THE WAYNE HERALD.

Twenty-Fifth Year. WAYNE, WAYNE COUNTY, NEBRASKA, SEPTEMBER 13, 1900. Number 32.

W. H. McNeal, Publisher. REPUBLICAN—LEADING AND OFFICIAL PAPER OF WAYNE AND WAYNE COUNTY—REPUBLICAN. Subscription $1.00 in Advance.

Can You Use One?

A Fine Eastman Pocket Folding Kodak,
$17.50 for $14.00.

A FINE PREMO, $10.00 for $8.00.

Did you know we keep a full line of Cameras and Photo Supplies which we sell at Lowest Prices.

For Schools—A Full Line of Supplies.

Tablets, Pencils, Inks.

We are saving you 25 per cent. on Tablets by furnishing full size, full count tablets of the very best grades.

Popular Books at Popular Prices.

We carry a full line of Pianos and Organs, including the Mason and Hamlin Organs and Weber Pianos.

Buy your Pianos and Organs of Home Dealers. We have the goods and can save you money.

Jones' Book Store.

YES! YES!

These Warm Days

Everybody prefers to do their buying at home. You can do so in

THE GROCERY LINE

By calling us up over the telephone. We give you the BEST PRICE ALWAYS, and nothing but fresh goods sent out. Remember this when you buy.

D. H. SULLIVAN,

The Grocer.

Phone 25. Main Street.

There is a Man IN WAYNE

Who is giving away every 25th pair of shoes.

The same fellow is closing out all his lines of work shoes at cost. We have been selling at a reduction in these lines but to finish up will sell them out at less than we can buy them wholesale. Our reasons are that we want to handle and to put in their place a different line of shoes made by other factories.

We will sell Boy's Shoes in some lines at same rates, but will not repair shoes sold at these reduced prices free of charge as we make no profit and can't work for nothing.

Come and See if we won't do just as we promise you.

LADIES!

Come and see our new Winter and Fall Dress Shoes. We have the finest to be had, with cork cushion sole. They are entirely new and handled only by us. For neatness, style and comfort they are fine.

Your Choice on Bargain Counter at $1.00.

Ladies $2.00 Low Shoe at $1.50. These Prices Cash Only.

In our short experience here we have made many friends and good customers and we want many more, and remember this, we want you as a friend, no matter where you trade. Respectfully,

Smith's Shoe Store.

Local and Personal.

See W. L. Jones for fresh fruits.

Try Peavey Rock Spring nut coal.

See Otto Voget for bicycle repairs.

T. B. Heckert, Dentist, over Miller's.

Choice Hocking Valley coal at Peavey's.

J. M. Lloyd arrived from Iowa Monday.

Try Peavey Rock spring nut coal. Phone 91.

Grant Mears went to South Dakota yesterday morning.

Fresh fruits in season at Brooking's, opposite post office.

Miss Williams of Carroll, was a Wayne visitor Saturday.

Eli Jones received five car loads of feeders yesterday morning.

Mrs. E. B. Girton returned home Saturday from her Iowa visit.

A. P. Childs of Norfolk, was in Wayne on business Monday morning.

Mr. Stifler of Altoona, Pa., is the guest of John T. and Anderson Bressler.

Phil Kohl went to Fremont last evening in the interest of the Wayne Street Fair.

Call in and see the new lines of bicycles at Otto Voget's. They are beauties.

Miss Lucy Buffington goes to Chicago tomorrow to take a year's course in elocution.

Dr. Kay's Lung Balm cures throat troubles. Sold by druggists. 10, 25 and 50 cents.

Carl Seely of Madison, deputy revenue collector, was in the city on business yesterday.

If you want vinegar that will keep pickles call for Heinz Pickle Vinegar at Brooking's.

Jim Lovett has sold his delivery wagon to John Short, who took possession yesterday.

Sam Barley is building a house for J. H. Pingrey this week on his farm south of Wayne.

Miss Ella Bayer is in Chicago this week purchasing a fine line of fall and winter millinery.

The band is practicing preparatory to playing for the Street Fair and the Sioux City Carnival.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Vail, parents of C. H., landlord of the Boyd Hotel, have moved to Modale, Ia.

Harry Fisher purchased the twenty-fifth pair of shoes at I. Smith's today and they cost him nothing.

Geo. R. Wilbur expects to leave for Ann Arbor, Mich., on Monday, where he will enter the law school.

W. L. Jones is the place to go to when you want a nice cool summer drink or a dish of ice cream, etc.

Mrs. W. W. Boner left this morning for Florence, Colo., where Mr. Boner is located for the coming year.

Whooping cough, croup, colds and la grippe speedily cured with Dr. Kay's Lung Balm. 10 and 25c at druggists.

The Corner Restaurant is the place to get a meal or lunch served on short order. Spring chicken will be served in season.

Drs. Shepard & Headrick will meet their patients at the Boyd Hotel, Wednesday, Sept. 19. No charge for consultation.

Mrs. W. A. K. Neely went to Shenandoah, Iowa, this morning to visit with relatives and friends. Mr. Neely accompanied her to Omaha.

For first class California wines you will do well to call on or telephone Herman Mildner. No family can afford to be without the best the market affords.

Frank Strahan went to Fremont yesterday to attend the races and carnival, and to incidentally help in advertising Wayne's street fair and carnival.

Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Piepenstock returned home Saturday from their trip to Minneapolis and Chicago. The new goods purchased while there are arriving daily.

Mrs. M. A. Spears has been seriously ill the past week. Her daugher, Nellie, has been at home caring for her mother, but returned to Emerson yesterday in order to resume her school work today.

The ladies of the Baptist church will serve dinner and supper in R. D. Merrill's implement house at Carroll, Sept. 15. They would be glad to have all who come get their meals with them.

Rev. R. N. Harvey of Pecksburg, Ind. writes: "I was afflicted with a cancer and constipation. Dr. Kay's Renovator has cured the constipation and the cancer is nearly well." Druggists sell it at 25c and $1.

D. C. Main, C. A. Chace, J. J. W. Fox, E. A. Lundburg, E. Cunningham, Frank Gaertner and J. T. Bressler went to Norfolk yesterday to attend the republican senatorial convention of the Eleventh district.

The U. D. club held their first meeting Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. S. H. Alexander. The following are the officers for the ensuing year: Mrs. Montgomery, president; Mrs. Welden, vice-president; Mrs. H. S. Welch, sec'y; Mrs. Tufford, treasurer.

Jens Anderson, who has been a resident of the county for 16 years, was talking before a crowd yesterday and asked the question: "What has McKinley done for the country?" As most of his listeners were republicans they simply smiled at the poor Bryanocrat's innocent remarks. His hearers courteously listened for a while, but said nothing, and pretty soon Jens said as he lived about eleven miles from town he would have to start home, and also stated that he had bought an 80 acre farm 7 miles from Carroll where he expected to move in the spring. Hans Hansen asked him when he purchased it. "Oh about a month ago," said Jens. "Why didn't you buy it four years ago" asked Hans. "Didn't have the money then," says Jens, who immediately started up the street without saying another word. He had an answer to his question but it came in a way that he wasn't looking for.

W. J. Mettlen of Omaha, was here Tuesday.

For Heinz Pickle Vinegar go to Brooking's.

B. J. Hoile returned from Tekamah last evening.

John Larison of Sioux City was a Sunday visitor here.

Crushed rock salt for use in freezing ice cream at Brookings.

Remember W. L. Jones when you want a first class lunch.

Mr. and Mrs. Corbit returned from their Iowa visit Saturday

Dyspepsia, constipation, liver and kidneys cured by Dr. Kay's Renovator.

Call on or phone Herman Mildner for first class California wines of all kinds.

Dan Harrington and W. J. Epler were in Omaha the first of the week on business.

New stock of coal at Peavey elevator Co. No dust, clean and bright. Phone 91.

Rev. G. M. Lodge was an arrival from Iowa last night, and will remain here for some time.

The Corner Restaurant is prepared to serve lunches for banquets, or parties, at reasonable rates.

Ralph Rundell, D. H. Sullivan and S. T. Wilson went to Sioux City yesterday morning on business.

See new ads of Otto Voget, Furchner, Duerig & Co., O. D. Franks and August Piepenstock in this issue.

Are you coming to the big Street Fair and Carnival to be held at Wayne Friday and Saturday, Sept. 21 and 22.

Friday, Sept. 21, is democratic day at the Wayne street fair and Saturday Sept. 22, republican day. The speaker's bureau have promised the very best orators obtainable for the occasion.

A big excursion will be run to Wayne by the jobbers and wholesaler's of Sioux City Saturday, Sept. 22, to attend the Street Fair. There will be nearly three hundred excursionists accompanied by the famous Fourth Regiment band.

The Pender, Laurel and Wayne corn Palace bands will furnish the music for the street fair and carnival but there will be other bands here besides. Hagenback's big animal show, now at the Frmont Fair, will be among the many attractions. Wayne's carnival will be a hummer.

The midway features of the Street fair, we are assured by the management, will be all that can be asked for. The exibitions of the Vaudeville companies which are the best in the west, will all be free. You may expect one of the best times of your life. New features are being added every day.

The concessions committee of the street fair desire that all persons who expect to put up booths or occupy the street in front of their places of business to notify them on or before Wednesday evening next week. After that date the space will be at the disposal of the committee.

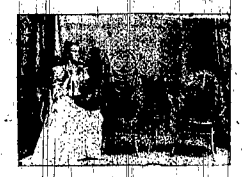
THE FREE VAUDEVILLE!

Gives three performances each day and evening of the street fair.

The company is one of the very best in the West and is comprised of artists.

In connection with vaudeville the Management has secured the De Clairvilles who give exhibi-

tions of areial acts that are simply wonderful.



They also have a troupe of trained dogs whose performances are a constant source of wonder.

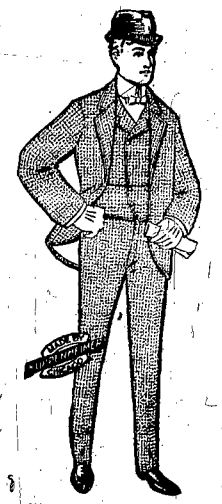
Remember these things are free to every person visiting the

WAYNE STREET CARNIVAL.

Our .... Anniversary

One year ago we came to Wayne and we have met with greater success than we had reasons to expect. We came with a new well selected stock. Our trade was good from the start and has been increasing every day since. To meet an increasing trade we have put in more than double the stock we had last year. We now have the largest and best selected stock of clothing ever brought to Wayne county. Our stock would be a credit to a town twice the size of Wayne. The class of goods we sell has induced people to come from neighboring towns to trade with us. When we located in Wayne we believed there was room for a first class, one price cash clothing store and we are are glad to state we were not mistaken. Our success has proven that the people appreciate our efforts. Some of our competitors predicted that we would be here about six months; others said that about one year would satisfy us that Wayne would not support an up-to-date clothing store such as we are conducting. Our method of buying and selling goods has proven that the old way of selling clothing on long time cannot compete with us. The class of goods we sell cannot be bought outside of a city. We can prove to your entire satisfaction that you need not go to Omaha or Sioux City for good clothing as our prices are lower and our selection will please you. If you have never looked at our clothing it will pay you to call on us before you buy. Our goods are all marked in plain figures and we sell strictly at one price. If you should change your mind after you bought the goods you can return them and your money will be cheerfully refunded.

Men's Suits.



We sell the Kappenheimer suits for men. This line of suits is a high class, tailor made clothing. It has a guarantee sewed in the pocket and if not satisfactory you can bring it back and get another suit. No other line of clothing made in America has this guarantee. It fits like tailor made and will keep its shape, the only difference is the price. Price, $10.00 to $25.00. We also sell a cheaper line, made well, no trash, the best for the price and as good as the best you generally find in a general store. We can save you money on this class of clothing. Price, $3.75 to $10.00. We can fit any man, no matter how big you are or how tall and slim, try us and get a suit that fits.

Young Men's Suits.

Young men like nice clothing. They like stylish suits. We make special effort to please the young men. We have the latest things out, cut single and double breasted vest, in all late patterns of cloth. We have a line of suits made expressly for young men. Nothing like it can be bought outside of a city. We can please you. If you are particular, give us a chance to fit you. Price $10 to $16. Also a nice line of cheaper suits at from $4 to $10.

Boys' and Children's Suits.

This is where we excel all other store. We make it a rule to have the latest things in boys' and children's suits. We get trade from all the neighboring towns for children's clothing. If you want nice clean clothing for boys and children come to Wayne and you will be pleased with our line. Our prices will please you. Our goods are the best in the market, entirely different than is sold in dry goods stores. Our children's department has pleased the ladies of Wayne and surrounding towns and our stock is now more complete than heretofore. Marked in plain figures add sold at one price only. If you take it home and change your mind, bring it back and get your money.

Men's and Boys' Shoes.

We are expert shoemen and have a complete line of men's and boys' shoes. We sell only the best and warrant every pair to give satisfaction. We have a line of Little Gent's shoes for boys that wear 8 to 13. Made to fit a boy's foot, with low, broad heel. No old, out-of-date style to show. Lowest price and latest style. Try us for shoes and get the best.

Men's and Boys' Under-wear.

In this climate you need good wool underwear. We sell the celebrated Staley underwear. This line is entirely diffent from any other line sold in this part of Nebraska. If you have had trouble with your underwear buy Staley's and you will wear no other. If you will call and let us show the difference between Staley's and other makes of underwear, you will be satisfied to buy your underwear of us. If you want all-wool underwear for your boys, we have it. Come in and ask to see Staley's underwear. No matter if you are not ready to buy, it will pay you to see this line. We have sold this line for over twenty years and we know we can satisfy you.

Men's Pants.

We carry a complete line of seperate pants, and pants that fit and wear and look well. The Dutchess Trousers beats them all for fit and wear. You will find this warranty sewed in every pair:

WARRANTY.

You buy a pair of Dutchess all-wool trousers at from $2 to $5 and wear them two months, for every suspender button that comes off we will pay you 10 cents. If they rip at the waist band we will pay you fifty cents, if they rip in the seat or elsewhere we will pay you $1.00 or give you a new pair.

We feel gratified to the people in Wayne and adjoining counties for their liberal patronage during the past year. With the largest stock in Wayne county, and lowest prices, we hope to increase our trade the coming year. You are invited to call on us during the Street Fair and we will be pleased to have you look at our goods, no matter if you are not ready to buy.

The Only Exclusive Clothing House in Wayne

The 2 Johns

Speak German and Swede

WAYNE HERALD

WAYNE, NEB.

W. H. McNEAL, PUBLISHER

1,500 LIVES ARE LOST

CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE OF GALVESTON DISASTER.

Loss of Property Cannot Be Estimated, but Will Run Into Millions—President Responds Promptly to Appeal for Assistance.

HOUSTON, Tex.: The first reports from the appalling disaster which has stricken the city of Galveston do not seem to have been magnified. Communication was had with the island city by boats, and reports received here late Monday night indicate that the death list will exceed 1,500, while the property loss cannot be estimated, although it will reach several millions of dollars.

The burial of the dead has begun. The list of dead furnished is only a partial one, and the names of all who perished in Saturday's great storm will never be known. At the army barracks, near San Antonio, a report is current that more than 100 United States soldiers lost their lives in Galveston. This report, however, lacks confirmation.

Gov. Sayers appealed to President McKinley for aid. This appeal was met by a prompt response from the president, who stated that 10,000 tents and 50,000 rations had been ordered to Galveston. Gov. Sayers also addressed an appeal to each municipality in the state asking for prompt assistance in caring for the sufferers.

Telegrams of inquiry and sympathy have been pouring in from every state in the union, and in almost every instance substantial relief has been offered. The stricken city is in imminent danger of a water famine, and strenuous efforts are making here to supply the sufferers. Reports from the interior confirm the loss of life and destruction of property reported Sunday night.

CHINA WANTS PEACE.

Extraordinary Powers Said to Have Been Conferred on Li.

WASHINGTON: The Chinese minister has received an imperial edict conferring on Li Hung Chang extraordinary powers for a complete settlement of the Chinese trouble. It gives him authority to make any terms according to his own discretion, without referring them to the emperor. This is an unusual authority, and it is claimed the Chinese government has given Earl Li credentials adequate to meet all the objections heretofore raised as to his power to negotiate for peace. The edict is dated two weeks ago, but was forwarded by Li Hung Chang Monday. Minister Wu delivered it to the state department.

LONDON: The Chinese minister in London, it is understood, has received credentials authorizing the opening of peace negotiations. It is intimated similar powers will be conferred on Chinese ministers at other capitals.

INCREASED MILITARY FORCES.

Insistence That the Display is Due to Political Causes.

WASHINGTON: Dispatches received from Hamburg announce that Germany will send two additional detachments, 5,000 and 6,000 men respectively, to China early in October. These troops, it is reported, have already been ordered to prepare for the journey.

Shanghai dispatches insist that the great display of forces there must be due to political causes. They contend that the attitude of the Chinese is peaceable and does not call for the taking of extraordinary measures. They say there have already been landed 3,500 Indian, 800 French and 1,450 German troops, in addition to 800 volunteers and 4,000 naval men who are available. There are nineteen foreign warships at Shanghai, including the United States gunboat Princeton, and fourteen at Woo Sung, including the United States cruiser New Orleans.

MANY ARE DESTITUTE.

Much Uneasiness Prevails Among the Unfortunates at Nome.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash.: The steamship Elihu Thompson arrived from Cape Nome Monday night, bringing 200 passengers, many of whom are without means. There are about 15,000 people at Nome, many of them in destitute circumstances, and as winter approaches much uneasiness prevails among unfortunates, as they can see no prospects of getting away and nothing ahead but suffering and perhaps death.

Blows His Brains Out.

PARIS: Ottanese Hadja Yuna Godlion, nephew of the Turkish ambassador to Great Britain, Costaki Anthopulo Pasha, and secretary of the embassy in London, committed suicide Monday at the railway station in Fontainebleau, blowing out his brains with a revolver. It appears that he had quarreled with his paramour and that she had refused to live with him.

Suspected Murderers Held.

LACROSSE, Wis.: Chief of Police Byrne received a message Monday evening from Galena, Ill., stating that three men were being held there charged with the murder of Policeman Gates in this city. The description of the men tallies with that in the possession of the police here.

Train Robber Must Die.

CLAYTON, N. M.: Tom Ketchum, better known as "Black Jack," the noted leader of a gang of outlaws that terrorized the southwest for several years, was convicted of train robbery, the penalty for which in New Mexico is death.

Cung Li in Confinement.

LONDON: Cung Li, military commandant at Pekin, who was responsible for the murder of the German minister, has been arrested and confined under the German jurisdiction.

Oldest Methodist Minister Dead.

WILLIAMS, Cal.: Lorenzo Waugh, the oldest Methodist minister in the world, died suddenly in the railroad depot here. He celebrated his 92d birthday at his home in Petaluma on Aug. 26. He entered the ministry sixty-eight years ago.

Census Shows Increase.

WASHINGTON: The census bureau up to Friday night had tabulated the returns from fifty-four cities. These show a population of 15,661,710. This is an average increase in population per city of 27.89 per cent.

Act of an Insane Woman.

DETROIT: Lulu Turbenning, an insane woman confined in the Wayne county asylum, garroted another female in the institution named Rebecca Tiernan, causing her instant death. The murderess tore a portion of her clothing into strips and then looped it around her victim's neck, choking her to death.

Bad Fire in Illinois Town.

PEORIA: The business portion of the town of Manito, twenty-two miles south of here, burned last Saturday. Six business blocks were burned. The town is without fire protection and help was asked from Pekin and this city. The loss will exceed $50,000.

GALVESTON DISASTER.

Some Accounts Place Loss of Life There at 3,000.

HOUSTON, Tex.: The West Indian storm which reached the gulf country Saturday morning wrought awful havoc in Texas. Reports are conflicting, but it is known that an appalling disaster has befallen the city of Galveston, where it is reported a thousand or more lives have been blotted out and tremendous property damage was incurred. *Meager reports from Sabine Pass and Port Arthur also indicate a heavy loss of life, but these reports could not be confirmed Sunday night.*

The first news to reach this city from the stricken city of Galveston was received Sunday night. *James C. Timmins, who resides in Houston and who is the general superintendent of the National Express Company,* arrived in the city at 8 o'clock p. m. from Galveston. He was one of the first to reach here with tidings of the great disaster which has befallen that city, and the magnitude of that disaster remains to be told because of his endeavors to reach home. After running through the hurricane on Saturday he departed from Galveston on a steamer and came across the bay to Morgan's Point, where he caught a train for Houston.

The hurricane, Mr. Timmins said, was the worst ever known.

The estimates made by citizens of Galveston were that 4,000 houses, most of them residences, have been destroyed, and that at least 1,000 people have been drowned, killed or are missing. Some business houses were also destroyed, but most of them stood, though badly damaged.

Many towns along the gulf have been wholly or partially destroyed. Shipping has suffered greatly. Many vessels are ashore. The loss of life has been great. Some accounts estimate the loss of life in Galveston at 3,000. Few bodies have been identified and many persons are missing.

STRUCK A SUNKEN ROCK.

Excursion Steamer Founders on the Massachusetts Coast.

