twists and covers under it, he will get not only spiritual profit, but he will get paid back in hard cash or in convertible securities. We often see men who are tight fisted who seem to get along with their investments very profitably, notwithstanding all their parsimony. But wait. Suddenly in that man's history everything goes wrong. His health fails or his reason is dethroned, or a domestic nurse snites him, or a midnight shadow of some kind drops upon his soul and upon his business. What is the matter? God is punishing him for his small heartedness. He tried to cheat God, and God snatched him. So that one of the recipes for the cure of individual and national finances is more generosity. Where you bestow \$1 on the cause of Christ give \$2. God loves to be trusted, and he is very apt to trust back again. He says: "That man knows how to handle money. He shall have more money to handle." And very soon the property that was on the market for a great while gets a purchaser, and the bond that was not worth more than 50 cents on a dollar goes at par, and the opening of a new street doubles the value of his house, or in any way of a million God blesses him.

Once a man finds out that secret and he goes on to fortune. There are men whom I have known who for ten years have been trying to pay God \$1,000. They have never been able to get it paid, for just as they were taking out from one fold of their pocketbook a bill, mysteriously some other fold of their pocketbook throws some larger bill. You tell me that Christian generosity pays in the world to come. I tell you it pays now, pays in hard cash, pays in Government securities. You do not believe it? Ah, that is what keeps you back—I knew you did not believe it. The whole world and Christendom is to be understood on this subject, and as you are a part of Christendom, let the work begin in your own soul. "But," says some one, "I don't believe that theory, because I have been generous and I have been losing money for ten years." Then God prepaid you, that is all. What became of the money that you made in other days?

You say to your son, "Now, I will give you \$500 every year as long as you live." After a while you say, "Well, my son, you prove yourself so worthy of my confidence I will just give you \$20,000 in a single lump." And you give it to him, and he starts off. In two or three years he does not complain against you: "Father is not taking care of me. I ought to have \$500 a year." You prepaid your son, and he does not complain. There are thousands of us now who can this year get just enough to supply our wants, but did not God provide for us in the past, and has he not again and again paid us in advance—in other words, trusted you all along, trusted you more than you had a right to ask? Strike, then, a balance for God. Economize in anything rather than in your Christian charities.

A Divine Promise.
People quote as a joke what is a divine promise, "Cast thy bread upon the waters and it will return to thee after many days." What did God mean by that? There is an allusion there. In Egypt when they sow the corn, it is at a time when the Nile is overflowing its banks, and they sow the seed corn on the waterways, and as the Nile begins to recede this seed corn strikes in the earth and comes up a harvest, and that is the allusion. It seems as if they are throwing the corn away on the waters, but after awhile they gather it up in a harvest. Now says God in his word, "Cast thy bread upon the waters and it shall come back to thee after many days." It may seem to you that you are throwing it away on charities, but it will yield a harvest of green and gold—a harvest on earth and a harvest in heaven. If men could appreciate that and act on that, we would have no more trouble about individual or national finances.

Prescription the third, for the cure of all our individual and national financial distresses—a great spiritual awakening. It is no mere theory. The merchants of this country were positively demented with the monetary excitement in 1857. There never before nor since has been such a state of financial depression as there was at that time. A revival came, and 500,000 people were born into the kingdom of God. What came after the revival? The grandest financial prosperity we have ever had in this country. The first fortunes, the largest fortunes in the United States, have been made since 1857. "Well," you say, "what has spiritual improvement and revival to do with monetary improvement and revival?" March to do. The religion of Jesus Christ has a direct tendency to make men honest and sober and truth telling, and are not auxiliaries of material prosperity? It could have an awakening in this country as in the days of Jonathan Edwards of Northampton, as in the days of Dr. Binley of Basking Ridge, as in the days of Dr. Griffin of Boston, the whole land would rouse to a higher moral tone, and with that moral tone the honest business enterprise of the country would come up. You say a great awakening has an influence upon the future world. I tell you it has a direct influence upon the financial welfare of this world. The religion of Christ is no foe to successful business. It is its best friend. And if there should come a great awakening in this country, and all the banks and insurance companies and stores and offices and shops should close up for two weeks and do nothing but attend to the public worship of Almighty God, after such a spiritual vacation the land would wake up to such financial prosperity as we have never dreamed of. Godliness is profitable for the life that is as well as for that which is to come; but, my friends, do not put so much emphasis on worldly success as to let your eternal affairs go at loose ends. I have nothing to say against money. The more money you get the better, if it comes honestly and goes usefully. For the lack of it sickness dies without medicine, and hunger finds its coffin in an empty bread tray, and nakedness shivers for clothes and fire. All this cutting trade against money as though it had no practical use, when I hear a man indulge in it, it makes me think the best heaven for him would be an everlasting poorhouse. No, there is a practical use in money, but while we admit that, we must also admit that it cannot pay for our ferrage across the Jordan of death; that it cannot unlock the gate of heaven for our immortal soul.