COHASSETT, Mass.: The excursion steamer John Endicott, on the Boston and Plymouth line, struck a sunken rock just east of Minot's light Sunday afternoon and tore a hole in her side so that she was obliged to run full steam for the shore off North Scituate, where she foundered. There were on board 600 passengers at the time of the accident, but by the use of all her life boats and with assistance from the boats nearby, every person aboard was saved. The Endicott was from Plymouth, bound for Boston, and was sailing on an inside course. The tide was extremely low. She was making her usual speed and apparently in the regular channel, when at a point to the east of Minot's light, she struck a rock with great force. There was much consternation on board and preparations were hastily made to prepare for the emergency should the steamer settle further. The captain called for full steam ahead and the boat made directly for the Scituate shore. The passengers were safely removed, help coming from the Cohassett and North Scituate life saving stations. The rescued excursionists awaited at the stations for trains to convey them to Boston.

TAKES A SAIL WITH A MANIAC.

Robert Weiskittel of Cincinnati Has a Thrilling Experience.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.: Robert Weiskittel, of Cincinnati, general agent of the New York Life Insurance Company, who has been staying on Les Cheneaux islands, had a thrilling experience, which nearly cost him his life. Mr. Weiskittel made many friends at the hotel where he was stopping, among them a physician from Flint. One day the doctor extended an invitation to the insurance man to accompany him in a sail on the lake. The only occupants of the vessel were Weiskittel, his host and the sailor who managed it.

When the boat was out in the lake the doctor suddenly jumped from his seat. In each hand he held a revolver and in his eye there was the unmistakable glare of the maniac. He declared he was going to kill the other two men. The sailor, unnoticed by the maniac, turned the boat toward land and the prow touched the sand while the doctor was still talking and flourishing his weapons. Then Weiskittel and the sailor jumped out and ran for life.

Massacre in Australia.

VANCOUVER, B. C.: Mail advices from Australia, by the steamer Warrimoo, report an atrocious murder in the country districts of New South Wales by a band of blacks. The murderers first entered the Mawley homestead at Gelgauda, where several young ladies were living. Eleven inmates were killed in their beds. The blacks, after the terrible butchery, fled through the settlements on stolen horses, murdering and robbing as they went. They were chased by a thousand volunteer policemen and twelve bloodhounds, and two of the gang were caught. The bodies of the victims were mutilated with hatchets.

Heavy Failure in Pennsylvania.

McKEESPORT, Pa.: The Fifth Avenue Savings and Loan association has become insolvent, and the Merchantile Trust company, of Pittsburg, has been appointed temporary receiver. It is alleged a discrepancy of $32,000 was discovered in the accounts of the former secretary, but no proceedings have been instituted. The cash value of the association is $497,000. Nearly 1,700 mill workers had deposited all their savings in the concern expecting to buy homes.

The Mystery Still Unsolved.

KANSAS CITY: The Kansas City, Kan., police have not yet solved the mystery surrounding the murder of Greenville Culbertson who was stabbed to death in the hallway of the building at 8 Central Avenue where he roomed. The dead man's brothers, Sam Culbertson of Knoxville, Iowa, and J. D. Culbertson of Ash Grove, Mo., have arrived in the city.

Alleged Embezzler Arrested.

FARGO, N. D.: Frank E. Carmody was arrested here charged with robbing the safe of the Mexican Electric Company in the city of Mexico on March 1, securing $10,000. Carmody has been working here since May. The arrest was made by Marshal Haggart for the government.

A Battle at Spitzkop.

LONDON: The war office has received a report from Roberts saying that Buller attacked and captured the Boer position at Spitzkop. The Boers retreated over a narrow causeway, losing heavily. The British had thirteen men killed and twenty-five wounded.

Gen. Wheeler Retires.

CHICAGO: Gen. Joseph Wheeler, having reached the age limit, Monday retired to private life. Gen. Wade will be temporarily in charge of the Department of the Lakes until Gen. Otis, appointed to the place, arrives.

Using American Coal.

BERE HAVEN, Ireland: Ships of the British channel squadron are now here refilling their bunkers with American coal from colliers chartered by the admiralty.

Gives to a Negro College.

ATLANTA, Ga.: John D. Rockefeller has made Spellman seminary, a negro college of this city, a present of $180,000.

Delary Reported Dead.

PRETORIA: It is reported that Gen. Delary, the Boer commander, died of wounds received at Elands River.

THE WEEK IN TRADE.

Business World as Seen by Bradstreet's Weekly Review.

NEW YORK: Bradstreet's says: Trade developments for the week have been mainly favorable and the improvement in general distributive business in the latter part of August has gathered force in the first week of September. Leading features have been the widening fall trade reported at nearly all points, west and south and on the Pacific coast, *and some improvement in the jobbing demand at the east, with buying a marked feature; rather better reports from the two great staple crops of the west and south, corn and cotton; improved export demand for American products, notably wheat, iron, steel and cotton, and unvaryingly good returns by the transportation interests of the country.* The corner appears to have been turned in bank clearings, because the aggregate for the first week of September, though broken by holidays, is larger than the total for the preceding week. The industrial outlook has been improved by settlement of the tin plate scale, the general resumption of operations in the glass industry, the predicted settlement satisfactorily of the remaining iron and steel wage scales, and the possibility that recent large sales of print cloths will avert a resort to wage reductions in the new cotton industry. The anthracite coal trade outlook, however, is clouded by the prediction that 140,000 men will strike this week. Business failures for the week number 176, as against 165 last week, 123 in the week a year ago, 142 in 1898, 173 in 1897 and 208 in 1896.

HURRICANE ON FLORIDA COAST.

Tropical Storm Reaches Southeastern Peninsula.

MIAMI, Fla.: The tropical hurricane which has done considerable damage on the island of Jamaica and Cuba struck the Florida coast last Wednesday, the wind at one time reaching a velocity of nearly 100 miles an hour. It is feared that the crews of at least two vessels were swept overboard about thirty miles south of here. No damage was done at Miami. The barkentine Culboon, Capt. Richter, of St. Johns, N. B., is ashore thirty-five miles south of here. Nothing has been heard of her crew. The Culboon encountered the hurricane Wednesday morning. Three miles south of the Culboon is a deserted lumber laden bark which stranded during the night of the 5th. The crew, it is feared, was swept overboard during the storm.

MUST WEAR HATS IN CHURCH.

Lansing Priest Believes St. Paul Tells Them to Do So.

LANSING, Mich.: Rev. Father Brancheau, rector of St. Mary's Church of Lansing, believes that St. Paul's admonition to the Corinthians that "every woman that prayeth or prophesieth with her head uncovered dishonoreth her head: for that is even all one as if she were shaven," means that it is against God's law and the rules of the church for a woman to come hatless to church. The appearance of two women without hats at a recent service has caused Father Brancheau to announce from the pulpit that a repetition will force him to request the offenders to retire from the church or put on their hats.

FOLLOWS THE FLAG.

Hawaiian Decision Bears Upon Application of Constitution.

VICTORIA, B. C.: The steamship Warrimoo brings the following news:

"The Hawaiian court in the case of George Edwards, convicted of an indictable offense after the American flag was raised in Hawaii, has decided that the constitution follows the flag. Edwards was convicted on a verdict of 9 to 2, and the court grants an appeal, as a unanimous verdict is necessary under the constitution."

Kansan Recovers His Voice.

ARKANSAS CITY: Henry Ross, of Geuda Springs, met with an accident which restored his voice. About two weeks ago Ross was suddenly and without warning stricken absolutely dumb. He consulted all the physicians of this and neighboring cities, but they were unable to help him. He was preparing to go to a specialist in St. Louis when he recovered the use of his vocal organ. He was carrying an empty water pitcher in his hand when he stumbled and struck his forehead with it, inflicting a serious wound. An instant after the accident he said: "My God, I've killed myself." He has been able to talk as well as ever since the accident. The wound in his head will not prove serious.

Introduce a Novel Scheme.

DETROIT: At a meeting of the executive committee of the National Association of Street Railway Employes here President Mahon was instructed to draft a plan by which local unions are to be assessed for raising a fund with which to purchase automobiles for use by street railway men in cities where strikes are in progress.

Marseilles Strike Spreads.

MARSEILLES: The strike of the firemen of the Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company, which began here on the 12th inst., is spreading, the number of strikers being 500. Some 3,000 civilian travelers are awaiting the sailing of various vessels, as well as 600 officers and troops of the China expeditionary force.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Sioux City—Cattle, common to prime, $3.00@6.50; hogs, $4.87@5.00; sheep, $3.25@5.10; wheat, 61c; corn, 33@35c; oats, 19@21c; butter, dairy 15@18, creamery, 19@22.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $3.00 to $5.90; hogs, shipping grades, $3.00 to $5.40; sheep, fair to choice, $3.00 to $3.60; wheat, No. 2 red, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 38c to 39c; oats, No. 2, 20c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 16c to 18c; potatoes, 37c to 39c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3.00 to $5.90; hogs, choice light, $5.00 to $5.42; sheep, common to prime, $3.00 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2 white, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 24c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $3.25 to $5.80; hogs, $3.00 to $5.45; sheep, $3.00 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 38c to 39c; oats, No. 2, 20c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 49c to 50c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $3.00 to $5.50; hogs, $3.00 to $5.50; sheep, $3.00 to $3.75; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 53c to 54c.

Detroit—Cattle, $2.50 to $5.70; hogs, $3.00 to $5.45; sheep, $3.00 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 25c; rye, 53c to 54c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 40c to 42c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c; clover seed, prime, $5.80 to $6.20.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 3, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 25c; rye, No. 1, 52c to 53c; barley, No. 2, 50c to 51c; pork, mess, $10.75 to $10.90.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, $3.00 to $5.80; hogs, fair to prime, $3.00 to $5.65; sheep, fair to choice, $3.00 to $3.50; lambs, common to extra, $4.00 to $5.75.

New York—Cattle, $3.25 to $5.90; hogs, $3.00 to $5.85; sheep, $3.00 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 44c to 45c; oats, No. 2 white, 26c to 27c; butter, creamery, 19c to 22c; eggs, western, 16c to 18c.

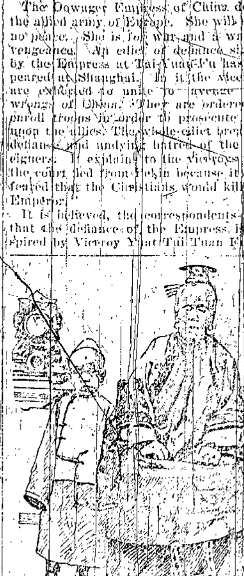
EMPRESS IS DEFIANT.

IMPERIAL EDICT URGES REVENGE ON FOREIGNERS.

Chinese Viceroys Ordered to Avenge the Wrongs Done to Their Country—Royal Court Fled for Fear Christians Would Kill the Emperor.

The Dowager Empress of China defies the allied army of Europe. She will have no peace. She is for war, and a war of vengeance. An edict of defiance signed by the Empress at Tai-Yuan-Fu has appeared at Shanghai. In it the viceroys are exhorted to unite to avenge the wrongs of China. They are ordered to enroll troops in order to prosecute war upon the allies. The whole edict breathes defiance and undying hatred of the foreigners. It explains to the viceroys that the court fled from Pekin because it was feared that the Christians would kill the Emperor.

It is believed, the correspondents say, that the defiance of the Empress is inspired by Viceroy Yuan Tai Tuan Fu, in whose palace the court is established. He is the man who invited fifty foreigners to put themselves under his protection, and when they had done so slew them.



MOTHER OF LI-HUNG-CHANG.
Aged Relative of the Chinese Nobleman and Her Young Grandson.

Mission Stations Looted.

According to Hongkong advices influential natives state that the flame of rebellion has been fanned in the southern provinces, and predict a tremendous conflagration within a month. Placards and pamphlets are being circulated in Canton and the provinces intimating that the allies are thoroughly routed. The feeling against foreigners is bursting the bounds of official control. The majority of the mission stations in Kwang-Tung have been either destroyed or looted. Native Christians are terribly abused. Natives in foreign employ in Canton have been threatened, and a systematic looting has taken place of the houses of English-speaking Chinamen.

Several reform parties, with their headquarters in Hongkong, who have been supported by funds from rich Chinese in the interior and in America, have hitherto refrained from aggressive action believing that the powers would effect the regeneration of the government. One powerful organization is distributing thousands of copies of a reform appeal in the British colonies. The memorandum has been signed by 200 names for presentation to the British minister, imploring the assistance of a reform government. It recommends establishing Nankin as the capital and the selection of enlightened Chinese officials to administer the government, with foreign advisers.

The people are disheartened at the reported intention of the powers to withdraw from China.

STREET AND CANAL IN SHANGHAI.

DEWET WILL FIGHT ON.

He Has Nothing to Live For but to Contest Invasion.

Gen. Dewet has informed a prominent citizen of Bloemfontein that he intends to fight on to the end. He says he has nothing for which he cares to live except to continue to oppose the invaders of his country. His sons have been killed in the war and his wife has died heartbroken.

The siege of Ladybrand has been raised after several desperate attempts to capture the town and its little garrison of 150 British troops. The Boers who attacked Ladybrand are estimated to have numbered over [illegible] men. The British were summoned [illegible] but refused, and from that time on [illegible] fected to continual cannon and rifle fire. The burghers twice tried to rush the British position. Probably the approach of a relief force saved the little garrison.

A dispatch from London says that the war office received a dispatch from Lord Roberts giving an account of a slight engagement north of Pretoria, in which the Boers were driven off, losing a hundred rifles and a large supply of ammunition and a few prisoners. About the same time a party of Boers made an unsuccessful attack on the Johannesburg water works. More serious fighting took place on Monday in the mountain passes near Lydenberg, where Gen. Buller was fighting Botha all day. The burghers were about 2,000 strong, with several guns, and they seem to have held the British in check, since the position was not carried by nightfall and a column was sent by Gen. Roberts to assist Buller.

The Transvaal Republic, like the Orange Free State, has been annexed by proclamation to the British Empire. After an heroic struggle against overwhelming numbers the Boers find themselves without a country. A republic has been crushed. The proclamation of annexation does not mean that the war has ended. It means that hereafter the Boers, who have been fighting for independence, with all the rights of belligerents, are to be regarded as rebels against British authority. The burghers, who decided eleven months ago to fight for their homes and their fatherland, have lost all.

OUTRAGES BY CIVILIZATION.

Horrible Orgies of Plunder and Slaughter by Soldiers in China.

The story told by the Associated Press of the scenes enacted by some of the foreign troops on the road between Tien-tsin and Pekin is not only shocking in its details but a disgrace to Western civilization. The worst outrages charged against the Boxers are mild in comparison with the enormities practiced by the Russian *and French soldiers, who were left unrestrained to loot and slaughter inoffensive natives at will.* It is to the credit of the Germans, English, Japanese and Americans that they behaved themselves with some regard to discipline and humanity and that the officers of the last two exerted themselves successfully to protect property and life.

It was not so, however, with the Russians and French, according to the Associated Press correspondent. They engaged in an orgy of plunder and slaughter and left behind them a wake of devastation in the Pei-Ho valley. The homes of the people and their food products were ruthlessly destroyed. The shops were looted, and what could not be carried away was trampled under foot and smashed. Villages were burned. The inhuman Cossacks butchered inoffensive men, women and children for sport. Natives trying to get back to their homes and farmers working in their fields were used as targets by these wretches. The dispatch says: "The Cossacks would pick up children barely old enough to walk, hold them by the ankles, and beat their brains out on the sidewalks. The American officers at Taku, days after the fighting was finished, saw Russians bayonet children and throw old men into the river, clubbing them to death when they tried to swim. The Russians killed women who knelt before them and begged for mercy. Coolies were killed while trotting along the roads with their loads and farmers when trying to gather in their grain." And the Russian officers looked on without protest or making any efforts to restrain their soldiers.

Throughout the campaign the Japanese were kept under the best control of all the invading forces, but even so a correspondent who returned from Pekin to Tung-Chow to find the latter city stripped "like a cornfield after a plague of grasshoppers," reports: "Parties of soldiers of every nationality were roaming about unrestricted and presumably were doing much wanton destruction in the spirit of deviltry." There was, in fact, a contagion and ecstasy of brutality among those martial spirits, a degrading license, such as are too often an incident of war.

We read again: "Robbery and murder are so common that every respectable person one meets contributes stories from personal observation. Burning and pillage were the rule everywhere in city, town and country, and in all this revolting orgy the Russians led the revel."

ARTHUR SEWALL DEAD.

Famous Shipbuilder and Democratic Leader Expires.

Arthur Sewall died at his summer home, Small Point, about twelve miles from Bath, Me., Wednesday morning. Death was due to apoplexy, the stroke having been sustained Sunday. He was 65 years of age.

Mr. Sewall had not been in good health for some time, although he was not considered to be seriously ill. He had been advised by his physician as early as last June to rest, and he attended the Democratic national convention in July against the advice of his doctor. He appeared to have suffered no ill effects from the journey, however, and was passing the summer quietly at Small Point when the fatal stroke seized him. The unconsciousness which followed the attack continued until death came.

Arthur Sewall, shipbuilder and shipowner, Democratic candidate of 1896 for the vice-presidency, was born in Bath, Me., Nov. 25, 1835. He was the son of William D. Sewall, who in 1823 began in Bath the business of shipbuilding. The family was noted in New England for several generations. Of this family was Judge Samuel Sewall, conspicuous in the early annals of Boston. Through a large part of this century the firm at Bath were the chief constructors of the "merchant marine" in this country.

Notes of Current Events.

British navy is buying American coal.

Strong fort will be built to protect our island of Guam.

English papers are working up another French invasion fright.

Lehigh Valley Railroad has abolished newsboys from trains.

Sherman, Texas, denounced the work of the Akron, Ohio, mob.

Battleship Alabama is fast; makes between 16 and 17 knots for 6½ hours.

Bishop Moeller installed in the Catholic cathedral, Cincinnati, with elaborate ceremonies.

Nicaragua is dead anxious to do any old thing to have the United States build the canal.

Jesse Feary, a legless and armless inmate of the Cincinnati workhouse, wrote a letter with his teeth, asking for a pardon.

Martin Herrion, Pittston, Pa., accidentally put a dynamite cap in his pipe with some tobacco. He'll get well, but is terribly disfigured.

A fruit tree propagator has produced seedless apple. These new apples are superior in flavor to the ordinary kinds. High prices are being paid for the trees.

An octopus has been added to the New York aquarium. It came from the waters around Bermuda, and measures 3 feet in length from tip to tip of its extended arms.

In each of the past three years the corn exported from the United States has exceeded all previous records—$74,000,000 in 1898, $68,977,000 in 1899, and $85,000,000 in 1900.

A papal communication, issued at Rome, condemns and forbids the recitation in Catholic churches of the Queen Dowager Margherita's prayer in memory of King Humbert.

STATE OF NEBRASKA

NEWS OF THE WEEK IN A CONDENSED FORM

Quarrel Over a Land Lease Results in an Omaha Indian Being Badly Cut by a White Man—His Bowels Gushed Forth.

A Lyons dispatch says that James Wood, an Omaha Indian, was perhaps fatally stabbed by a white man on the reservation Sunday night. The abdominal cavity was opened, and Wood's bowels gushed forth. He kept the intestines in place with his hands while being carried to the agency physician. Three other Indians who were with him to the agency were also cut, but not seriously.

The man who did the cutting says that he had paid Wood a portion on a lease on a tract of land. He was hauling to get Wood to the agency and fight him up on Saturday. He says he found him at Neary's ranch with three other Indians. After a quarrel the Indians jumped on him. He managed to get away, but ran a mile but was again overtaken and surrounded and compelled to cut his way out with a pocket knife. While the man's name was not ascertained, it is known that last year he made his home with Ott Copple, on the reservation.

AMPHITHEATER COLLAPSES.

Bad Accident at Lincoln During a Fireworks Exhibition.

During the production in Lincoln on the evening of the 6th of the battle of Manila by Pain's Fireworks company in the base ball park, a section of the amphitheater, seventy-five feet in length, collapsed, and injured a number of people, some seriously. It is considered a miracle that many were not killed outright. The injuries in the main were confined to sprained and broken ankles and wrists, broken fingers and bruised limbs, but at least two grave cases involving the spine were reported. Among those injured enough to need attention of doctors are the following:

Clara Noble, Lincoln, spine injured, serious.

Mrs. R. H. Wilcox, Lincoln, back badly hurt.

S. T. Butler, Lincoln, wrist crushed and arm dislocated.

A. Nadelhoff, University Place, foot crushed.

Miss Crawford, University Place, ankle broken.

Mrs. Lewis, Lincoln, arm badly fractured.

J. C. Lathworth, Crescent, Iowa, gash in leg and scrotum.

J. M. Kirkwood, Crescent, Iowa, back and ankles injured.

Possibly a dozen others were hurt, but their injuries were slight.

DORSEY TO SERVE SENTENCE.

United States Supreme Court Denies Motion for Rehearing.

Frank M. Dorsey, the ex-cashier of the First National Bank of Ponca, will have to serve the sentence of six years in the penitentiary which he received at the hands of the federal judge March 21, 1899, having been convicted Jan. 11, of the same year, of making false returns to the comptroller of the currency. After the sentence Dorsey appealed to the circuit court of appeals, which confirmed the sentence. On a writ of error the case was taken to the United States supreme court, which denied the appeal. A motion for a rehearing on the appeal to the supreme court was denied and the mandate of the court of appeals was filed in the district court at Omaha.

As soon as the mandate reached the clerk of the district court in Omaha a letter was written to Dorsey, who is now in business in Colorado Springs, notifying him of the affirmation of the sentence, and it is expected that he will be behind the prison bars at Sioux Falls, S. D., within a few days.

Two Drowned at the Ford.

George Zimmerer of Lexington and another young man named Roy Thomas, the latter being auditor for the Gilcrest Telephone Company of Kearney, were drowned in Ash Creek, a tributary of the Loup River, in Custer County. The men were in a top buggy and attempted to ford the creek, but owing to recent heavy rains the bottom of the creek had been washed out, leaving an almost perpendicular bank with about eight feet of water. Thomas was found under the horses tangled up with harness and lines. Zimmerer's body was found a short distance down the creek. Both horses were also drowned.

Wedding at Street Fair.

One of the principal events of the North Platte street fair last week was the public wedding which occurred in the band stand. This attraction exceeded any other one that appeared on the program as to the number of people who witnessed it. The street fair committee presented the couple with $10 in cash, which was supplemented by a long list of wedding gifts donated by various business firms.

Killed for Two Dollars.

Word has been received that the Omaha Indian, Wood, who was disemboweled with a knife in the hands of a white man on the reservation, has since died, and the man who did the cutting is still at large, with but little hope of ever being captured. The amount of money involved in the quarrel and which led up to murder was $2.

Farmer Loses Pocketbook.

Andy Kern, a well known Cass County farmer, lost his pocketbook containing $1.05 in Ed Donat's saloon at Plattsmouth. William Kinnaman informed Kern that he saw the pocketbook drop and thought he saw Robert Gilan pick it up and walk off with it. A judge will decide the matter.

Young Man Killed While Hunting.

G. C. Lovejoy, a prominent young school teacher, living near Westerville, accidentally shot and killed himself while out hunting last week.

Convict Escapes at Butte.

Fred Brailey, who has been in jail at Butte for the last month, charged with assault, escaped by cutting through the wall of the jail. He got out just before the deputy came to put him in the steel cage for the night.

Victim of Boy With a Gun.

Miss Zelands, aged 18, daughter of Jacob Zelands, of Ashton, was instantly killed while picking plums in a thicket by John Schrall, a lad who saw something moving in the bushes and fired, striking her in the heart. He surrendered.

Raise Money for Park.

The York park committee has secured contributions for the purchase of a park to the amount of $600. Conditionally that the city will raise the balance, the city officials, mayor and councilmen have agreed to pay out of their salaries $250. The balance will be raised in a short time.

Boy's Hand Mangled.

The 12-year-old son of Wm. Weston, a farmer living near Holmsville, had his right hand caught in a corn sheller and badly mangled. It was necessary to amputate several of the boy's fingers to save the hand.

LITTLE HOPE FOR STANLEY.

Victim of Farmer Revers' Wrath Expected to Die.

Stanley, the man shot by George Revers at [illegible] on Saturday, is still alive, but unable to speak, and it is thought he can not live. The shooting occurred about 2 o'clock in the morning at a dance given at the home of Mr. [illegible] the occasion being the eighth [illegible] anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Revers. Mr. Revers had been waiting on the table and otherwise seeing to the comfort of his guests, when he missed his wife, and, as she he said not know that Stanley was on the place, having previously ordered him never to set foot thereon [illegible] and armed himself [illegible] [illegible]. Mrs. Revers is [illegible] woman [illegible] children.

ASSAULTS A COUNCILMAN.

John Schmalling [illegible] Critical.

City Councilman [illegible] was brutally assaulted [illegible] hit the head and kicked [illegible] McManigal [illegible] Schmalling [illegible] for throwing [illegible] from the fountain [illegible] for his [illegible]. Schmalling [illegible] the city being [illegible] condition [illegible] joys the [illegible] around saloon [illegible] [illegible].

BRAKEMAN KILLED.

R. Kelly of Omaha Meets Death at Grand Island.

R. Kelly, a brakeman [illegible] this city, was killed in the Grand Island yards [illegible] Omaha passenger depot on the [illegible] west for [illegible] a heavy [illegible] one foot was [illegible] between the knee and [illegible] an hour after. His home was in Omaha, where he has several brothers, [illegible] and a mother.

Train Runs Down Old Man.

John Franz [illegible] and highly respected [illegible] across the [illegible] in an accident [illegible] struck by a [illegible] [illegible].

Disease [illegible] Hogs.

[illegible]

Finds an Old Coin.

Herman Cords [illegible] a dollar coin [illegible] [illegible] of 1851 [illegible] settlers [illegible] [illegible] to Red Cloud.

Brakeman Seriously Injured.

J. D. Barnhill, freight brakeman on the Burlington and Missouri, was thrown from the top of a [illegible] car while [illegible] switching [illegible] at Columbus. He was taken to St. Mary's hospital in Columbus, where his injuries were found to be severe. He has a broken leg and also a displacement of the bones of the hip.

Farmer Dragged to Death.

J. D. Thomas was killed [illegible] miles north of [illegible] on the farm of his son-in-law, Walter Bowen. He was [illegible] and the team ran away, throwing him under the [illegible] and dragging him about 300 yards. Both legs were broken and his head crushed. He was dead when the team was caught. He was 79 years old.

Farmer Meets Horrible Death.

Joseph [illegible] was killed [illegible] [illegible] miles west of Madison. He was under the influence of liquor and fell over the dash board. His feet and one arm caught fast in the harness and the frightened team ran, dragging him for half a mile, whipping him to death.

Drinks Acid by Mistake.

George Kroblin of Norfolk took a teaspoonful of carbolic acid by mistake for medicine. Medical aid was summoned and at last reports he was much better. This is the third accident from carbolic acid in Norfolk and vicinity within a week.

Ivan Peebles Dead.

A dispatch from Salt Lake City announces the death of Ivan, only son of Hon. W. F. Peebles of Pender.

Drowns in Three Feet of Water.

Mrs. Christ Hatterson, who resides in the country near [illegible], committed suicide by drowning herself in Oak Creek, near her home. The sheriff, acting as coroner, called a jury [illegible] to the place [illegible] found the death as above stated. She had manifested [illegible] in three feet of water.

Held for Cattle Stealing.

[illegible] Roberts [illegible] charged with cattle stealing, at the [illegible] in Dakota, before County Judge West, was held to the district court in $500 bonds.

Street Fair Pays Money.

The board of control of the Grand Island street fair had a meeting last week at which all bills before it [illegible] had been properly audited were allowed. The board expects to be able to pay back stockholders or subscribers at least [illegible] per cent of their investment.

Takes Carbolic Acid.

Herbert Kollman, a recently discharged employe of the sugar factory at Norfolk, attempted suicide by taking carbolic acid. Prompt medical attention was secured and he is now considered out of danger. Despondency is assigned as the cause of the deed.

ADVICE BY WILSON.

SAYS FARMING HAS NOW BECOME A SCIENCE.

Declares that There Is a Profitable and Limitless Field in the Industry—Experts Are in Demand at High Salaries.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, in his speech before the Stark County Agricultural Society at Canton, Ohio, advised the young men of the nation to make a study of agriculture. He said that half the boys of to-day would be the farmers of the coming generation and that farming had developed into a science, on which its experts should be proud. He advocated the scientific teaching of the daily discoveries that are being made and said that no college is complete which has not a branch devoted to this most worthy profession.

"An American educated along agricultural lines," said the Secretary, "has just gone to Queensland for five years to organize work along producing lines at a salary of $15,000 a year and I know where such a farmer is wanted at $7,000 salary in one of our new islands. I know where one is wanted in Africa at a high salary and there is a demand in our own country for such educated men.

"The young men whose life work would be in the agricultural districts," he said, "would more generally attend schools where they could learn what would be of lasting benefit to them in their work. Speaking of droughts and the disastrous effect on the crops of the country, the speaker said that four or five times more rain fell than was necessary for a good crop, but that the trouble lay in the fact that the farmers did not know how to utilize the rainfall and husband it for future use.

"There was a limitless field here for the scientist," he said, and the successful discoverer of the secret would be an immeasurable hero to the great army of farmers. "In 1899 the United States sold $792,811,733 worth of domestic products, and bought $375,514,88? worth of agricultural products. Much of the latter could have been raised in the United States," the Secretary held, and it was but a question of time when they would be. Wool production has so developed in this country that we have cut the importation of that commodity in half from 1898 to 1899. Food animals have risen in price notwithstanding the introduction of steam and electricity, and American bred horses and mules are in demand in foreign countries. In the year ended June, 1900, the United States exported to the orient a total of $107,300,000, of which $20,200,000 were farm products.

MAY YET GO FREE.

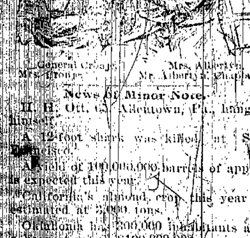
New Trial Expected for Mrs. Botkin, the California Borgia.

In view of the recent decision of the California Supreme Court granting a new trial to Albert Hoff, convicted of murder in San Francisco, the friends of Mrs. Cordelia Botkin now serving a life sentence for poisoning Mrs. John P. Dunning are hopeful of securing for her another chance of proving her innocence. George A. Knight, attorney for Mrs.

MRS. CORDELIA BOTKIN.

Botkin, is of the opinion that in her case a new trial must now be granted. Reconviction in Mrs. Botkin's case will be difficult, as the chief witnesses on the first trial had to be brought from Delaware, and it is said cannot be induced to come west again. Mrs. Botkin is elated over the new turn of affairs, and is quite confident of a favorable decision by the Supreme Court.

CRONJE AT ST. HELENA.



General Cronje. Mrs. Cronje. Mrs. Albertyn. Mr. Albertyn, Chaplain.

News of Minor Note.

H. H. Ott, of Allentown, Pa., hanged himself.

A 12-foot shark was killed at San Diego.

A yield of 100,000,000 barrels of apples is expected this year.

California's almond crop this year is estimated at 5,000 tons.

Oklahoma has 300,000 inhabitants and a harvest worth $100,000,000.

A new coal and oil field of 6,500 acres has been discovered in Oregon.

Conquest Star II., a valuable breeding stallion, died at Monticello, N. Y.

Two hundred persons participated in a shirt waist hop and cakewalk at Larchmont, N. Y.

MUTINY IN A PRISON.

Filipinos Make an Attack on American Guards.

Manila newspapers received at the War Department give details of a desperate mutiny among the native prisoners in Bilibid prison, which resulted in the death of four and the wounding of fifteen of them. The report states that the outbreak came without the slightest warning.

The commandant and other officials of the prison were going about their duties on July 16 last, when a Filipino, serving a life term, assumed a crouching attitude and began to creep up behind the native foreman, giving utterance to a low growl like a wild beast. The effect was electrical on the other convicts. In an instant the muttering had grown to a wild roar, and every prisoner was making for the keepers with murder in his eye.

The senior captain of the native guard, when he commanded the little mob to disperse, was slashed across the back of the head with a bolo. Then the infuriated men started for the gateway of the prison to overpower the guard and escape. They were met by Maj. Rogers, the commandant, and a small portion of the guards who fired a volley into the ranks of the mutineers.

Four men fell, and this seemed to check the prisoners for an instant, but their leader, a Filipino of the most desperate type, urged them on. Though already wounded by the first fire, his spirit was unbroken, and four times the rifles spoke before he fell. Then, like rats in a trap, the prisoners tried first one gateway and then another, and probably would have overpowered the small guard and made their escape had not American prisoners themselves come to the rescue and helped to capture the fugitives. A few more volleys from their reenforced pursuers, and the prisoners scurried to their quarters in abject terror.

The following cable dispatch has been received at the War Department from Gen. MacArthur:

"Manila—Details outbreak Bohol developed Pedro Samson, commandant police, left Tagbilaran, ostensibly inspect police various towns. This he did until heard from in Carmen, with followers threatening attack garrison at Ubay. Two detachments ordered Carmen, found town peaceful. No trace of insurrection. Detachment twenty-seven men under First Lieut. Leback, Aug. 31, were attacked near Carmen by 120 bolo men; latter nearly annihilated, over 100 killed. Our loss as previously reported. Movement in interior now in progress.

"MACARTHUR."

The Secretary of War has instructed Gen. Shafter, commanding the Department of California, to discharge all volunteers in San Francisco. About 400 are now there, having been sent home from Manila, sick or wounded, most of them being convalescent. All such will be discharged, their service being no longer required. This course will be followed until the volunteer regiments return for final discharge.

Gen. MacArthur has been instructed to forward all sick volunteers whom the medical officers report are unable to travel, or who will be benefited thereby. Those convalescents, when they reach San Francisco, will be discharged at once, others will be sent to hospitals for treatment, and will be discharged as soon as cured.

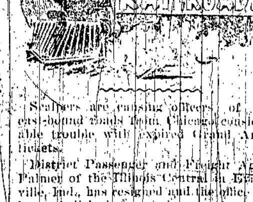
NEAR TO THE POLE.

Duke of Abruzzi's Expedition Beats Record Made by Nansen.

The Duke of Abruzzi reached Christiania Friday on his return from his expedition to the north pole. He beat Nansen's record and gained a point nearer the pole than was ever reached before. The log of the vessel, the Stella Polaris, shows that after eleven months in the polar ice she drifted to 86 degrees 33 minutes. Nansen's record was latitude 86 degrees 14 minutes. One side of the vessel had been crushed in the ice, and it was with difficulty that she was prevented from sinking. Food became very scarce and some of the dogs had to be eaten. A Norwegian machinist and two Italians died. The rest of the party suffered comparatively little.

Members of the expedition report that the Stella Polaris was pushed by the ice on to land. Her hold filled with water, and she heeled, after repairs had been effected. The expedition erected a tent, in which they lived. They suffered from the cold. The principal expedition, sent out under Captain Cagni, was gone 104 days. It reached latitude 86.33. Captain Cagni left cairns to commemorate those who perished. The scientific results were satisfactory.

The expedition in going north visited the hut built by Nansen on Franz Josef island. On their return the Stella Polaris lay for eleven months in the ice in latitude 82, and everybody lived on dog flesh for ten days.



Scalpers are causing officers of the east-bound roads from Chicago considerable trouble with expired Grand Army tickets.

District Passenger and Freight Agent Palmer of the Illinois Central at Evansville, Ind., has resigned and the office has been abolished.

The Burlington delivered 24 per cent of the aggregate freight received in Chicago last week, and the Illinois Central and Rock Island 14 per cent each.

Trunk lines at their conference in New York with the iron and steel interests of Pittsburg refused to change the rate, which is now 18 cents per 100 pounds.

Coal bills of twelve important roads for the first half of the current year were $2,580,000 in excess of those of the same period last year, an increase of 30 per cent.

Twenty-five hundred cars a day are now being handled by the Santa Fe road. This is an increase of 200 cars a day over those handled by the same road this time last year.

The Alton also is increasing its traffic greatly. It is pushing its coal traffic and is reaching out for live stock and general traffic in a way that is causing its competitors much anxiety.

Gross earnings of the Chicago Great Western road ("Maple Leaf Route") for the fourth week of August show an increase of $1,276.16 over the corresponding week of last year.

Within a short time a new system of lighting passenger coaches by electricity generated from the axles of the cars will be introduced on the Santa Fe system. Twenty-five of the cars will be experimented upon for a few months, and if satisfactory results are obtained the system will be extended to include all of the passenger cars on the road.

TORTURED AND SLAIN.

Women Missionaries in China Subjected to Revolting Atrocities.

Newspaper correspondents at Shanghai have learned from official sources the facts of the killing by Chinese of several American women missionaries. At the request of the mission board the details were withheld out of regard for the feelings of the relatives of the murdered women, but other prominent Americans, who have long antagonized the policy of sending women to isolated inland posts, think it important that the facts should be known. The names of the victims are withheld by request.

Two young American women caught leaving their posts to make their escape to the coast were stripped and led about the country, subject to insult from passing bands of soldiers. After being inhumanely mistreated they were killed in a manner too revolting to be described. Two other women making their way to the coast with a party which was pursued by the natives fell exhausted by the wayside. They were picked up and taken before a local magistrate, who ordered their execution. They were prostrated on the block and a feint made at beheading them. One of the women, hysterical with fear, burst into laughter. She was thought insane and, as the Chinese have a superstition regarding the insane, the execution was stopped. The woman was escorted to the coast, but horribly abused on the way there. Her companion, after being led about the country in a shameful way, was killed in the revolting manner employed in the previous case.

A Spanish priest who escaped from Chuchau, province of Che-kiang, tells of the massacre of four English missionaries, including six women and four children. The magistrate's bodyguard impaled them on forks and spears and left them hanging naked from the trees.

LOSE LIVES AT PATROL BOX.

Two St. Louis Policemen Killed by an Electric Shock.

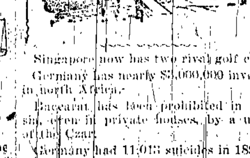
In St. Louis two policemen were killed and thirteen other officers badly shocked or burned by electricity while attempting to telephone their central station the other night. It is the duty of the patrolmen to call up their central station for orders from the patrol boxes stationed along the streets. These boxes are connected with the headquarters of the various police districts by private city wires. Recently wires were strung by a new electric lighting company and 8,000 volts were loaded on them. One of these wires came in contact with the telephone service at some point, and when the patrolmen placed their hands on the transmitter to lift it from the hook the terrific force either passed through their bodies or gave them a violent wrench before they could loosen their hold.

Nicholas Berkbus was the first victim. He died on the way to the hospital. His right hand and arm were burned and blistered. John P. Loving was the other man killed by the shock as he placed his hand on the receiver. He died almost instantly. The thirteen others fared more or less seriously. In each case the right hand was badly burned. The finger tips were split open and in some instances the flesh was cooked to the bone. The finger nails turned purple.

LABOR DAY PARADES.

Number of Men Who Marched in Various Cities o. the Country.

Chicago	18,158
New York	No parade
Washington	No parade
Philadelphia	No parade
St. Louis	25,000
Cincinnati	15,000
St. Paul	11,000
Minneapolis	5,000
Springfield	9,500
Louisville	9,000
Indianapolis	8,500
Pittsburg	7,000
Detroit	6,000
Denver	5,000
Cleveland	8,000
Dayton	4,108
Kansas City	No parade
Columbus	3,000
Topeka	2,500
Milwaukee	4,000
Streator, Ill.	1,600
Evansville	3,000
Des Moines	4,500
Terre Haute	1,200
Centerville, Iowa	1,000
New Orleans	No parade
Atlanta	5,000
Memphis	2,700
Nashville	2,500
Knoxville	600
Chattanooga	No parade
Charleston, S. C.	1,500
Madison, Wis.	400
Omaha	No parade



Singapore now has two rival golf clubs.

Germany has nearly $3,000,000 invested in north Africa.

Baccarat has been prohibited in Russia, even in private houses, by a ukase of the Czar.

Germany had 11,013 suicides in 1897, a rate of 21 to 100,000 inhabitants. For Berlin the rate was 34.

The new railroad from Jerusalem to Jaffa is doing a large business, and the trade of Palestine has been stimulated.

Belgium's census, taken the last day of last year and tabulated recently, shows a population in the kingdom of 6,744,532.

The Russian Government has contributed 44,000 rubles for a hospital to accommodate victims of alcohol in the army.

Reports from southern Russia indicate that the harvest there this year will be the largest on record.

In July the Scottish Border societies will celebrate the bicentenary of the birth of James Thompson, author of "The Seasons."

Belgium is waging war with huge swarms of large winged insects. In Brussels people in the streets have had to cover their faces to avoid hurt.

Berlin postal authorities estimate that no fewer than 160,000 postal cards without any addresses at all are mailed in the German Empire every year.

A new Italian edict re-establishes chaplains in the navy. The Franciscan order is to have charge of the service, the Queen of Italy and the Duchess d'Osta assuming the expenses.

In India the military program for the year includes the rearmament of the native army and volunteers with magazine rifles, rearmament of mountain batteries, and the reorganization of the field batteries.

Geneva, which has just concluded its census of the canton, reports that the city has a total population of 100,761, of which 32,079 were born in the city, 28,052 are natives of other parts of the country and 40,630 are foreigners.

INVEST THEIR GAINS.

PROSPEROUS AMERICANS LOOK FOR GOOD SECURITIES.

Every Indication that the Western Farmers Will Continue to Enjoy the Good Times of the Last Few Years—Democrats Tricking Up Price Lists.

The month of September promises to see a struggle of Europe against some of the automatic forces of commerce. Bills are already beginning to pile up in the New York exchange market for the autumn exports from this country. A fall in exchange to the import point should be a normal incident in a few weeks. But Europe cannot spare gold for export, while the United States has more gold now than it needs. Only by further borrowing in New York and drawing on the resultant balances can Europe, it seems, be able to control exchange, and avoid loss of gold to the United States. To America the pressing financial questions of the hour are becoming—"What shall be done with the large and still increasing national credit balance?" The only answer seems to be—"Wholesale investment in foreign securities."

On this score another foreign nation last week offered to help us out. The placing of $10,000,000 of Swedish bonds in this country, following the floating here of $28,000,000 of the British war loan issue, only to a very small extent has solved the problem of how the vast credits accruing to this country in Europe shall find investment. The credit balance of this country will probably be increased in 190 by $700,000,000. To Mexico, Montreal (Canada), Russia, England and Sweden about $70,000,000 during the past eighteen months has been loaned out, which only about one-tenth covers what will be this year our probable increased credit from the balance of trade. It is evident that foreign securities will have to be listed in New York very soon. And then American bankers, business men and investors will have to confront, as practical men, the condition that this country is now the creditor nation of the world—not a mere theory that it is destined to be.