A Word of Warning.
Yet there are men who act as though packs of bonds and mortgages could be traded off for a mansion in heaven and as though gold were a legal tender in that land where it is so common that they make pavements out of it. Salvation by Christ is the only salvation. Treasures in heaven are the only incorruptible treasures. Have you ever ciphered out that sum in loss and gain. "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his soul?" You may wear fine apparel now, but the winds of death will flatter it like rags. Homespun and a threadbare coat have sometimes been the shadow of robes white in the blood of the Lamb. All the mines of Australia and Brazil, strung in one carabot, are not worth to you as much as the pearl of great price. You remember, I suppose, some years ago, the shipwreck of the Central America? A storm came on that vessel. The surges trampled the deck and swept down through the hatches, and there went up a hundred yoked death shriek. The foam on the jaw of the wave. The pitching of the steamer, as though it would leap a mountain. The glare of the steam pipes. The long cough of the steam pipes. The hiss of extinguished furnaces. The walking of God on the wave. Oh, it was a stupendous spectacle. But that ship did not go down without a struggle. The passengers stood in long lines trying to bail it out and men-unused to tugging until their hands were blistered and their muscles were strained. After awhile a sail came in sight. A few passengers got off, but the most went down. The ship gave one lurch and was lost.

So there are men who go in life—a fine voyage, they are making out of it. All is well, till some euroclydon of business disaster comes upon them, and they go down. The bottom of this commercial sea is strewn with the shattered hulks, but because your property goes shall your soul go? Oh, no! There is coming a more stupendous shipwreck after awhile. This world, God launched it 6,000 years ago, and it is sailing on, but one day it will stagger at the cry of "Fire!" and the timbers of the rocks will burn, and the mountains flame like masts, and the clouds like sails in the judgment hurricane. God will take a good many off the deck, and others out of the berths, where they are now sleeping in Jesus. How many shall go down? No one will know until it is announced in heaven one day: "Shipwreck of a world! So many millions saved! So many millions drowned!" Because your fortunes go, because your house goes, because all your earthly possessions go, do not let your soul go. May the Lord Almighty, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, save your soul!

The art of printing, according to Du Halde and the missionaries, was practiced in China nearly fifty years before the Christian era. In the time of Confucius, B. C. 500; books were made of bamboo, and about 150 years after Christ paper was first made.

The best way to avoid scalp diseases, hair falling out, and premature baldness, is to use the best preventive known for that purpose—Hall's Hair Renewer.

A new eraser, adapted to be used on the finger, does not interfere with the free use of the finger in writing, drawing, etc., and is "always on hand."

I never used so quick a cure as Piso's Cure for Consumption.—J. B. Palmer, Box 1171, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 25, 1895.

Nothing pays smaller dividends in spiritual results than making a specialty of discovering the shortcomings of others.

Mrs. Winslow's Soreness Syrup for Children, soothing softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25 cents bottle.

In proportion to its size Britain has eight times as many miles of railway as the United States.

Printing in China.
The art of printing, according to Du Halde and the missionaries, was practiced in China nearly fifty years before the Christian era. In the time of Confucius, B. C. 500; books were made of bamboo, and about 150 years after Christ paper was first made.

The best way to avoid scalp diseases, hair falling out, and premature baldness, is to use the best preventive known for that purpose—Hall's Hair Renewer.