The price of corn has lately been hovering close around the 40-cent mark. In Kansas, Southern Illinois, Missouri and Tennessee there has been a considerable falling off in the condition of the crop. Relating to the probable shortage in Kansas, Mr. Corbin, the Secretary of Agriculture for that State, says in his report of last week:

"In perhaps two-thirds of the State the drouth is severe. It is to be remembered, however, that Kansas is not the Kansas of six years ago. Then the loss of the corn crop left thousands of farmers with nothing. This year the wheat crop is biggest where the corn failure is worst. Kansas has a million more cattle than there were in the State in 1894 and feeders are going to be able to get cheap corn from Nebraska. The corn damage is serious, but it is not going to be destructive."

In connection with the subject of how the cheapening of money since 1896 has been of such great help to feeding operations in the West and a direct menace thereby of raising the price for corn, it is interesting to compare the corn market at the beginning of September this year with conditions in the September of 1896. Corn is now close around 40 cents a bushel, whereas almost exactly four years ago it touched the low point for that year of 19½ cents a bushel, or about one-half the present value. The extreme depression in the market in September, 1896, was due to the money stringency then prevailing, and for which the aggressiveness of the campaign for free silver was responsible. Neither the farmer nor the "bull" speculator could get money then to carry corn, so as soon as it was harvested it had to be thrown on the market, to the utter demoralization of its price. After the defeat administered to the cause of free silver, two months later, there was an immediate rally of about 6 cents a bushel in the price of corn.

It is noticeable that the railroad "granger" stocks are experiencing no declines of importance, notwithstanding the crop damage reports from certain sections of the corn belt. It is probable that the leading officials have figured out that in the aggregate there will be as much grain to haul in connection with this year's crops as with last year's, which overtaxed their capacity; while the value of the 1900 crops in the aggregate will probably be even greater than the aggregate value of the 1899 crops. If this proves true it will of course mean still further increased purchasing power for the people of the corn belt as a whole. They will buy more Eastern goods, and that will increase the tonnage of first-class West-bound railroad freight.

Bottom Dropping from Bryan "Issue."

So suddenly has the wind been taken from the Democratic sails of "imperialism" and "militarism" by the logic of events in China that it is not surprising that the Democratic navigators should feel nonplussed and puzzled as to how these sails can now be set so as to catch even some faint breeze of misguided public sentiment. Some of the chief "anti-imperialistic" organs that might be expected to have some aid and sympathy for the unfortunate Democratic predicament, are giving only such cold comfort as is contained in enthusiastic indorsements of McKinley's course.

For instance, the New York Evening Post, the chief organ of anti-imperialism and a strong supporter of the third party movement, has given forth editorial expressions as follows:

"It cannot fail to be seen that the part played by the United States has been one of distinction."

"That the United States, notwithstanding the prominent part it has taken in the relief of Pekin, has not only not met disaster but has still a free hand in the further treatment of the Chinese situation, is due most of all to the wise and far-seeing policy of Secretary Hay."

"The success which has crowned American diplomacy in this matter is so far a matter of national achievement that no personal or party feeling ought to color the recognition of it. Out of a tangled and dangerous situation, full of pit-falls and snares, into which the United States was plunged with scarcely a word of warning, this country emerges with dignity and great honor. For the time being, no doubt, the treatment of the Chinese difficulty has appreciably enhanced the prestige of the administration."

TRICKING UP PRICE LISTS.

Democratic Committees Resort to an Old Ruse Which Fools Nobody.

Many Democratic Congressional Committees are putting forth a list of comparative prices in 1896 and 1900 on a few selected products, such as rope, wire, copper kettles, tools, and certain kinds of farm machinery. Taking the lowest level amid the depression and uncertainty of 1896, and comparing it with the highest point reached early in the present year, it is of course easy to show an advance, if one will pick out, say a dozen articles from several thousand. Undoubtedly the list of the Democratic committees could be made larger than it is, but hardly more deceptive.

In the hard times of 1896, with free silver and so-called "tariff reform" menacing them, our manufacturers, jobbers and merchants had quantities of unsalable goods and wares on hand. Prices were in many instances abnormally low. Consumers had been economizing throughout four long, hard years of Democratic administration. When McKinley was elected and sound money and protection rendered certain for the next four years, the wheels began to move again. People began to buy freely instead of making shift to get along with old wares and goods. Stocks on hand were exhausted, and in some quarters the reviving demand quickly outran the supply, and of course led to higher prices. An increase of prices above the abnormally low level of the hard times was a necessity in many industries if wages were to be put back and employment opened up as before. Prof. Jenks in his report to the Industrial Commission, as an expert on prices, said over a year ago that the better returns in the manufacturing industries in recent years were "divided between employers and workmen." That was just what the Republican party promised—that the workmen should have better wages and be able to buy a full dinner pail from the farmer.

After the long depression, the demand on some industries resulted in prices that were increased temporarily beyond what was necessary to open the factories and render good wages possible. Where that has happened a reaction has already set in, and a natural and proper lowering of prices is now in progress and bound to continue. It will not be of a character to cut wages or impair the ability of the workmen to buy of the farmer, but will result from that cheapening of production which is now the order of the day in all but the most exceptional industries.

Let the Democratic committee explain that their low prices meant factories closed, or running on half time, poor wages and the slaughtering of bankrupt stocks, while the other side of the list speaks of establishments running full time, wages restored or advanced, and the farmers selling stuff for the full dinner bucket to the city workmen. Prices advanced to insure such results are a blessing to all, not an injury.

Bryan Aiding the Enemy.

What Mr. Bryan should do in justice to our soldiers in the field, over whom he expects to be elected commander-in-chief, is to issue an appeal to the Filipinos urging them to refrain from ambushing and shooting our soldiers until after the November election. If he is elected President the Filipinos will know that he is going to give them their independence in some way or other, and they will only have to wait a few months for that desired result to come around. For Bryan is not only going to thrust independence on the Filipinos, but he is going to act as guardian over them and prevent all other nations from interfering with them. Then they can have their own Kilkenny time of it among themselves. This ought to be a large inducement to the Filipinos to stop them from shooting our soldiers from behind rocks and trees.

If it should happen that the American people refuse to indorse the Bryan program and prefer to retain that statesman in the privacy of his Lincoln, Neb., home, the Filipinos will lose very little. They can recommence shooting the Americans Nov. 4.

Mr. Bryan should certainly issue a Filipino proclamation.

Duty of American Government.

"Our duty is to establish a stable government which will secure order and yet give to the inhabitants an increasing share in that government and protect them in their liberties. What that government shall be, its precise form, and the mode in which its power shall be distributed, are questions to be decided by the wisest statesmanship. And this is precisely what we are doing. Mr. Bryan's declarations will prolong the era of violence, will add to the expense, and therefore to the burdens upon taxpayers, will animate the forces of Aguinaldo to continued hostilities, resulting in the death and wounding of more American soldiers, but will not stop the progress of that transformation which has begun in those islands—a transformation by one Bible, by free church, free schools, impartial courts, speedy and just administration of the law and firm rule, by which the lawless are restrained and the frugal and laboring are protected.—W. C. P. Breckinridge.

The Dreams of Women.

According to the latest studies of Professor De Sanctis, of Turin, children begin to dream before their fourth year, but are unable to recall dreams before the age of 5. This age, he concludes, is that at which a child first becomes instinctively conscious of self. Aged people dream less frequently and less vividly than the young. Women's dreams are more frequent, more vivid and better remembered than those of men.

Not the Place for Them.

Hoax—You never hear of prize fights taking place south of the equator.

Joax—No; they're not allowed to hit below the belt.

When you refuse to believe in the possibility of failure you may be on the verge of it.

Louisville had the luxury of two central councils of labor for some years, and now they have concluded to amalgamate.

M. Millerand, Minister of the Interior of France, has established a chair of labor in the national art and trade school in Paris.

The colliery owners in Lancashire, England, do not like the eight-hour day, but the miners are solidly organized and the system seems to work well for all concerned.

The Sunday closing movement, which has been pushed with much success in the grocery and meat market lines in Chicago, has spread to other branches with equally good results.

According to statistics recently compiled the United States last year was the greatest producer of coal, salt, iron, copper, silver and lead in the world, and was also a leader in the production of many of the less important metals.

An extraordinary development in regard to women's work has come to light in the fact that 500 girls and women are employed in the foundries of Pittsburg, doing work for $4 and $5 a week for which men were formerly paid from $14 to $16 a week. They are principally employed in coremaking and "snap" molding shops.

The States of Georgia, Texas and Mississippi have recently abandoned the system of hiring out convicts and have employed them to advantage on farms, especially in raising cotton. This form of employment has been found to work the least injury to free labor and to assure the best returns. A profit has been made in each instance, and the farms have been free from the hardships and cruelties.

Laws prohibiting boycotting in specific terms have been enacted in Colorado, Illinois and Wisconsin. In practically all other States, however, it is not difficult to make boycotting a misdemeanor. All that is required is for an employer to enter the courts and claim that boycotters are conspiring to ruin his business, when an injunction is quickly issued outlawing the boycott. So special laws are hardly needed.

For miles along the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks and for many miles in other localities there stretch long lines of coke furnaces, blazing up into the night all through the year. Above each oven top the flames burn fiercely—billions of horse-power in the shape of heat going to waste absolutely. With proper management these ovens could be located near great cities, the heat now wasted could generate power for street cars, or public heating or other useful purposes, and the cost of living be reduced to millions of families. Beyond the coke ovens on this same railroad you will often see burning some huge pile of logs—worn out railroad ties that are of no use and must be got rid of. Rolling by the fire hour after hour are long trains of empty freight cars, going to take on loads. These empty cars could take the huge logs to the cities in winter. How many poor families could thus be kept warm cheaply?

FAMOUS ACTRESS STRICKEN.

Mme. Janauschek, the Tragedienne, Ill with Paralysis.

Mme. Fanny Janauschek, the famous tragedienne, was recently stricken with paralysis. Mme. Janauschek was born in Prague, Bohemia, and at the age of 18 was a favorite on the European stage. She made her first appearance in this country in 1867 and for four years acted in German. Then she mastered the English language and turned her attention to Shakespearean tragedy, when her real career in this country began. In 1874 she revisited Germany, but returned to this country in 1880 and has since remained here. When not on her professional tours she lives at 717 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn. As an actress she is noted for her great power and fascinating personality. She has been successful in many roles and her Lady

FANNY JANAUSCHEK.

Macbeth and Meg Merrilies are considered among the best characterizations ever presented on the American stage.

Though during her long stage career Madame Janauschek has been in receipt of a handsome salary, she is to-day dependent upon the actors' fund for sustenance.

The Terror of Hyderabad.

It is on record that no fewer than twenty-three persons were killed by a man-eating panther in the Ellichpore district, Hyderabad, during the past twelve months, says the Morning Post of Delhi. The brute remains at large, despite the reward of 200 rupees offered for his capture.

Too Much of a Talker for Him.

A young man in Pennsylvania broke his engagement with a girl because on her graduation she took the oratorical prize.

It happens often these days that Aunt Maria has to remember that Maria was named for her, and that Aunt Martha has a namesake in Martina.

An Elephant Against the Bagpipes.

It is a fact that pipers in Highland regiments are posted to companies, and always follow them wherever they go. On one occasion a company of the Gordons were marching from a place called Jellunder to Fort Kangra, situated on one of the lower ranges of the Himalayas. Accompanying them was an elephant, on which were placed sick and exhausted men. After a few days' march we were deprived of music on account of the piper's feet becoming blistered, and he was relegated to the back of the elephant. On the last day's march, before entering a new station, some one suggested that in order to brighten us up the piper might be requested to play on the elephant's back at the head of the company. To this the officer assented, and accordingly the piper was handed his pipes. When he began to tune them it was evident that the elephant had no appreciation of such sounds, for he shook his head, flapped his big ears menacingly, raised his trunk, with which he embraced the piper round the waist, and violently threw him and his pipes into a ditch as a mark of his disapproval of such music.

Her Worst Fears Confirmed.

"I suppose," said the woman who had sampled every kind of candy she could reach by thrusting her arm over the protective railing, and finally had bargained for five cents' worth of butterscotch, "all this is adulterated! You couldn't sell it so cheap if it wasn't."

"Yes, ma'am," returned the salesman, solemnly, "it's adulterated. That butterscotch you're getting, for instance, has mighty little butter and not a bit of Scotch."—Chicago Tribune.

Women Think About This

In addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are communicating with

A Woman

A woman whose experience in treating female ills is greater than that of any living person, male or female.

She has fifty thousand such testimonial letters as we are constantly publishing showing that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is daily relieving hundreds of suffering women.

Every woman knows some woman Mrs. Pinkham has restored to health.

Mrs. Pinkham makes no statements she cannot prove. Her advice is free.

Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

Tender chicken—just exactly right—cooked and pressed; then put up in key-opening cans. You get it at your grocer's—just as it leaves us—dainty, delicious and ready to serve.

LIBBY'S BONELESS CHICKEN

That's but one of the 70 foods that we prepare. And nobody knows how to prepare food any better. You will never keep house without Libby's foods when you try them.

LIBBY, McNEIL & LIBBY, Chicago

Ask for our booklet, "How to Make Good Things to Eat."

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

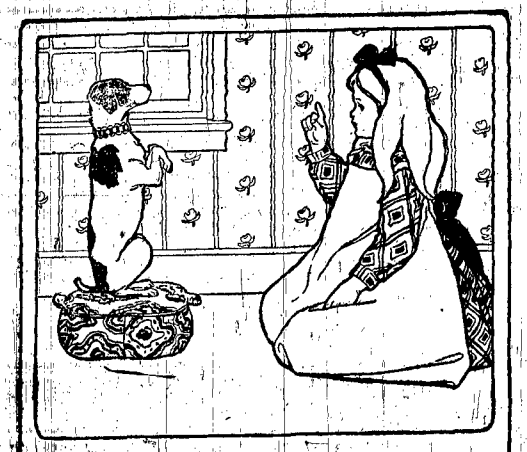
Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief & cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.



THE TRICK.

A TRICK may involve deceit or it may be a display of peculiar skill. There is deceit in some soaps, but there is none in Ivory Soap; it is a display of peculiar skill. It will stand any test and can be relied upon to do all that is claimed for it.

IVORY SOAP IS 99⅝ PER CENT. PURE.

COPYRIGHT 1893 BY THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO. CINCINNATI

THE WAYNE HERALD.

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

W. H. McNEAL, Editor.

NEBRASKA Republican Newspaper FEDERATION

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE.

For Presidential Electors—
.....John S. Nesbit of Burt
.....A. B. Windham of Cass
.....Ed Royse of Custer
.....J. L. Jacobson of Douglas
.....John L. Kennedy of Douglas
.....F. F. Langer of Saline
.....L. W. Flague of Buffalo
.....S. P. Davidson of Johnson

For Governor—
.....Charles H. Dietrich of Adams

For Lieutenant Governor—
.....E. P. Savage of Custer

For Secretary of State—
.....Geo. W. Marsh of Richardson

For Auditor—
.....Charles Weston of Sheridan

For Treasurer—
.....William Steuffer of Cuming

For Attorney General—
.....Frank N. Prout of Gage

For Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings—
.....G. D. Folmer of Thayer

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
.....W. K. Fowler of Washington

CONGRESSIONAL.

For Congressman, Third District—
.....John R. Hays of Norfolk

JUDICIAL

For Judge, 9th District—
.....J. F. Boyd of Antelope

COUNTY

For County Attorney—
.....Anson A. Welch of Wayne

For County Commissioner—
.....August Wittler of Strahan

Bryan's large volume of oratory will be taken with due allowance and for what it is worth this fall. His prophecies don't materialize.

Hon. John R. Hays is making a clean canvass for congressman, and if ability and worth count for anything he is the man to elect, and the people who believe in sound money, protection and prosperity will see that he gets their votes.

Mary Ellen Lease is a true populist but she seems to be too conscientious to favor fusionism for the spoils of office, therefore she is stumping the state advocating the election of McKinley because of the condition of affairs under his administration.

Do you want a change? That is the most important question before the voters at this time. The cry of imperialism and militarism is all bugaboo. If you are doing well and are satisfied you will vote for a continuance of the present times by voting for William McKinley.

The Springfield Republican (dem.) sees no promise of democratic victory in the election returns from Vermont. It calls attention to the fact that for many years the republican majority has gone up or down in a way to indicate clearly which party would win the presidential election in the same year. Every republican defeat in presidential campaigns since 1872 has been preceded by a slump in the republican majority in Vermont in September of the same year. The republican vote of 1896 was so abnormally large that a majority of 30,000 this year as opposed to 36,000 then cannot be considered a "slump." The Republican argues from it, therefore, that McKinley will be elected, but by a narrower margin than in 1896.

Four Years Ago.

In accepting the democratic nomination for the presidency in 1896, Mr. Bryan said, "Now let me ask you to consider the paramount issue of this campaign, the money question." In his later discussions he made many direful prophecies of the calamity that would result from a continuation of the gold standard. Every one of these predictions proved untrue. In every avenue of trade, prosperity exists. Interest, the reward of capital has steadily declined, while wages, the reward of labor, have been advanced, and all this has been brought about under the iniquitous gold standard. With such unmistakable evidences of prosperity a campaign of calamity for 1900, was unpromising. Hence the necessity for a new paramount issue. The peerless prophet of disaster was equal to the paramount or "imperialism" for the discredited paramount of 1896.

In accepting the democratic nomination for the presidency, he lightly dismissed the money question as a "mere economic question" and devoted his entire address to "imperialism." His speech was moderate in tone and free from anything that would tend to arouse apprehension in the minds of conservative voters. A few weeks later, he accepted a nomination from the populists and discussed to a considerable extent the financial question, endorsed all the sophistries of populism and initiative and referendum, government control and ownership of railroads and telegraphs and other propositions essentially socialistic.

What was Mr. Bryan's object in so varying his style of address? In the first instance his purpose was to appeal to the calm, sober judgement of intelligent thinking people by creating the impression that 16 to 1 was not involved in the campaign. In his plea to populists he sought to cater to the radical element, hence his endorsement of everything "radicalism" demands.

In the event of his election, if he is honest to those whom he appealed in his address to democrats, he must construe his triumph not as a vindication of 16 to 1 but as a rebuke to "imperialism." On the other hand, if he is honest to his populist adherents he must regard his election as a triumph of the populist "paramount, socialistic legislation." Hence if he is honest with one he must be dishonest with the other. Will it be safe for either populists or anti-imperialists to aid in the election of Bryan when the dangers they would avoid and the good they would accomplish depend upon the political dishonesty of the candidate?

IMPERIALISM.

Expansion is an accomplished fact the responsibility for which belongs to Mr. Bryan as well as Mr. McKinley. The question is how to best adjust ourselves to the new conditions. Mr. McKinley and Mr. Bryan are pledged to the establishment of a stable government in the Philippines. Mr. McKinley has placed the establishment of this government in the hands of a commission the head of which is one of the strongest jurists in the country, who was originally opposed to the acquisition of the Philippines. Ultimate independence for the Filipinos is possible under the plan of either, as soon as the American congress sees fit to grant it. Is not the establishment of this stable government as secure for the Filipinos if entrusted to the commission headed by Judge Taft, who opposed the purchase of the Philippines, as if left to Bryan who advocated their purchase? When independence is granted under the former regime it would be absolute and unconditional while with the other it would be nominal under an American protectorate. One would end our interest in and responsibility for the government of the islands with the guaranty of independence while the other would make our responsibility perpetual. Is not the maintenance of temporary sovereignty to be preferred to perpetual responsibility minus the right to control? If we thus become sponsor for a republic in the Philippines, would there not be the same obligation for us to become responsible for every half-baked republic that may be established in the old world? Could we do anything that would more endanger our peace and security than this extension of our *international obligations?* Would we not thus become perpetually involved in all the strife and dissension of the eastern hemisphere? Is it possible to conceive of a policy that would necessitate a greater military armament or a larger standing army than this proposition to become god-father of the world? Yet this is the way Mr. Bryan would avoid "militarism" and "imperialism.—Conservative.

Republican Candidate for Treasurer.

Of all the state offices during the last twenty years probably the one giving the most annoyance to the people of the state is that of the state treasury. The people have begun to look with suspi-

WILLIAM STUEFER.

cion upon any man who is nominated for this office, as well they should. The last eight years has given a record that is very questionable to say the least. The delegates to the convention were even suspicious of what might be the outcome of the nomination for this office. West Point and Cuming county solved the problem by presenting the name of William Stuefer. Mr. Stuefer was born in Watertown, Wisconsin, in 1847, removing to Cuming county Nebraska in 1864, locating on a homestead near the present site of West Point.

He remained here looking after his own farm until 1873, when he moved to West Point and engaged in the insurance business. In 1875 he was appointed deputy county clerk, and held the office for four years. His election was on the republican ticket in the face of a good stiff democratic majority in that county. In 1894 Mr. Stuefer was elected state senator from his district and served with credit in the legislature of 1895, his record proving him to be a man of sterling integrity. At the present time he is president of the West Point National Bank and vice-president of the West Point Creamery, both institutions enjoying a state reputation. In his official, business, and private life, Mr. Stuefer has made a creditable record which can be verified by his many warm personal friends not alone in Cuming county but in all parts of Nebraska.

Anyone with a whit of sense knows that there is no danger of this country ever becoming an empire through the influence of any party, and the song on this line by the fusion press is the merest nonsense. It will fool no man with a grain of intelligence.

Editor Rosewater won out handsomely in the primaries held at Omaha last Friday, every ward electing delegates in his interests in the U. S. senatorial contest.

Endured Death's Agonies.

Only a roaring fire enabled S. M. Garretson of San Antonio, Tex., to lie down when attacked by asthma, from which he suffered for years. He writes his misery was often so great that it seemed he endured the agonies of death but Mr. King's New Discovery for Consumption wholly cured him. This marvelous medicine is the only known cure for asthma, as well as consumption, coughs, colds and all throat, chest and lung troubles. Price 50c and $1.00 Guaranteed. Trial Bottles free at Raymond's.

The maize of the dance is corn on the cob.

Now that the open shooting seas on is here the game wardens may wake up and "go gunning."

The most dainty and effective pills made are DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They are unequaled for all liver and bowel troubles. Never grip. L. P. Orth.

The prince of Wales will cut the czar of Russia off from his calling list if you please. He, too is fond of baccarat.

A diseased liver declares itself by moroseness, mental depression, lack of energy, restlessness, melancholy and constipation. Herbine will restore the liver to a healthy condition. Price 50c at Raymond's.

The honest, colloquial truth about the Vermont election is just this—the republican party wants to get a move on it and at once.

The most delicate constitution can safely use Ballard's Horehound Syrup. It is a sure and pleasant remedy for coughs, loss of voice and all throat and lung troubles. Price 25 and 50 cts. at Raymond's.

Among the Filipinos the democratic candidate for president is known as Dr. Bryan. He certainly would be a dose to America if he should get to the White House.

Poisonous toadstools resembling mushrooms have caused frequent deaths this year. Be sure to use only the genuine. Observe the same care when you ask for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. There are poisonous counterfeits. DeWitt's is the only original Witch Hazel Salve. It is a safe and certain cure for piles and skin diseases. L. P. Orth.

NEBRASKA IN LINE

Indications That It Will Give Its Vote to McKinley.

Public Sentiment Steadily Changing. Abuse of Executive Authority.

Omaha, Sept. 10.—At a pace that evinces deliberation and sober thought Nebraska is making its way toward the Republican column.

It is no idle assertion to say that at this very time Nebraska is a doubtful state, with sentiment steadily changing in favor of the Republicans, in that degree as to justify the assertion that it will give its electoral vote to McKinley.

The effort of the fusion campaign managers to stem the tide by trying to meet the logic of events with bugaboos and vagaries is falling far short of accomplishing its purpose.

In the first place, the people of Nebraska are too intelligent to be duped in any such way. They know that the cry of "imperialism" and "militarism" is only a scheme to divert attention from the real issues. They know that it is intended for no other purpose than to keep them from thinking of the terrible distress of four years ago, and from comparing the philosophy and prophecy of the "boy orator" in 1896, as to what terrible things would happen if McKinley was elected, with what really has happened. Knowing this, the people are turning their backs upon bugaboos and are giving practical problems associated with their domestic affairs careful consideration.

The people are asking themselves what guarantee have they, if Bryan is elected, that the terrible industrial and commercial distress of four years ago will not return?

They are asking themselves why they should desert a wise leader and sound policy—a policy that has brought good prices for all farm products, that has closed the free soup house and opened the factories to ten million laboring people—for an unwise leader, and an unsound policy that, every time it has been tested and applied, has precipitated a financial and industrial crisis, has stilled the hand of labor and extinguished the fires in nearly every factory.

They are asking themselves why they should reject that which has been proven to be for their best interest for that which history proves to be weighted down with injury and danger.

There was a time when many of the people of Nebraska permitted others to think for them. They were too busy with their own personal affairs, or too confiding, to devote attention to political problems. For that reason many honestly believed in the vagaries of Bryan in 1896. They accepted what he said as gospel truth without stopping to consider for a moment.

It is different today. They have learned to the contrary in the school of experience. They have been taught to think for themselves, and, in doing this, they have discovered to what extent their confidence has been imposed upon. They have discovered that not one of Bryan's predictions of 1896 has come true. That he was wrong in each and every instance. He told them McKinley's election would visit upon the country inconceivable disaster. He told them that just so sure as McKinley was elected this country would be visited by such suffering and distress as it had never before known.

Results have demonstrated that this, to say the least, was a vicious and shameful imposition on public credulity.

NOTHING TO GAIN.

The people of Nebraska know by this time that they have nothing to gain by voting for the Bryan electoral ticket. They know full well that established policies of government are in such close sympathy with industrial conditions that they cannot be disturbed without causing unrest, and they know further, that to substitute policies that are a tax on enterprise and energy for policies that are stimulative means to do that which sober reason holds to be inimical to the public weal.

It is vastly more important to the voters of Nebraska that there shall be good markets and good prices for farm products, that labor shall be employed, that the money of the nation shall be free from spurious contamination and shall be the very best, that money may be had at a low rate of interest as a stimulant of industry and as a relief to the debtor, than that the Philippines shall be turned over to Aguinaldo's tribal government.

Concerned as all patriotic Americans are in the proper solution of the Philippine problem the first and foremost thing to be considered is the welfare of the American people at home, especially since the McKinley administration has demonstrated its ability and intention to adjudicate the Philippine question along that line [illegible] consistent with American custom and traditions.

There is no danger, as regards the Philippines. That problem will be properly solved. The great danger that confronts the American people is free trade, spurious money and consequent low prices, idle labor and hard times.

ON A JUNKET.

Attorney General Smyth is off on another "trust-smashing" expedition. Why he had to put the state of Nebraska to the expense of a junket to New York with no possible objective point, other than to achieve partisan notoriety, is a question difficult of solution. Thus far he has accomplished nothing, nor is he likely to, but on the other hand has added a few more figures to the enormous amount expended by his department in one way and another the last two years. No other attorney general ever made more grand stand plays for political effect and no other was ever less successful. No attorney general ever gave the people such small returns on the money expended. From first to last it has been a play to the galleries, with the result that much money has been expended and very little if anything accomplished. If Attorney General Smyth really intended to drive trusts into exile he would hardly indulge in the profitless practice of chasing phantoms about the country when he has any amount of material to work on right within the limits of his home community. It may be enjoyable sport for him, but it is rather expensive sport to the tax payers, who will have to go down into their pockets and pay the bills.

ATTESTED PROSPERITY.

Reports from the various towns and cities throughout Nebraska, bearing on the financial condition of the people, go to indicate that there has been a substantial increase in the earnings and savings of the people the last four years. Of the many reports received not one shows a decrease in the amount of money deposited. All show a substantial increase. Four years ago money was a scarce article and the borrower, even on the best collateral found it difficult to negotiate a loan. Today money is abundant, and, what is more significant, much of the money being loaned out, is, not the money of eastern capitalists as formerly, but money deposited by and belonging to the people of Nebraska. More than $30,000,000 is money belonging to people of Nebraska. Nearly 50 per cent of the mortgages held against Nebraska collateral is held by Nebraska people. In the last four years the people of Nebraska have increased their bank deposits by more than $30,000,000, while the amount that has gone into new homes, new farms, new enterprises and new industries, is fully twice as large. The prosperity of the business man, of the farmer and of the laborer, is abundantly attested by these figures.

INVADED THE ASYLUM.

Since it has been discovered that the editor of the Des Moines Globe, a paper from which the fusion organs have been gathering campaign material as a result of its incendiary utterances on imperialism, was formerly an inmate of an asylum for the insane, the fusion editors have, with a display of reluctance deserted him, and they now find themselves subjected to the humiliation of having quoted as authority the irrational, irrelevant and insane opinions of an insane mind.

The Omaha World-Herald, which has devoted column after column of space to the reproduction of the editorials of this poor unfortunate, after having learned that he was at one time an inmate of an asylum for the insane, and after knowing that his mental faculties have not as yet recovered their equilibrium, still persists in palming off his spurious opinions upon its readers. Other fusion papers have discovered their mistake and quit it. The World-Herald alone still keeps at it, presumably because it had given up more space to the reproduction of his articles and was therefore all the more sadly taken in. Its readers, however, will hardly fail to hold it to account, even though partisan, for persisting in filling its columns with the distorted conceptions of a disordered brain. It is no doubt the concensus of opinion that the fusion editors are abundantly able to distort facts, even to that extent as to reflect insanity, without going into partnership with a person admittedly insane.

It is safe to assume, though having discovered that the author of these articles which they have been palming off on their readers is irresponsible by reason of a disordered mentality, not one of the fusion editors will have the manhood to apologize to the public or to acknowledge the mistake.

In attempting by this ruse to foreshadow the policy of the Republican party the fusion editors are less considerate than humanity generally, for it is a well established principle of ethical jurisprudence, that no one of unsound mind shall be held accountable for his words or deeds. In this instance, however, not alone do they affect to hold the lunatic accountable, but they persist in holding the Republican party accountable along with him. It is a flagrant imposition upon the public, nothing more.

A VULNERABLE PRACTICE.

The custom or practice which permits officials to sell public property and not make a proper accounting of the funds to the treasurer and auditor is a vulnerable one at best. Surrounded by every safeguard possible it nevertheless affords an opportunity for the dishonest and designing official to rob the tax payers.

In the reports that have been published from time to time, concerning the management of the state institutions the last two years, evidence of this character stands out prominently. In more than one instance it has been discovered that property has been sold and the money misappropriated. Some of Governor Poynter's appointees have not been slow to make use of this opportunity to replenish their exchequer.

Just to what extent this practice has been carried is not as yet fully known, though there is evidence that much money has been diverted from the proper channel in this way.

This custom or practice has been in vogue for some time, yet it is a most expensive one to the tax payers.

As an external liniment of most wonderful penetrative and curative power, Ballard's Snow Liniment is not equaled by any other in the world. Price 25 and 50 cts at Raymond's drug store.

Some Reasons

Why You Should Insist on Having

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

Unequaled by any other.
Renders hard leather soft.
Especially prepared.
Keeps out water.
A heavy bodied oil.

HARNESS

An excellent preservative.
Reduces cost of your harness.
Never burns the leather; its efficiency is increased.
Secures best service.
Stitches kept from breaking.

OIL

Is sold in all localities

Manufactured by Standard Oil Company.

Our New Fall Goods

Have Arrived.

We now have an extensive stock which includes everything up to date in this line. Also a line of

Special New Styles in Dress Goods.

The newest and best to be had in the market. We invite you to come in and inspect them.

Aug. Piepenstock

Baker and Grocer, Wayne, Neb.

WM. PIEPENSTOCK,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Fine Harness.

We Stand by Every bit of work We do.

If unsatisfactory, we are here at any time to make it satisfactory. An unsatisfied patron would worry us more than the unsatisfied patron would be worried. We have a standard to which we adhere unflinchingly—that standard is to do the very best work at moderate prices—to keep everyone who comes to us, and above all, to perfectly satisfy everyone.

Holtz, - The Tailor.

PHILLEO & SON,

Lumber, Coal, Implements

Best Grades of Lumber.

Large Stocks. Lowest Prices.

We will meet any Competition!

Old Soldier's Line. . .

The Red, White and Blue.

T. J. Farrand has established a dray line and is prepared to do any kind of work in this line. Hauling trunks, baggage and people to and fro from the depot or elsewhere. Prompt attention given to all orders.

T. J. Farrand.

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET

VOLPP BROS. Props.

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Chickens, Fish and Game.

Highest price paid for hides, etc.

J. W. JONES, President. HENRY LEY, Cashier.
C. A. CHACE, Vice-Pres.

THE STATE BANK OF WAYNE

Will Do a General Banking Business.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Capital Stock Paid In, $75,000.

Wayne, Nebraska.

WM. DAMMEYER,

Manufacturer of and.....

Wholesale and Retail Dealer In

Fine Cigars.

Establishment on Main Street.

Opposite Herald Office.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO
THE WAYNE HERALD.
WAYNE, NEB.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1900.

THE AMERICAN NAVY

Work of Preparing It for the War with Spain.

Credit Should Be Given to Those Who Administer Its Affairs—Difficulty of Buying and Equipping Auxiliary Vessels—Doubling the Force of Sailors.

Under the present administration the navy has shown itself worthy of its best traditions. The great victories at Manila Bay and Santiago were in no sense accidents. They were the results of years of careful training of officers and men and the thorough preparation of the fleets for the crucial test of war. For this preparation, this readiness to meet the supreme moment for which a navy is constructed and maintained, those who administer the affairs of the navy should have credit. The glory goes to our heroes who are in command afloat, and to those officers and men who seize the opportunities of war to render conspicuous service; but in remembering them one should not forget those who labor without ceasing to secure the fleet in a condition of high efficiency, and to place at the disposal of the commanding officers an abundance of supplies, without which the fleet is powerless.

As early as Jan. 11, 1898, more than a month before the Maine was destroyed in the harbor of Havana, the Secretary of the Navy began to mobilize the ships of the navy and to take such measures as would place at the disposal of the officers in command the full measure of our naval force.

Immediately upon the passage of the bill appropriating $50,000,000 for the national defense, a board was organized for the purchase of auxiliary ships, and after careful examination 102 ships of various types were secured at a total cost of $17,576,850. Of these vessels but two, the New Orleans and the Albany, were strictly vessels of war. The others were merchant ships, pleasure yachts, tugs, etc., which were rapidly overhauled at the different navy yards, provided with such light armor protection as was practical, and suitably armed.

Between March 16 and June 30 all these vessels were purchased and as rapidly as overhauled were placed in commission and put into active service. They were used not only as auxiliary war vessels, but to supply the fleets with coal and ammunition and bring fresh water and fresh provisions. For the care of the sick and wounded the Solace was fitted out as a complete hospital, and to make repairs to vessels at sea the Vulcan was fitted out as a modern machine shop. In order to meet the increased demands on the navy yards, it was necessary to practically double the force between Feb. 15 and the middle of April.

In addition to the ships which were added to the navy by purchase, fifteen revenue cutters and four lighthouse tenders were transferred from the Treasury Department to the navy, and four of the great steamers of the International Navigation Company and one of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company were chartered. There were in all 128 ships added to the peculiar naval establishment, and it became at once necessary to provide officers and men to man them. For this purpose 223 officers on the retired list were ordered to active duty. 850 officers were appointed for temporary service, and the enlisted force was increased from 12,500 to over 24,000 men.

It was an enormous undertaking to make all these additional ships ready for war service, to secure the necessary guns for them, and to keep the fleets supplied with coal, ammunition and provisions. But this was only a part of the work which the Navy Department had in hand. For the protection of the coasts of the United States an auxiliary naval force was created, which was officered and manned by the naval militia of the United States. A coast signal service was established, which kept practically our entire coast line from Maine to Texas under observation, to give warning of the approach of an enemy's vessel or of suspicious craft of any kind.

The operations of the fleets of the Asiatic and North Atlantic squadrons are so well known that it is hardly necessary to speak of them in any detail. Their work was so well done that the power of Spain was swept from the sea, and Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, which she had misgoverned for centuries, were taken from under her dominion.

How We Have Grown.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

	Amount.
Fiscal year.	
1900	$2,229,190,828
1896	1,052,331,012
Increase under McKinley administration	$357,859,216

WAGE-EARNERS EMPLOYED.

	Number.
Fiscal year.	
1900	7,500,000
1896	5,300,000
Increase under McKinley administration	2,200,000

WAGES PAID.

	Amount.
Fiscal year.	
1900	$3,125,750,000
1896	2,605,750,183
Increase under McKinley administration	$519,999,817

Five years ago when $7,000,000 in gold left New York in one day for Europe it nearly started a panic, full extraordinary efforts had to be made to offset it. Now New York bankers offer England $35,000,000 as a gold loan, and are prepared to lend money to Russia and Sweden, and the announcement causes only a smile of complacency.

McKinley Is Our Man.

McKinley's fame has had a boom
Since ever it began;
No silver crank can win this year
McKinley is our man;

From north to south his fame resounds,
And every breeze doth fan
From sea to sea this glad refrain,
McKinley is our man.

There's not a chance for Colonel B.
To get his "Aunty" clan
In sight of Washington, because
McKinley is our man.

So let him hustle after votes
And get them if he can,
But on election day he'll find
McKinley is our man.
—N. H. R., in Eureka Republican.

DEMOCRATS, PONDER THIS!

Filipinos Ask Providence to Decree the Election of Bryan.

Maj. Arlington U. Betts of Toledo, Ohio, a brave soldier now serving in the Philippines, writes to friends in his home city that the Tagal rebels in the islands are constantly encouraged by men of the Bryan stripe to continue killing our soldiers, and that the rebellion there can be suppressed most effectually by ballots cast in the United States next November.

When the American troops took the town of Tobiraco, in Luzon, they found posters everywhere bearing a proclamation, a copy of which Maj. Betts sends in his letter. Note well the following extract:

Here is indisputable proof that the insurgent Filipinos are kept well informed of Mr. Bryan's utterances. They know his sympathy with them. They are encouraged to keep on shooting American soldiers in the hope Bryan will replace McKinley and usher in "happy hours."

What do the Democrats of the United States think of this?

Are they willing to have Bryan, the Populist put them on record as allies of the rebellious Filipinos?

Let them ponder these things, as American citizens, before next November.

THE SOUTH EXPANDS

Prosperity the Issue in the Presidential Campaign.

Col. W. A. Hemphill, of the "Atlanta Constitution," Says Democratic Leaders Must Fight Against Prosperity, and All Other Issues Are Subordinated.

Col. W. A. Hemphill, president of the Atlanta Constitution Company, was recently in Chicago. He is enthusiastic over the future of the South, and his experience as a newspaper man gives weight to his utterances. In the Chicago Evening Post he said:

"Democratic leaders will find that the great battle of the ballots will have to be fought, so far as the Democracy is concerned, against prosperity. All other issues are subordinated to this one of prosperity, and the prosperity the South is now enjoying is increasing in volume. It will be something marvelous by winter, if the present rate is continued. With cotton selling at 8 to 10 cents, the South is assured great good times. I have made investigation and I am safe in saying that the deposits in Southern banks today are double what they were a year ago. Nearly every national bank has taken advantage of the law to issue notes up to the legal limit.

"If a man were to borrow an expression from the game of poker, the South has a great hand—she has four kinds. These are cotton, coal, iron and lumber. The world is the market of the South for these supplies in the crude state. But the people have awakened to the fact that the country rich in natural resources remains comparatively poor while it contents itself with supplying the world market with the material in the crude state. We expect to revolutionize the business with manufacturing.

"Take the staple of cotton. The output is 10,000,000 bales, worth, at a low estimate, $300,000,000. If manufactured into finished products the crop would be valued into the billion figures. Georgia pats out about a million and a quarter bales each year. What a world of money that product will leave with the State when it is sold as a finished product. We of the South have been bobbing up in the North for several years, and we have the itch for manufactories.

"Atlanta is growing—the whole country is growing. There are contracts awaiting affixing in our city today for $6,000,000 worth of new buildings. I recall the time, and it is but thirty years ago, when this sum would represent the entire value of the structures in Atlanta."

This representative newspaper publisher from Georgia speaks from the shoulder, so to speak, and regardless of political feeling. Senator Morgan's attitude on the expansion question, coupled, in brief, that the new territory of the United States opens a market for the staple products of the South, Col. Hemphill says, evidently finds much favor in the South, for the Senator has been most effectively indorsed by the people of his State.

Corn and Candy.

During the fiscal year ended July 31, 1899, the consumption of corn for glucose and its by-products amounted to over 27,000,000 bushels, which is equivalent to the whole yield from one million acres, based on an average of 27 bushels of corn to the acre. From one-third to one-fourth of the glucose product of this same year went directly into the manufacture of candy, according to a statement which is made by one of the leading authorities in the glucose trade. The prosperity in the candy trade which is directly responsible for such a big part of last year's great consumption of glucose, and the absorption at good prices of a large portion of the 1899 crop of the corn growers of the West, was directly due to the general prosperity. When the mills are closed, and the workman cannot fill his dinner pail with the necessaries of life, candy is a luxury for which there is little demand. That candy can now be eaten in the families of workmen is one of the best evidences of prosperity that there is.

Ours would suffer with the rest.—John M. Clark, President Chicago Telephone Company.

I belong to neither party. I vote in local and national elections as my independent judgment dictates. Nebraska is prosperous. Four years ago the times were very hard. Our farmers burned their corn for fuel. Then it was that Mr. Bryan argued for free silver as the only remedy for these apparently hopeless conditions. The country did not take his remedy, and yet got well. What is the inference? Mr. Bryan's remedy was not much of a remedy as he thought it. Mr. McKinley will be re-elected because of the prosperity now existing. A very large percentage of the citizens will pay no attention to free silver, imperialism or anything else than our great prosperity.—J. A. Smith, Humphrey, Neb.

The whole situation can be expressed in a sentence. The country is enjoying a most wonderful period of prosperity. The country at large, the individual corporations and the people themselves have been successful to a degree under the present administration and the Republican party deserves universal support, what is more to the point, I believe we have it. The country is greater than any man or any party, and with Republicans at the helm, as there have been during the last four years, to direct this country of ours, conditions will continue to improve and we shall reap the benefit.—C. F. Hutchinson, of the Commercial Exchange Bank of Chicago.

"I voted the Republican ticket first when Abraham Lincoln was a candidate, and I have voted it ever since. In my opinion it is the patriotic duty of every man who is in the habit of voting the Republican ticket to keep to his allegiance."—Gov. Hazen S. Pingree of Michigan (claimed by Bryanites).