A new eraser, adapted to be used on the finger, does not interfere with the free use of the finger in writing, drawing, etc., and is "always on hand."

I never used so quick a cure as Piso's Cure for Consumption.—J. B. Palmer, Box 1171, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 25, 1895.

Nothing pays smaller dividends in spiritual results than making a specialty of discovering the shortcomings of others.

Mrs. Winslow's Soreness Syrup for Children, soothing softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25 cents bottle.

In proportion to its size Britain has eight times as many miles of railway as the United States.

Scrofula
In its thousands of forms is the most terrible affliction of the human race. Salt rheum, sores, eruptions, boils, all humors, swellings, etc., originate in its foul taint, and are cured by the great and only True Blood Purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. The advanced theory of to-day that tuberculosis, or consumption, is curable by proper nutrition, care and purifying the blood, finds confirmation in the experience of many who have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25c.

The general postoffice, St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, contains the largest telegraph office in the world. Over three thousand operators, one thousand of whom are women, are employed.

A complete feminine toilet service always includes Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cleanses the skin, restores the hair and whitens the eyes, black or brown, 50c.

All sinful life is moral insanity; and a guilty act is criminal lunacy.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE TRIAL BOTTLE and a treatise on it. Kline, Med. Adv. Socy, Philadelphia, Pa.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.
WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA" AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.
I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now *Chas. H. Pitcher* on every bear the fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Pitcher* wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought *Chas. H. Pitcher* on the and has the signature of *Chas. H. Pitcher* wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Pitcher is President.
March 8, 1897: *Samuel Pitcher, M.D.*
Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.
"The Kind You Have Always Bought"
BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF
Chas. H. Pitcher
Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 37 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

1897 COLUMBIAS \$75 TO ALL ALIKE.
Standard of the World.
Have made themselves the leading bicycles on account of their quality—not on account of their price.
1896 COLUMBIAS, \$60
1897 HARTFORDS, 50
HARTFORDS Pattern 2, 45
HARTFORDS Pattern 1, 40
HARTFORDS Patterns 5 and 6, 30
POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.
Catalogue free from any Columbia dealer, or by mail from us for a 2-cent stamp. If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

BAD BLOOD
Cascarets
PIMPLES, ERUPTIONS, BLOTCHES, SCALES, ULCERS, SORES, ECZEMA, AND CHRONIC SWELLINGS.
ARE WONDER WORKERS in the cure of any disease caused by bad or impure blood. They eliminate all poisons, build up and enrich the blood, enabling it to make new, healthy tissue.
PURE BLOOD MEANS PERFECT HEALTH, and if you will use CASCARETS you will give your blood a PURE, CLEAN SKIN, free from pimples and blotches.
To TRY CASCARETS is to like them. For never before has been produced in the history of the world so perfect and so harmless a BLOOD PURIFIER, LIVER and STOMACH REGULATOR. To use them regularly for a little while means
ALL DRUGGISTS. 10c., 25c., 50c. **Pure Blood and Perfect Health.**

"He that Works Easily Works Successfully." 'Tis Very Easy to Clean House With SAPOLIO
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, Notre Dame, Indiana
Clerical, Literary, Science, Law; Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.
Through Preparatory and Commercial Courses. Ecclesiastical students at special rates.
Rooms Free. Junior or Senior Year Collegiate Courses. St. Edward's Hall, for boys under 15. The 10th Term will open September 7th, 1897. Catalogue sent free on application to Rev. A. Morrissey, C. S. C., President.
GENERAL AGENTS wanted. Exclusive territory given. Apply at once. Lyons Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
FREIGHT PAID on orders of 2,000 sq. ft. of Roofing or Wall Paper. Write for samples and prices. The Ivy Building, Boston, U. S. A.
CURE YOURSELF!
Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammation, irritation of membrane in a cold, membrane pain, and not astriction of membrane.
THE SANS QUERRA CO. U. S. A.
Sold by Druggists or sent in plain wrapper by express, prepaid, 10c. or 3 bottles, \$2.75. Circular sent on request.
S. O. N. U. 31-07
PISONS CURE FOR BUBBS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