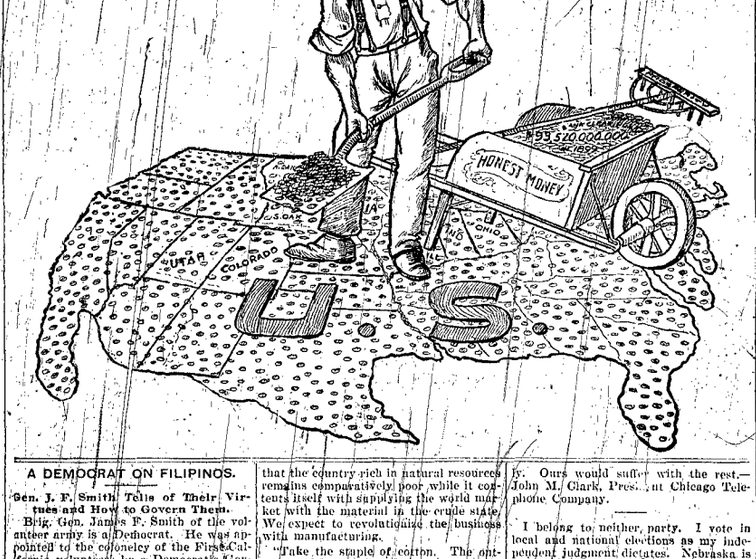
President McKinley's eminent services commend him most favorably to the people, and a change for an inexperienced incumbent would create panic and work disaster.—T. C. Early, an eminent lawyer and lifelong Democrat of Cripple Creek, Colo.

On such subjects as expansion I thought with the ancient Romans that it was right never to cede any land of boundary, but always to add to it by honorable treaty, thus extending the area of the republic.—Andrew Jackson.

What People Are Saying.

Candy is one of the luxuries. When times are hard and money scarce, we feel it, I tell you we do. The last three or four years show a vast increase in our business. There has been improvement each year over the preceding one, and this year the prospects are that business will be better than it has been for six years. The general trade throughout the United States in the last four years has increased fully 50 per cent. In some cases it has doubled, the increase being specially noticeable in large establishments. This business is essentially an indicator of the moment. Supply equals demand. We cannot store our goods away in barns and warehouses and wait for the market to rise or the trade to come to us. Instead we are controlled by the demands of the hour. Take the chocolate trade alone. Americans are only now beginning to awaken to the nutritive and delightful qualities of good chocolate and chocolate candies. Europeans have been familiar with this for years. During the past year or two our trade in this line has increased by bounds until today half of our customers call for chocolates. I am a Democrat, but am free to say that while conditions exist as they do at the present time, it would be wise to let well enough alone and make no change.—C. F. Gunther of Chicago, ex-Alderman, Democrat, and candy manufacturer.

Our business has been more prosperous in the last three years than in the entire previous history of the company. This is true not only of Chicago, but elsewhere. It is chiefly due to two causes. Not only has the telephone established itself as a necessity to business and private interests, but it is also owing to the pronounced prosperity which has been general throughout the country. As I said, the growth of the Chicago company in these years has been equal to the entire growth before that time. Personally I believe that any material change in the present policy of government would affect all lines of business most disastrously.



A DEMOCRAT ON FILIPINOS.

Gen. J. F. Smith Tells of Their Virtues and How to Govern Them.

Brig. Gen. James F. Smith of the volunteer army is a Democrat. He was appointed to the colonelcy of the First California volunteers by a Democratic Governor, James H. Budd. After the conclusion of the treaty with Spain, he was sent to Negros island as military governor. Before the Spanish war he was a practicing attorney in San Francisco, and in the army his legal talents have been employed extensively in the Philippines. Here is what he says about the people of Negros. He was asked:

"And do you believe in the people and their possibilities?"

"I do with all my heart. The more I see of them the better I like them. In ten years I think that they will be the most American Americans in the world. Atkinson's articles have been circulated by the disturbing element, printed in the Visayan language and have done us a great deal of harm, unless we want to keep the rebellion alive."

Gen. Smith does not give much opportunity for his one-time political allies to shout.

The Plan that Failed.

The Filipino insurgents, some time before the war broke out between the United States and Spain, got up a schedule of their grievances against the rule of the Spaniards. There were over twenty specifications, not one of them would be possible under the American flag. The Filipinos who were induced to take up arms against the United States, after the Spanish rule was broken, were in the enjoyment of liberties unheard of in all their experience. The only thing they complained of was that the United States did not turn them over to the one man at their race who claimed to own them, and the whole country also, with our shadow of authority, from the inhabitants. The Aguinaldo plan was, after he had appointed himself, to proclaim that the people had ratified the appointment and then become lord of a thousand islands because he had been appointed and ratified as the successor in despotism of the departed Spaniards.

The Calumet and Hecla Copper Mining Company at Calumet, Mich., owns 2,400 houses, which it rents to its employes at $1 a month for each room in a house. In spite of this immense number of houses, nearly all recently built, so prosperous are the miners at Calumet, that the cry is constantly for more houses and better ones.

SIMON GREY'S FAMILY.

A STORY OF COUNTRY LIFE.

BY ALMA L. PARKER, GUIDE ROCK, NEB.

CHAPTER II.—(Continued.)

"Well, if that's you're opinion, I must ask one favor of you, and that is that you do not tell it in Boonsville. If you were a laboring man, you'd be a Populist. Wages are low. Hogs in Boonsville are only worth a little over 2 cents per pound, corn 12 cents a bushel, and everything else to correspond. Now, one thing sure, something is wrong, and we are in favor of a change. A few years ago I had a flock of sheep, and was making money with them, so thought it would be a good scheme to buy more. I also needed more hogs, but I didn't have the money necessary to buy them, so I mortgaged my place to get it. Well, most of the hogs I bought died with the cholera. I don't suppose that was the government's fault, but wool has gone down to almost nothing, and all I have left is the mortgage."

"Wait a moment," said Ezra. "You say that a few years ago wool was a good price. What kind of a money basis had we then?"

"Gold, I reckon."

"Then you admit that prices can be good, with gold for the standard money?"

"No, not as good as they ought to be."

"Oh, yes, Simon, I remember, you wrote me the fall of '92 that hogs were 8 cents. Didn't that satisfy the farmer?"

"I suppose that such as them that had hogs was satisfied."

"Well, if they didn't have, it wasn't the government's fault. Cattle were a fair price, too, I believe, and all other live stock was valuable property, in spite of the awful fact that we had gold for the standard money, and Harrison, a Republican, was President of the United States. Of course, prices are regulated more by supply and demand than by anything else."

"Well," said Simon, "supply and demand have nothing to do with it, and will you please explain why we are having hard times now, when gold is still the standard?"

"Simply because there is now a lack of confidence, which did not exist in '92. This is the principal reason, although the low tariff policy of this Democratic administration has hurt us. The low tariff laws have closed hundreds of factories, shutting men out of employment, and it has knocked the bottom out of many industries. That's the trouble with wool. The sheep raisers in Australia can raise sheep much cheaper than the farmers in this country can, and now they can bring their wool over here, and sell it without paying anything for the privilege. They can undersell farmers here until they have to go out of sheep-raising entirely. The cause of lack of confidence is the fear of Bryan's election. The silver dollar now passes for 100 cents, because it is backed up by gold. If we stopped backing it up with gold it would fall to its market value, which, at the present time, is only about 50 cents. Of course, when the silver dollars fell to 50 cents, everybody would pay their debts with it, and keep back the gold money. It would be all that would circulate."

"In your opinion," said Simon. "Now, I'll tell you how things will be if McKinley's elected. It won't matter how scarce hogs, cattle, or products are, for how great the demand, they won't be worth raisin' if the Republicans win, and these goldbugs continue to have control of the markets. I am living in hope that no such awful calamity will befall us, and I do believe McKinley will be the worst defeated candidate that ever run for office, and I hope Allen Harrington will be the next worst. He's the fellow the Republicans in this county have put up for Superintendent of Schools to run agin Vinnie. I'm her singular, too, when he's her beau. But to return to my subject. Men who have studied the subject say that conditions among farmers will be about ten times as bad as they are now. Money will be so scarce many will be obliged to live without any. Times will get in such an awful condition that with some brave leader like Coxey, a great army will be raised. I prophesy that there will be the awfulest war this world has ever seen. It will be labor against capital."

"Wait and see if your prophecy comes true, Simon. It is the only thing that will convince you of your mistake. You will find that our country's all right, after all. It has been said that 'America is just another name for opportunity.' That country where a day's work will buy most of the necessaries of life is the country most blessed of heaven. Men are afraid to spend gold now, for fear of free silver; that is the reason we do not see any at present."

"Ah, Ezra, that's not the reason. It's because England is grabbing it all up. She is glad we have gold for our standard money."

"That's probably what your paper tells you," said Ezra; "but there is no truth in it. The enlightened nations found it necessary, in trading with each other, to have a universal standard of money, and they chose gold, because they considered it the one metal steady enough for the purpose. It was not a conspiracy against the United States. We had at that time more gold values than any other country."

"But we haven't enough money; that's the trouble," interrupted Simon.

"The quality of money is vastly more important than the quantity. If money were too plentiful it wouldn't be worth as much. We would have to carry more in our pockets to buy the same things we buy now with less, so it is unnecessary. What we need is to have the money we have to circulate, which it won't do while there is fear of free silver. Times are hard because of the fear of its success, but suppose it were a reality; what there'd be the worst panic ever known in the history of this country?"

Simon and Ezra Grey now arrived at home, and there was no more said on politics for a while. Political Simon's family—Cynthia, Jimmie and Johnny and the girls—were all delighted with Uncle Ezra.

The day wore away; chore time came, and the family scattered, to do the work assigned to each one. Ezra Grey was now left alone with Cynthia and the little boys, and he determined to have a conversation with his sister-in-law.

"What do you get for butter out here, Cynthia?" Ezra ventured to ask.

"About 8 cents, or near it. Getting lower every year. Eggs have been so cheap it don't pay to keep chickens any more. The Lord only knows what will become of us if McKinley's elected President. Simon says we'll all go to the poorhouse, but I don't see how Warble County's goin' to provide a poorhouse large enough to hold everybody that would have to go there."

Ezra Grey could not help but laugh at Cynthia's idea of Republican times, and he wondered to himself if this was a fair example of the Populist sentiment.

"Uncle Ezra," said Jimmie, "you must be sure to vote for Bryan. Money will grow on trees, I 'spect, if he's elected. My pa's goin' to vote for him all right. Pa's President of the Farmers' Alliance in Warble County, and President of the Bryan Club in Boonsville, and I 'spect his vote will count a whole lot. Before you are here very long you'll hear pa and Vinnie quarrel. Vinnie has a Republican feller, and he's runnin' agin her for Superintendent, and pa says political opponents should be enemies, and that she mustn't even speak to him. But she does speak to him, in a loving way, too, and goes to church with him, in spite of pa. My! but pa gets mad sometimes. I guess he'd like Allen Harrington all right if he was a Populist, but he says Republicans are either scoundrels or they lack nerve."

"It's hard to tell how much Jimmie would have told his uncle, had not Cynthia hustled him out doors in a hurry.

Uncle Ezra had now been at his brother Simon's for a number of weeks. Many arguments they had, and all were in good humor, which was rather singular, considering Political Simon's disposition. Vinnie had listened with keen interest to their long discussions, and had just acknowledged to Uncle Ezra that she believed his side of politics was right, but as she had said before, she intended to let time prove all things to her.

One evening as they were seated at the supper table Jimmie, the boy orator of the family, blurted out: "Say, pa, Vinnie's gone and turned Republican. What do you think about that?"

"What—do—I—think—about that?" Simon repeated slowly, while a look of horror was depicted on his countenance. "I don't believe it. Vinnie's too smart a gal for that."

"Ah, pa, but ain't Uncle Ezra smart, and ain't he Republican?"

"Yes, my son, he's smart, but he has not yet seen the light."

"Ezra," he said, "I dare say, when you do see things as they are you'll be a bright and shining star for the silver cause."

Ezra laughed, and so did Vinnie, which Political Simon was quick to observe.

"Ezra," he said, "I hope you haven't been stuffing Vinnie with any of your Republican doctrines."

"I dare say, Simon, that Vinnie has enough mind of her own not to be stuffed, as you call it."

"Well, Vinnie," said Simon, "I have this much to say to you, if you ever take such a ridiculous notion as to turn Republican, don't you ever mention it. After all your raisin' and home training, after all the Populist party has done for you—if you—after all that has been done for your benefit, turn and say you are a Republican, have your name written with the Goldbugs—Vinnie, Gray! I'd be ashamed of you!"

"Simon," said Ezra, "did it ever occur to you that you might be mistaken? These Populist papers and speakers tell you that the Populist party is the party of the poor man. They are always raying against labor, and they tell you they are on the side of labor. But, Simon, didn't it ever occur to you that they might be false friends—that they are not telling you the truth?"

(To be continued.)

BRYAN'S AVOWED AID AND COMFORT TO AGUINALDO.

Indications that the Democratic Leader and the Filipino Insurgent Have a Very Satisfactory Mutual Understanding.

AGUINALDO WANTS US TO SUPPORT HIS "REPUBLIC."

We Are to Hold the Bag and Keep Off Other Nations, While He Is to Get All the Benefits—Aguinaldo Admitted that His People Were Divided as to Policy.

Gen. Whittier, of Gen. Merritt's staff, called on Aguinaldo by appointment at Malolos, (see page 498, Senate Document 62, Treaty of Peace papers) and had a business talk with him. The substance of this conversation has become much more important since the Democratic party has committed itself to the Aguinaldo policy in the Philippines and since the Democratic candidate for the presidency has accepted that program, added to it the Monroe doctrine, and is pressing the campaign upon the theory that the "paramount" issue is a protectorate for the Philippines after we surrender them and to cover them against the intrusion of Europe with the Asiatic annex of the American doctrine of Monroe.

There occurred between Gen. Whittier and the Tagal tyrant a thorough conversation on the subject of this American protectorate of the Philippines. Gen. Whittier told Aguinaldo that in a few days he would go to Paris to appear before the peace commission sitting in that city, and the General added (to quote his own official report of the conversation):

"I started the talk by announcing to Aguinaldo that I was to leave in a few days to appear before the peace commission, and that I had a very friendly feeling for the Filipinos and admiration for many of their good qualities, their quiet, cleanliness, temperance and great imitative power, and a possibility of learning almost any profession or business; that I would like to be able to present to the commission his and his people's views and demands and what relation they expected to hold to the United States in case we decided to keep the islands."

It will be noted that Gen. Whittier expressed himself fully and clearly. He said:

"Aguinaldo replied rather naively, that his people were divided into two parties—those in favor of absolute independence and those of an American protectorate; that the parties are about equal; that he is waiting to see who will have the majority, in that case to take his position."

This report of what Aguinaldo had to say about a division of opinion between independence and an American protectorate is much more interesting just now than it ever has been. This conversation was nearly two years ago. Aguinaldo had made himself troublesome at Bacoor, and his removal to Malolos, it is evident now, was a step that meant preparations for war with the Americans. He found he was not to be admitted to Manila, and made choice of a position on the railroad from which he expected to turn and capture the city. He was engaged in this work when Gen. Whittier called upon him, and eluded the penetrating question asked him by saying:

"The parties among his countrymen in respect to absolute independence or an American protectorate were about equal, and he was waiting to see who would have the majority to take his position."

Aguinaldo had this habit of avoiding giving a straight answer to a strong question. Mr. Whittier told him, and it would be well for Mr. Bryan to make a memorandum of what Whittier said to Aguinaldo, and for the people of the United States to study it closely and seriously, for precisely the objections to Philippine independent government that existed then exist and are more obvious now. Gen. Whittier said:

"I pointed out to him that it would probably be useless to try to bring those in favor of absolute independence to any change of opinion, but they must consider that they are without any navy and without capital, which is greatly needed for the development of the country; that the Philippine government alone did not possess the element of strength to insure the retention of the islands without the assistance of other governments. They would be at the mercy of any of half a dozen powers striving to take either a part or the whole of the islands, and they must consider that their greatest prosperity would come by the gradual accession of power under American auspices."

This was to the point and Aguinaldo was disturbed. There isn't a particle of doubt that he had already fully made up his mind to make war for complete independence without any expectation or desire to please the United States, but it was too early for him to avow his purpose. He knew perfectly that his views of carrying on a personal government could not be acceptable to the people of the United States. The reply of Aguinaldo to Whittier and remarks upon a further question are of sensational pith and moment now. Gen. Whittier's report is quoted as follows:

"But the civilized nations of the world would see that our possessions were not taken from us."

I replied: "How has it been in China, where England, Russia, France, Germany, etc., all strive to control territory?"

To this he could make no reply.

I further asked what that side would expect America, acting the role of protector, to do.

He said: "To furnish the navy, while the Filipinos held all the country and administered civil offices with its own people."

"And what, then, would America get from this?" said I.

"That would be a detail," he said, "which would be settled hereafter."

Gen. Whittier adds: "We pursued this subject of a protectorate for some time without getting any satisfactory results."

Mr. Higgins (a friend of Whittier who accompanied him) felt that Aguinaldo had been simply repeating a lesson, but I did not feel so sure of that. Buen Camino, a close friend of Aguinaldo, was present at this conversation, but came in and gave his opinion—he was an intimate of Aguinaldo—that the President was in favor of an American protectorate.

Certainly he would be if it was the end of a series of propositions such as Bryan has presented to the American people, which proposed plainly the turning over to Aguinaldo the American army and navy whenever he has a government in his own hands stable as to his authority and independent of any other authority. Then the time comes when the protectorate will be vital.

The American duty as a protector is to stand off the powers named by Whittier—England, Russia, France, Germany, and Japan is to be included, and what [illegible] Americans to get for all this?

We have already the answer of Aguinaldo: "A detail to be considered hereafter."

It is a question whether the Americans are to pay their expenses while in the service of Aguinaldo. Aguinaldo's statement of what he meant was made more than two years ago. He said the same thing to me, with a little less detail, on the 27th of August, 1898.

The Democratic party has submissively embodied the Aguinaldo plan in its platform, and Mr. Bryan has exploited it in his speech, and as a personal contribution he has slung in the Monroe doctrine in such a way that if he were President of the United States he would have the alternative of backing squarely out of it, or warring with all the nations of Europe that are determined to pursue their colonial system.

It is well known that there has been a good deal of correspondence between the malcontents of this country and the insurgents of the Philippines, and the symptoms are that Bryan and Aguinaldo, who constitute a mutual admiration society, have been directly or indirectly in confidential communication.

Why not directly?

Each of them would feel himself honored to have so distinguished a correspondent. They have much in common. Each anticipates being the ruler of his own country and is in a state of confidence that he is going to be.

The first thing Bryan would think about would be of soothing the enemy he denominates "our ally" by entering into an alliance with him, offensive and defensive. This would require a good deal of letter writing, and they have worked their three points down fine. The Philippine resolution in the Democratic platform and the Philippine proposals of Mr. Bryan in his acceptance speech are in the nature of a protocol, and if the United States is ready to submit to serve Aguinaldo as a protector, and do it for nothing, maintaining a great fleet and army to do it with, Aguinaldo would not be foolish enough to offer objections.

Bryan offers him plainly to play his game and has put in the Monroe doctrine as a trump card to scare Europe. Bryan has invested everything he has got in the Malay business.

There is a striking resemblance in one respect between Aguinaldo and Bryan. Neither has ever been elected President, but both are assuming the duties of office, each attitudinizes as the personification of the nation.

Bryan hasn't as yet appointed himself to anything. Aguinaldo can teach him the trick. It is the profound faith of each that he is by and for and in himself an E Pluribus Unum.

MURAT HALSTEAD.

Veterans Indorse McKinley.

Veterans of the G. A. R. held the opening business session of the encampment Aug. 29 in Chicago. Joel M. Longenecker, commander of the Illinois department, played the leading role at the meeting, which took place in the Studebaker Theater, and before he had finished his part President McKinley had received the indorsement of veterans, representing posts throughout the United States. The outburst came spontaneously and suddenly and the ex-judge's commendation was emphasized with a five-minute demonstration, in which aged men forgot their years and clambered upon seats and yelled frantically. All this happened while Mayor Harrison, who had just welcomed the veterans formally to the city, sat close by, grim, unmoved, silent.

The Illinois commander, in his turn, was tendering the hand of greeting in behalf of his department and was lauding the heroes that Illinois had turned out and that Illinois, hand-in-hand with the Union, now felt proud of. Lincoln had been cheered. So had Grant and Logan.

By this time the ex-judge was perspiring and his collar was gradually wilting beneath the strain of oratory.

"And we have been proud of a comrade who has occupied the presidential chair for four years," he shouted—the veterans in every corner moved closer—"and for four years more we will be proud of him."

The cheers that greeted the speaker were beyond anything given during the encampment. There is no doubt of it—the Grand Army is with Comrade McKinley heart and soul.

"DEAR BOY" LETTERS—NO. 4

My Dear Boy—As an American citizen I am happy over the vast progress made *by the United States during the administration* of Wm. McKinley.

It is true that the increase of our wealth, the enlargement of our possessions, and the position which we have gained among the nations of the earth, have brought to us a vast increase of responsibility. However, this responsibility came to us providentially, unexpectedly and unsought; and, if we are true to ourselves and to righteousness, the God of nations will guide us in the future as in the past.

It is also true that there are some sad things to contemplate in this connection. War is always sad, and we have had practically three wars on our hands. None of them could be foreseen four years ago. We were pushed into them and it is a good thing that we had so wise a pilot at the helm in this critical period of our nation's history. But while there are things that make one sad, there are many more to make one glad, and it is of these things that I wish to speak.

First—The better state of feeling between the North and the South. You were born since those old days and can have but little idea of the intense bitterness engendered by the Civil War. It was a common saying at the close of the war that it would take several generations for the enmity to pass away. Men thought it impossible that North and South should come together heartily during the lifetime of the men who fought the battles and the women who gave their husbands and their sons to the Northern and Southern causes. Gradually the feeling between the sections became better. We made a long stride forward during the summer that Garfield lay dying and the whole nation, North and South, watched by his bedside in anxiety, hope and fear. But the Spanish-American war finished the trouble. When Joe Wheeler and Fitzhugh Lee put on the blue and called themselves "Yanks," when the sons of the Union soldier and the sons of the Confederate soldier, side by side, won victories for America, the heart of the North and the South came together. I rejoice with joy unspeakable that I have lived to see the day when I and my comrades in arms for the Union can clasp the hands of our former foes and congratulate each other on the prosperity and increasing glory of our common country.

Second—The expansion of American territory. It has been going on for a hundred years, and never more gloriously than now. The American spirit is that of expansion. It was an American boy who set the hen on forty-seven eggs and told his mother that he did so because he "wanted to see the blamed old thing spread herself." To keep spreading is an instinct of Americanism. And don't you be one bit afraid, my boy, that the old mother American eagle will not be able to hover safely over all the eggs she can find.

You see, my boy, I think [illegible] the best thing the whole world can do [illegible] to settle down quietly and be United [illegible]tes. I have a profound pity for anybod[illegible] the earth who does not live under [illegible] protecting folds of the star-spangled ba[illegible] Every drop of your father's blood [illegible] American, and it tingles with delight at the sight of Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines added to our American possessions. True, affairs in the Philippines are not as pleasant now as we could wish, but "wait till the clouds roll by." The flag has brought blessing to every place it has touched hitherto, and will do the same in the future.

Third—I rejoice at the increased respect for our country among the nations of the earth. Manila Bay, Santiago and San Juan were revelations to the nations abroad. Hitherto their idea has been that the Yankee is simply a shrewd trader and inventor, with no soul beyond the Almighty Dollar. It was an awakening to them to discover that American *gunners are the best in the world*, that American warships are unequalled, that American soldiers are unsurpassed in courage, discipline, intelligence and efficiency, and that **Americans fight, not merely for money, but for ideas, for liberty and for the deliverance of the oppressed of other lands and races.** And in the present trouble in China the United States is winning the esteem of the world, not only by the success of our arms, but by our careful, dignified, judicious diplomacy.

Fourth—I rejoice in the increase of the nation's wealth. In Cleveland's time we were a nation of borrowers. Now we are a nation of lenders. We are a happy and prosperous people.

Meanwhile, the twentieth century dawns upon us with tremendous possibilities in store. Just what is before us we do not know. But there is a mighty shaking among the dry bones and indications of tremendous steps forward toward the coming of the kingdom of God. My part in life is nearly done, but you, my son, will live to see the mightiest epoch in the world's history. Be honest, be true, be Christian, and BE AN AMERICAN.

Do not vote to "Swap Horses While We Are Crossing Streams." Vote to keep at the helm the man whose steady brain, loving heart and true hands have under God guided the ship of state so safely through peril to a new birth of national glory.

YOUR FATHER.

Remember.

REMEMBER '92. During the campaign of '92 you thought you were too busy to take an active interest in politics. Remember the result:

Consternation.
Loss of confidence.
Empty pocketbooks.
Vicious tariff laws.
Emergency bond issues.
Losses in business.
Assignments.
No employment.
Distress.

Do not make the same mistake this year.—Marion, Ark., Herald.

LABOR WANTED.

In a recent visit to St. Paul the writer passed up Third street and near the Merchants' Hotel a man was busily engaged in tacking up signs in front of an employment agency. This attracted our attention and we stopped and read the following bulletins:

WANTED.	WANTED.
Men for sawmill work in Minnesota. $1.65 per day.	Camp cooks for the woods.
Teams for city work.	Sawyers for White Rude Lumber Company.
Five men for clay-bank.	Woodmen in Rhinelander, Wis. $26 to $30 per month.
Teamsters and scraper holders in city.	Hands for harvest fields in North Dakota. Good pay.
Hotel cooks.	Ten laborers in city. $1.50 per day. Pay every week.
Ten men to work on dam at Somerset, Wis. $1.75 per day.	Men wanted for North Dakota. $2 per day.
Ten men for fencing in Iowa. $1.75 per day.	Woodmen; the Pine River Lumber Co., Moran, Wis. $28 per month and board.

In the fall of 1895 we passed this same employment agency and this is what we saw on the bulletin board:

WANTED.	WANTED.

In 1895, which was the last year of the Democratic Cleveland administration, there was a mob of idle men in front of this place begging for a job, while in 1900, the closing year of McKinley's administration, there are plenty of jobs looking for men which the employment agent cannot supply.

This same condition was and is true of Minneapolis, and no doubt of every city in the land, and the lesson it teaches is obvious.—Waseca, Minn., Journal.

Conditions are the same everywhere. Here is a sample poster that is on every fence, gate, door and post in a Michigan town:

MEN WANTED!

Inquire S. Gill, Superintendent, Coal Dock, Gladstone, Michigan.

Hearst for Expansion.

Bryan's Chicago paper, the American, owned by W. R. Hearst of New York, San Francisco, Chicago, Denver and prospectively of Indianapolis, in commenting on the growth of San Francisco, said:

"The manufacturers and the producers of the United States reaching out for new markets to the westward will send their products into San Francisco for transshipment to the great steamers lying in her spacious harbor. The people of the East, of China, India, the Philippines and Hawaii, will all turn to this great port to make their purchases and to transact their foreign business.

"The rush for gold is no less great to-day than it was then, but men find gold in new ways now. The great captains of industry no longer delve it out of the earth, but win it in the less rugged but quite as profitable line of trade and commerce.

"There is a fascination to-day to the man who sends his ships bearing his goods to the far-off islands of the distant East, the islands of which the poets love to sing, but toward which only, within the last decade has the face of the American merchant been turned.

"'The golden age of San Francisco romance is not yet passed. Once she had the miner who conquered nature. She soon will have the international merchant who conquers the seas and the prejudices of people now unknown and hostile.

"What New York has been, facing a civilized Europe, that will the City of the Golden Gate be as Asia gradually becomes civilized, and the Pacific, like the Atlantic, becomes a highway of trade between nations rivaling each other only in the struggle for trade and all that makes for the highest type of national development."—Extracted from Chicago American, Aug. 29, 1900.

A DRUMMER DISCUSSES FORMATION OF TRUSTS.

They Have Never Succeeded in Creating a Monopoly Because There Never Can Be a Monopoly of Brains—Competition Always Open.

WHEN THEY GET GREEDY THEY BREAK THEIR OWN BACKS

As They Transact Business on a Large Scale, They Are Able to Buy Cheaper and to Sell Cheaper to All Consumers—No Trust Can Hold a Monopoly.

I have been a drummer for fourteen years, have traveled enough throughout the country to know that human nature and business conditions are about the same everywhere, and have learned, because the question has come right home to me, considerable about Trusts.

Perhaps this seems like an over-confident statement, but I want to say that if any drummer, or anybody else, can gainsay what I am now writing, I should like to hear from him. In this discussion we must, like busy men engaged on a hard business proposition that actually concerns us, eliminate all the pipe dreams, all the cheap stories, all the Hungarian jokes, all the stuff and nonsense; we must get right down to cases—as I will now.

First—Remember that trusts are big combinations for business purposes; bigger and bigger, if they are necessary, and can do themselves good by being bigger and bigger; smaller and smaller, or falling to pieces altogether, if they can't do themselves any good.

It is a little vulgar to say that everybody is "out for the dust," but everybody is, just the same. To be a little more exact, let us believe, because it is perfectly true, that anyone who has gone into a trust, or has helped to form a trust, has done it for what he expects to be his own advantage. Anyone who is opposed to a trust will succeed in interfering with it, or breaking it up, just in proportion as he, and not the trust, is working in harmony with some economic law.

Economic law is a large-sounding expression, but I know what it means. Years ago, no matter how many, there weren't any factories; people made things at home. Afterwards they gathered in factories and made things there. Then came machinery, which displaced many of the work people. This was a hardship to them, but they couldn't help it, and after they got over feeling badly, they were glad to live under the new conditions.

Years ago Jones & Son, or Jones & Co., had capital enough and brains enough to do everything that was required of a business concern. After a while no partnership had money or brains enough for the business requirements of the time. Then corporations were necessary. By the way, corporations are chartered by State legislatures, and what State legislatures do for them, or to them, they can undo—provided, of course, nobody is wronged in the process. Please keep that all in mind, because it is important. It is important to know that corporations, and after them trusts, are creatures of the law and can't transcend the law, and since we, the people—the peepul, Mr. Sulzer would call us—elect the lawmakers, it is our own fault if the laws don't suit us.

Come down to the present time in this matter of the development of industry. This matter of the development of production, manufacturing and commerce is, according to economic laws; that is, according to things as they must absolutely happen, according to things that couldn't happen any other way. Just as machinery has more and more replaced hand work—greatly to the advantage of the manual laborer in the end—because he could turn to better things and could make more money at it, and could buy the necessaries and the luxuries of life cheaper, because they were made cheaper by machinery and could be sold cheaper—so on the financial end of it, in the way of providing and using capital, in the matter of selling in all kinds of markets, there has been a corresponding change; big capitals taking the place of small ones; smart fellows going out and tackling all the problems of invention, economies, traveling, selling, advertising, etc., instead of old-fashioned ones. The corporation is pretty old, the trust fairly new. When the trust dropped down upon us nothing new happened in particular except that bigger and bigger corporations were to take the place of the older and smaller ones.

Here we are, then, down to the present time. Business was bad around '93 and '94. Hundreds, yes, thousands, of manufacturers, jobbers and merchants were flattened out; first, by the uncommonly hard conditions brought upon them by the Cleveland panic, and then by a kind of structural weakness in their business caused by the violence of competition.

These hard times, making this too violent competition more weakening than it could ever have been under other conditions, made the formation of trusts, all of them that could possibly be formed, very easy. The manufacturer wanted to reduce the violence of the competition or do away with it altogether. He was tired of worrying. He wanted peace. He saw, too, that there were economies in production and distribution that he himself, working alone, could never realize, that would be realized the moment he and his competitors worked together—buying larger quantities than ever before together, making things up together, selling them together, cutting the price a little together perhaps, and, if so, increasing the quantity of sales. In the new scheme was a chance to live. There was peace. There were economies that could be effected, and that he was a fool not to effect. There was a chance to steady things and know whether he had anything in the world or not. Possibly there was a chance for profits again.

This was the chance for the promoter and the underwriting banker or whatever you choose to call him, as well as for the manufacturer. If the manufacturer hadn't been in the condition described, the promoter and the banker couldn't have done anything with him—or for him. It required cash money, or its equivalent, in guaranties, to buy, or partly buy, one plant here and another plant there. This the underwriter could furnish. It required the promoter to see about it all. But the promoter's employment didn't last long. Where is the promoter now, by the way, and where is the underwriting banker?

Things have been going so well in the last two or three years that the manufacturer, the man who used to want to combine, doesn't want to combine any longer. He isn't tired, he has plenty of capital, his machinery is buzzing, he is selling twice as much stuff as before, probably just as much abroad as at home. There is a chance for all. Competition is active, but buyers are not haggling about the price quite so much, or at least they have got some money with which to buy something once in a while.

This isn't saying that trusts are not now forming, and that many more of them, a great many more, will not be formed. They are forming, and they will be formed; but they will only be organized successfully where there is some economic reason, some reason in good business economy and judgment, why two, or twenty, or two hundred concerns should pool their issues, cut expenses and lop off the dead stuff and get there in true business style, whether ten men or a thousand men are required to do it, whether a hundred thousand dollars or a million dollars are required to do something in this, that or the other part of the world, or in any old part of the world.

Now without going into definitions too much—especially since we are agreed what a trust really is—let me say that a trust, in the right acceptance of the word, is not a monopoly. It can't be, or if it thinks it can be, let it try! Ten to one, yes, a thousand to one, it knows better than to try. The Standard Oil Company is not a monopoly, and I'll wager, if the truth were known, that it makes money by its methods just as much as it does by the volume of its business.

Judge Gary of the Federal Steel Company—a little two hundred million dollar corporation—which doesn't monopolize the steel business as I notice, and probably never will while Andrew Carnegie and a few other good scrappers are in the field—says that a well-organized and well-managed trust is all right up to the point where it tries to monopolize its product. There it over-reaches itself. It gets into danger, it invites competition, and this, mind you, is the competition of giants and not of pigmies.

Mr. F. O. Mathiessen, once the chairman of the manufacturing committee of the sugar trust (and I don't know of a higher authority that could be cited), says that the Glucose Trust, which, I believe, he organized and is at the head of, is in the field for only about seven per cent for its stockholders; that it would be folly for them to try to squeeze more out of the consumer for their investing capitalists; that plenty of money and plenty of brains (for brains and money are two commodities that nobody in the world can corner in a thousand years) could go right into the field against them and level them down to the seven per cent basis as quickly as Brother Bryan can turn a political handspring. The Glucose Trust, you understand, might not hesitate to squeeze an eight or a ten per cent dividend out of the consumer if it thought it could succeed in doing so. It can't succeed, and it knows it.

A DRUMMER.

(To be continued.)

EQUALITY OF MONEY.

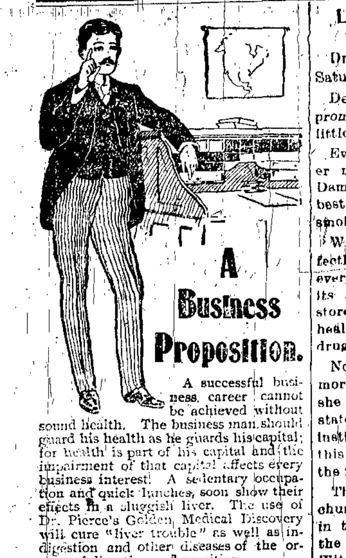
Dolliver's Object Lesson in Commercial Credit and Trade.

Here as the American people stand on the edge of a new era we propose to equip our business world with the best tool of exchange known to modern commerce. We propose to send our ships into all parts of the world as we have raised our flag in the uttermost parts of the earth. And we want it understood in Europe and America, in Africa, in Asia, and the islands of the sea, that there is no longer a debate in the United States as to what the standard dollar of the American people is.

We are going to write in the laws of this country what is already the practice of our government, that every obligation of the United States shall be paid in gold. When a man comes to the counter of our treasury we are going to lay down two coins before him, the gold dollar and the silver dollar. We are going to say to him:

"There are the standard coins; one of them is as good as the other; gold is the standard and silver is conformable to that standard. And the credit of the United States is out to make one just as good as the others; take your choice."

And, for one, I believe that when it is in there it will maintain the gold standard and a just equality of all the coins of the United States.—Extract from speech of Congressman Dolliver.



A Business Proposition.

A successful business career cannot be achieved without sound health. The business man should guard his health as he guards his capital; for health is part of his capital and the impairment of that capital affects every business interest. A sedentary occupation and quick lunches, soon show their effects in a sluggish liver. The use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure "liver trouble" as well as indigestion and other diseases of the organs of digestion and nutrition.

The "Discovery" strengthens the body by supplying Nature with strength making materials. It contains no whisky, alcohol or other intoxicant.

"After three years of suffering with liver trouble and malaria," writes Mr. Edward Jacobs, of Marengo, Crawford Co., Indiana, "I gave up all hopes of ever getting stout again, and the last chance was to try your medicine. I had tried all the home doctors and received but little relief. After taking three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and one vial of his 'Pleasant Pellets' I am stout and hearty. It is due entirely to your wonderful medicines."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets assist the action of "Golden Medical Discovery."

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

WAYNE, NEB.

Capital & Surplus, $90,000

J. M. STRAHAN, President.
F. E. STRAHAN, Vice-Pres.
H. F. WILSON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

J. M. Strahan, F. E. Strahan, R. E. K. Mellor, George Bogart, Frank Fuller, John T. Bressler and H. F. Wilson.

M. THOMAS,

Local and Miscellaneous.

Dr. Sisson of Norfolk was in Wayne Saturday morning.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers are *prompt, palable, pleasant, powerful,* little pills. L. P. Orth.

Everybody smokes the Wayne Leader manufactured at home by Wm Dammeyer. Why? Because it is the best nickle cigar in the city and most smokers who have tried them say so.

White's Cream Vermifuge is perfectly harmless, and will remove every every worm. It is also a tanic, and by its strengthening properties will restore to pale cheeks the rosy hue of health. Price 25 cents at Raymond's drug store.

Norfolk Journal: Miss Lillie Burchmore has returned from Peru where she attended the summer term at the state normal, also the Wayne county institute. She has engaged to teach this winter near Hoskins beginning the first week in October.

The emergency bags sent by a church society to the Kansas soldiers in the Philippines contained among the necessities a box of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the well known cure for piles, injuries and skin diseases. The ladies took care to obtain the original DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, knowing that all counterfeits are worthless. L. P. Orth.

Tekamah Herald: We find the sentiment is growing stronger among the farmers: "It is a good thing to let well enough alone," it is no stretch of memory to recall the hard times of '96, and they are not going to take any chance of having them repeated. They also remember that every promise Bryan made in 1892-94 96 was erroneous. If he was wrong then, why trust or believe him now.

Wausa Enterprise: From Wayne papers we learn that the board of insanity did not act wisely in the matter of the Wanlund murder case. Wanlund was taken before the board and pronounced insane and then turned over to Wanlund's brother who agreed to take care of them. This action of the board would naturally cary the impression that they were slightly insane themselves. Their duty was certainly to send him to the asylum. This is the second Wayne county insane murder

To prevent consumption quickly *cure throat and lung troubles* with One Minute Cough Cure. L. P. Orth.

One of the good ways to ascertain what kind of a disposition a woman has is to take a wet dog into her parlor.

You can bridle the appetite, but you cannot bribe the liver to do its work well. You must be honest with it, help it along a little now and then with a dose of Herbine the best liver regulator. Price 50 cents at Raymond's drug store.

Telling the truth is a good thing. It may not always be the best to tell the whole truth. There are extenuating circumstances in telling the whole truth. A California gentleman who is a Sunday school teacher now comes forward with a statement that he gathered 350 pounds of tomatoes from a single vine. This is said to be the tomato truth and to tell a truth (if it is a truth) is straining on ones reputation. It is a poor plan to tell a whole truth that no one will believe.—X

"If there is anyone who believes the Gold Standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."

This language was used by Hon. W. J. Bryan in a speech at Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1896 We will notice that Mr. Bryan does not want the vote of "anyone who beleives the Gold Standard is a good thing." Can anyone believe different after witnessing our sound business and financial prosperity since the Gold Standard law has been enacted? Mr. Bryan made a "promise" to the American voters that the Gold Standard law "will not be maintained in this country longer than I am (he is) able to get rid of it" The election of Mr. Bryan to the presidency would, therefore, be immediately followed by attacks on the financial integrity of the United States and of every individual citizen. The result would be a repetition of the business panic and disaster that we experienced during the last Democratic administration.

A Letter from Everett Laughlin.

Jackson's Hole, Wy., Aug. 26, 1900

On Monday, Aug. 20, we reached the antelope country. The time for shooting antelope, deer and elk under the law does not expire until Sept. 1, and

- CARNIVAL -

and Street Fair!

September 21-22, 1900.

The management are making preparation for one of the biggest events that has ever occurred in Northern Nebraska. Three bands will furnish music galore. The vandeville free street performances will be of the highest class, direct from Chicago. The speakers will be among the leading orators of the West, and the conces sions committee will supply an abundance of shows, merry-go-rounds and everything that goes with a first class street fair and carnival.

Negroes and Filipinos.

A dispatch from Nashville, Tenn, says that certain self styled negro leaders there are appealing to colored men to vote for Bryan on the ground that the Republican administration is holding the Filipinos in slavery like that of the negroes before the civil war. The dispatch adds that this appeal is expected to be especially affective with "the more ignorant colored men." The colored voter who would be caught by such a self-evident lie must indeed be ignorant both of the facts in the Philippines and of the present attitude of Mr. Bryan toward his race.

There is no slavery in the Philippines proper. Every man, woman or child in the islands, of whatever race has the same unquestioned freedom as has every American. Nor are the Filipinos in political slavery. They do not vote for president and Congressman, but neither do black or white men in Alaska or New Mexico. Yet no one asserts that slavery exists in those territories. In Luzon, wherever the rebels have been suppressed and peace has been restored—and that is nearly all over the island—the Filipinos vote for their local officers. So they do in other islands. Within a few months, if present plans succeed, the Filipinos will be voting for members of their Island Legislatures, as those of Negros island have voted already.

On the other hand Mr. Bryan's party has disfranchised and reduced to political slavery over 500,000 blacks in Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina and North Carolina. These voters are not only denied voice in the election
...t and Congressman, but
...vote for city and county
...an act of Mr. Bryan's par-
...red men have fewer politi-
...an the "opposed" Filipinos.
...'s party is now preparing
...ise about 600,000 more col-
...in four other Southern
...re is no hope of righting
...ave in Republican success
...can legislation.
...daily denounces the al-
...ression of the Filipinos.
...abrogation of "consent of
...d" by his party in the
...s no word. He is so busy
...gal woes that to his dis-
...colored fellow Americans
...not even a word of regret.
...hese unquestioned and un-
...facts, he must indeed be
...colored man who would
...ing for Mr. Bryan.—Inter

Bravery of a Woman.

...lly shown by Mrs. J. Dow.
...tler, Pa., in a three years'
...ith a maligant stomach
...caused distressing attacks
...nd indigestion All reme-
...o relieve her until she tried
...tters. After taking it two
...wrote: "I am now wholly
...an eat anything. It is true-
...onic for the whole system
...in weight and feel much
...nce using it." It aids di-
...res dyspepsia, improves ap-
...s new life. Only 50 cents.
...l at Raymond's.

...is Central R. R.

OF INTEREST TO

...OCKHOLDERS.

...PORTATION TO ATTEND THE
...L MEETING AT CHICAGO.

...d of directors of the Illinois ...ilroad Company, at a meet... July 18, 1900, adopted the ...preamble and resolution: ...he recommendation of the ...the resolution adopted July ...thorizing the free transpor... stock holders of the Com... es to Chicago and return, at ...f the annual meeting of the ...rs was reconsidered and ...o as to read as follows: ...D, That, until the further or... Board, there may be issued ...lder of one or more shares of ...l stock of the Illinois Rail... pany, as registered on the ...he Company, a ticket enabl... her, to travel free over the ...s lines from the station on ...s Central Railroad nearest ...her registered address, to ...nd return, for the purpose of ...in person, the meetings of ...ers. Such ticket to be good ...rney to Chicago only during ...aye immediately proceeding ...lay of the meeting, and for ...journey from Chicago only ...y of the meeting and the four ...mediately following, when ...countersigned and stamped ...siness hours—that is to say, ...A. M. and 5 P. M.—in the office ...istant Secretary, Mr. W. G ...Chicago. Such ticket may be ...by any registered holder of ...application, in writing to the ...of the company in Chicago. ...llcation must state the full ...l address of the stockholder ...s given in his or her certifi... tock, together with the num... date of such certificate. ...n one person will be c... ...spect of any one hold... of ...registered on the b... of the

A. G. HACKSTAFF,
Secretary.

...ext annual meeting of the ...ders of the Illinois Central R. ...s held at the office of the com... Chicago, on Wednesday, Sep ...t noon. For the purpose of ...ting, the Stock Transfer Books ...losed from the close of busi... Sep. 11 to the morning of Sep.

Blood Troubles: Cancer, Scrofula, Old Sores, Rheumatism, Contagious Blood Poison, Chronic Ulcers.

As the blood contains all the elements *necessary to sustain life, it is* important that it be kept free of all impurities, or it becomes a source of disease, *poisoning instead of nourishing* the body, and loss of health is sure to follow. Some poisons enter the blood from without, through the skin by absorption, or inoculation; others from within, as when waste products accumulate in the system and ferment, allowing disease germs to develop and be taken into the circulation. While all blood troubles have one common origin, each has some peculiarity to distinguish it from the other. Contagious Blood Poison, Scrofula, Cancer, Rheumatism, *Eczema and other blood diseases* can be distinguished by a certain sore, ulcer, eruption or inflammation appearing on the skin. Every blood disease shows sooner or later on the outside and on the weakest part of the body, or where it finds the least resistance Many mistake the sore or outward sign for the real disease, and attempt a cure by the use of salves, liniments and other external applications. Valuable time is lost and no permanent benefit derived from such treatment.

BLOOD TROUBLES REQUIRE BLOOD REMEDIES; the poison must be completely and permanently eradicated—the blood reinforced, purified and cleansed, or the disease goes deeper and saps the very life. **Mercury, potash and arsenic, the treatment usually prescribed in this class of diseases, are violent poisons, even when taken in small doses—never cure, but do much harm by adding another poison to the already overburdened, diseased blood.**

SSS

S. S. S., Nature's own remedy, made of roots and herbs, attacks the disease in the blood, antidotes and forces out all impurities, makes weak, thin blood rich, strong and healthy, and at the same time builds up the general health. S. S. S. is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known, and the only one that can reach deep-seated blood troubles. A record of 50 years of successful cures proves it to be a reliable, unfailing specific for all blood and skin troubles.

Free Medical Treatment.—Our Medical Department is in charge of skilled physicians, who have made blood and skin diseases a life study, so if you have Contagious Blood Poison, Cancer, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Eczema, an Old Sore or Ulcer, or any similar blood trouble, write them fully for advice about your case. All correspondence is conducted in strictest confidence. We make no charge for this service. Book on blood and skin diseases free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Palace Bar Room.

Herman Mildner, Proprietor.

West Side Main Street, Wayne, Nebraska

Here you will find, if you will but take the time to investigate, the

Finest Line of Domestic and Imported Liquors

That is to be found in any market. This is not idle talk, but actual facts that cannot be disputed. In addition to this, we have many brands of

BOTTLED BEERS FOR FAMILY USE

That cannot be excelled for their purity and excellence.

FINE CALIFORNIA WINES

A specialty. Prompt attention given to all orders by phone or otherwise.

Herman Mildner, Wayne, Neb.

Supplement to The Wayne Herald, Sept. 13.

CARROLL.

Frank Lewis was in Wayne Saturday.

Mrs. James Baker is on the sick list this week.

McKinley's letter of acceptance. Did you read it?

Mr. James Baily is treating his home to a coat of paint.

Work on the new school building is progressing very nicely.

Geo. D. Meiklejohn will be the next United States Senator from Nebraska.

Chester Lewis arrived in Carroll from his home in Iowa, Saturday evening.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Bert Robinson, Wednesday, Sept. 12, an eight pound boy.

According to a bucket measurement the rain Monday night amounted to four and one-fourth inches.

Gov. Shaw of Iowa, is billed to speak at Randolph next Wednesday and a large crowd is going from here to hear him.

John Scofield, who has been in the employ of M S. Linn the past two years, left Saturday for Lincoln, this state, where he will attend school.

The ladies of the Baptist church will serve dinner and supper, picnic day, in R. D. Merrill's machine house and extend a cordial invitation for all to dine with them on that occasion.

There is weeping and wailing in the camp of the popocratic party in Nebraska this fall. The hand writing on the wall is so plain that they who run may read: Nebraska is republican by 10,000.

Saturday is picnic day and a grand good time is looked for. Lay aside your work for that day and come to Carroll and enjoy yourself. Good speaking, plenty to eat and lots of amusements are promised for that day Bring your wife and your children, invite your neighbors to come, and tell everybody you know to come to Carroll next Saturday.

HOSKINS.

Seven cars of live stock and grain shipped since our last report.

The heaviest rain fell in this vicinity last Monday night that has fallen for a year. Everything was flooded.

A. T. Waddell, Fred Ziemer Jr., and L. Ziemer Jr. drove to Wisner Wednesday.

Perrin Long was looking over our town on Wednesday, with an eye to business.

Mell Case went to Omaha last week for medical treatment.

The M. E. quarterly conference and meeting was held here last Saturday.

C. H. Oline and Dr. Lee came up from Norfolk Sunday evening.

Rev. McKeen and Daniel Lee held services in the M. E. church Sunday.

Charles Oleson has just finished a fine farm residence two miles south of Hoskins, for a farmer by the name of Lonquist.

Our school is prospering in good shape under the guidance of Miss Claybaugh. She has now 45 scholars on the register.

E. Behmer and Chas. Green were doing business at Norfolk on Monday.

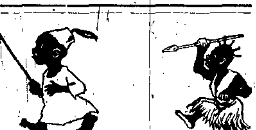
Real Estate Transfers.

For three weeks ending Sept. 10, reported by I. W. Alter bonded abstractor, Wayne, Neb:

John G Grimsley to Dora C Grimsley, n½ of sw¼ 11-26-4	$ 3200
United States to H R Denman, se¼ 13-25-3	
Florence J Parsons to Julius Wantach, lts 4 5 6, blk 8, Hoskins	500
F W Trenn to C W Wolf, lot 27 blk 2 Winside	1000
Thos Hamer to Henry Hughes, ne¼ 1-26-1	2980
Paul Nindel to Herman Mildner, e¼ lts 4 5 6 blk 23, Wayne	1550
Wm Worthing to Fred Koplin, lt 9 and 10, blk 7, Carroll	500
Geo L Colbert to E. A. McKeen, lt 7, in outlot 2, B. & P 1st add Winside	450
District court to Frank D Kellogg, decree quiets title nw ¼ 17-27-1	
A B Clater to C J Lund, s ½ se ¼ 12-25-3	1400

Heinz Pickle Vinegar. Warranted to keep pickles. Brooking's.

We Wish it Understood



THAT

Crary & Fleming

Have the largest and best stock of CARRIAGES in the Northwest which for the

NEXT 30 DAYS

We will sell at a very close figure.

Crary & Fleming, Wayne.

GUARANTEED TO CURE every kind of Cough, Cold, La Grippe, Hoarseness, Influenza, Catarrh, and all lung and throat troubles. Send for proof of it. It does not sicken or disagree with the stomach. Safe for all ages.

Dr. Kay's Lung Balm.

Write us giving all symptoms plainly and our Physician will give FREE ADVICE, a 64 page book of ... Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. Receipts and a FREE SAMPLE. Price, 10 cents and 25 cents. Address Dr. B. J. KAY MEDICAL CO., (Western Office) Omaha, Neb.

Sold by Ed J. Raymond and L. P. Orth.

Fall Festivities 1900

Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben and Oriental Carnival

OMAHA, Sept. 24-29.

One week day and night. Bigger, Brighter and Better than ever. Grand Carnival day, Wednesday 26th. Grand Daylight Parade, Wednesday 26th. Grand Night Electrical Parade, Thursday 27. Every day a special day. Reduced rates on all railroads.

Kidneycura. CURES all Kidney Diseases, Backache, etc. At druggists, or by mail $1. Free book, advice, etc., of Dr. B. J. Kay, Saratoga, N. Y.

Dr. Kay's Renovator,

GUARANTEED to cure the very worst cases of dyspepsia, constipation, billious head ache, liver and kidneys. At druggists, 25c. and $1. Send for Free Sample, Free Book and Free Advice. Dr. B. J. Kay, Saratoga, N. Y.

Mr. Kruger and Mr. Steyn, president no longer, have taken refuge in Barbertown. How shall they escape without a clean shave.

Rail Road Time Table

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA

Trains Going East.

Sioux City Passenger	7:30 a. m
*Black Hills Passenger	2:00 p. m
Sioux City-Omaha	4:00 p. m

*Daily.

Trains Going West

Norfolk Passenger	9:40 a. m.
*Black Hills Passenger	6:40 p. m.
Omaha Passenger	7:20 p. m.

*Daily.

BLOOMFIELD LINE.

	ARRIVES.	LEAVES
Accommodation & Pass	6:45 a. m.	9:45 a. m.
" "	1:45 p. m.	7:25 p. m.

The 7:30 a. m. train connects at Emerson with train reaching Omaha at 11:20 a. m. and Sioux City at 9:55 a. m., making close connection for Chicago, St. Paul an Iowa points on the U. & N. W.

The 2:00 p. m. train runs through to Sioux City, connecting with all lines east and north.

The 4:55 p. m. train connects at Emerson with trains arriving at Omaha at 9:10 p. m. and Sioux City at 7:40 p. m.

The 9:40 a. m. train west connects at Norfolk with F. E. & M. V. for Creighton and points east of Norfolk and with U. P. for all points south and west.

The 6:40 p. m. train connects with F. E. & M. V. through train for the Black Hills.

T. W. MORAN, Agt., Wayne, Neb.

Railway Farm Lands For Sale!

In Northern Wisconsin the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway has for sale, at low rates and easy terms of payment about 400,000 acres of choice farm lands. Early buyers will secure the advantage of locations on the many beautiful streams and lakes, which abound with fish and furnish a never ending and most excellent water supply, both for family use and for stock.

Land is generally well timbered, the soil fertile and easy of cultivation. Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior, Ashland, and numerous other thriving cities and towns on the line of the C., St. P., M. & O. Ry., and other railroads in the same territory furnish good markets for farm produce.

For further particulars address:
GEO. W. BELL,
Land Commissioner, Hudson, Wisconsin, or
G. H. McRAE,
A. G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.

Illinois Central Railroad

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

Twice Each Month During 1900.

SOUTH! The Illinois Central will run Homeseeker's Excursions to certain points in the south on the lines of Illinois Central and Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroads from all their stations west of and including Tara and from points on the Lyle, Cedar Rapids, Onawa and Sioux Falls branches, on the FIRST AND THIRD MONDAY OF EACH MONTH, during the year 1900, and from all points east of and including Fort Dodge, on the first and third Tuesday of each month.

The new "Southern Homeseeker's Guide" describes in detail the agricultural advantages, the soil and products of all points South of the Ohio River, on the lines of the above mentioned roads. For a copy address the undersigned.

For information concerning Railroad Land in the fertile Yazoo Valley of Mississippi address E. P. Skene, Land Commissioner, I. C. R. R. at Chicago.

Homeseeker's Excursions to Points on Other Lines of Railroads.

The Illinois Central will also sell on the first and third Tuesdays in June, July, August, September, October, November and December, 1900, Homeseekers Excursion Tickets to points on foreign lines of railroads in many Western, Southwestern and Southern States.

For rates, routes, etc., inquire of your nearest Illinois Central Agent.

All Homeseekers Excursion Tickets are sold at a rate of

One Fare Plus $2.00

for the round trip. Tickets limited to 21 days for return and good for stop-over privileges at certain points within a going limit of 15 days.

J. F. MERRY,
A. G. P. A., I. C. R. R., DUBUQUE, IOWA.

CHACE & NEELY,

Hardware!

We have the best
Stock in the city.
Repairing a specialty.
Agents for the famous
"Quick Meal Range."
Stoves of all kinds.
Come in and buy your
winter Heater now.

Chace & Neely
Wayne, Nebraska.

Dry Goods!

Did you say?

Well, we have the best and most complete line ever offered for sale in the city of Wayne. Our prices are as low as the lowest too, and all we want is a chance to show you that we can save you money. We carry a

Full Line of Groceries

And can convince you that they are the best on the market if you do your trading here.

ROBERT HEFTI,

Opposite Herald office. Highest market price paid for Produce.

BRYAN'S AVOWED AID AND COMFORT TO AGUINALDO.

Indications that the Democratic Leader and the Filipino Insurgent Have a Very Satisfactory Mutual Understanding.

AGUINALDO WANTS US TO SUPPORT HIS "REPUBLIC."

We Are to Hold the Bag and Keep Off Other Nations, While He Is to Get All the Benefits—Aguinaldo Admitted that His People Were Divided as to Policy.

Gen. Whittier, of Gen. Merritt's staff, called on Aguinaldo by appointment at Malolos, (see page 408, Senate Document 62, Treaty of Peace papers) and had a business talk with him. The substance of this conversation has become much more important since the Democratic party has committed itself to the Aguinaldo policy in the Philippines and since the Democratic candidate for the presidency has accepted that program, added to it the Monroe doctrine, and is pressing the campaign upon the theory that the "paramount" issue is a protectorate for the Philippines, after we surrender them—and to cover them against the intrusion of Europe with the Asiatic annex by the American doctrine of Monroe.

There occurred between Gen. Whittier and the Tagal tyrant a thorough conversation on the subject of this American protectorate of the Philippines. Gen. Whittier told Aguinaldo that in a few days he would go to Paris to appear before the peace commission sitting in that city, and the General added to quote own official report of the conversation:

"I started the talk by announcing to Aguinaldo that I was to leave in a few days to appear before the peace commission, and that I had a very friendly feeling for the Filipinos and admiration for many of their good qualities, their quiet, cleanliness, temperance and great imitative power, and a possibility of learning almost any profession or business; that I would like to be able to present to the commission his and his people's views and demands and what relation they expected to hold to the United States in case we decided to keep the islands."

It will be noted that Gen. Whittier expressed himself fully and clearly. He said:

"Aguinaldo replied rather naively, that his people were divided into two parties—those in favor of absolute independence and those of an American protectorate; that the parties are about equal; that he is waiting to see who will have the majority, in that case to take his position."

This report of what Aguinaldo had to say about a division of opinion between independence and an American protectorate is much more interesting just now than it ever has been. This conversation was nearly two years ago. Aguinaldo had made himself troublesome at Malolos, and his removal to Malolos, it is evident now, was a step that meant preparations for war with the Americans. He found he was not to be admitted to Manila, and made choice of a position on the railroad from which he expected to turn and capture the city. He was engaged in this work when Gen. Whittier called upon him, and eluded the penetrating question asked him by saying:

"The parties among his countrymen in respect to absolute independence or an American protectorate were about equal, and he was waiting to see who would have the majority to take his position."

Aguinaldo had this habit of avoiding giving a straight answer to a strong question. Mr. Whittier told him, and it would be well for Mr. Bryan to make a memorandum of what Whittier said to Aguinaldo, and for the people of the United States to study it closely and seriously, for precisely the objections to Philippine independent government that existed then exist and are more obvious now. Gen. Whittier said:

"I pointed out to him that it would probably be useless to try to bring those in favor of absolute independence to a change of opinion, but they must consider that they are without any navy and without capital, which is greatly needed for the development of the country; that the Filipino government alone did not possess the element of strength to insure the retention of the islands without the assistance of other governments. They would be at the mercy of any of half a dozen powers striving to take either a part or the whole of the islands, and they must consider that their greatest prosperity would come by the gradual accession of power under American auspices."

This was to the point and Aguinaldo was disturbed. There isn't a particle of doubt that he had already fully made up his mind to make war for complete independence without any expectation or desire to please the United States, but it was too early for him to avow his purpose. He knew perfectly that his views of carrying on a personal government could not be acceptable to the people of the United States. The reply of Aguinaldo to Whittier and remarks upon a further question are of sensational pith and moment now. Gen. Whittier's reporting quoted as follows:

"That the civilized nations of the world would see that our possessions were not taken from us."

I replied: "How has it been in China, where England, Russia, France, Germany, etc., all strive to control territory?"

To this he could make no reply.

I further asked what that side would expect America, acting the role of protector, to do.

He said: "To furnish the navy, while the Filipinos held all the country and administered civil offices with its own people."

"And what, then, would America get from this?" said I.

"That would be a detail," he said, "which would be settled hereafter."

Gen. Whittier adds: "We pursued this subject of a protectorate for some time without getting any satisfactory results."

Mr. Higgins (a friend of Whittier who accompanied him) felt that Aguinaldo had been simply repeating a lesson, but I did not feel so sure of that. Buen Camino, a close friend of Aguinaldo, was present at this conversation, but came in and gave his opinion—he was an intimate of Aguinaldo—that the President was in favor of an American protectorate.

Certainly he would be if it was the end of a series of propositions such as Bryan has presented to the American people, which proposed plainly the turning over to Aguinaldo the American army and navy whenever he has a government in his own hands stable as to his authority and independent of any other authority. Then the time comes when the protectorate will be vital.

The American duty as a protector is to stand off the powers named by Whittier—England, Russia, France, Germany, and Japan is to be included, and what Americans to get for all this?

We have already the answer of Aguinaldo: "A detail to be considered later on."

It is a question whether the Americans are to pay their expenses while in the service of Aguinaldo. Aguinaldo's statement of what he meant was made more than two years ago. He said the same thing to me, with a little less detail, on the 27th of August, 1898.

The Democratic party has submissively embodied the Aguinaldo plan in its platform, and Mr. Bryan has exploited it in his speech, and as a personal contribution he has slung in the Monroe doctrine in such a way that if he were President of the United States he would have the alternative of backing squarely out of it, or warring with all the nations of Europe that are determined to pursue their colonial system.

It is well known that there has been a good deal of correspondence between the malcontents of this country and the insurgents of the Philippines, and the symptoms are that Bryan and Aguinaldo, who constitute a mutual admiration society, have been directly or indirectly in confidential communication.

Why not directly?

Each of them would feel himself honored to have so distinguished a correspondent. They have much in common. Each anticipates being the ruler of his own country and is in a state of confidence that he is going to be.

The first thing Bryan would think about would be of soothing the enemy he denominates "our ally" by entering into an alliance with him, offensive and defensive. This would require a good deal of letter writing, and they have worked their three points down fine. The Philippine resolution in the Democratic platform and the Philippine proposals of Mr. Bryan in his acceptance speech are in the nature of a protocol, and if the United States is ready to submit to serve Aguinaldo as a protector, and do it for nothing, maintaining a great fleet and army to do it with, Aguinaldo would not be foolish enough to offer objections.

Bryan offers him plainly to play his game and has put in the Monroe doctrine as a trump card to scare Europe. Bryan has invested everything he has got in the Malay business.

There is a striking resemblance in one respect between Aguinaldo and Bryan. Neither has ever been elected President, both are assuming the duties of office, each attitudinizes as the personification of the nation.

Bryan hasn't as yet appointed himself to anything. Aguinaldo can teach him the trick. It is the profound faith of each that he is by and for and in himself an E Pluribus Unum.

MURAT HALSTEAD.

Veterans Indorse McKinley.

Veterans of the G. A. R. held the opening business session of the encampment Aug. 29 in Chicago. Joel M. Longenecker, commander of the Illinois department, played the leading role at the meeting, which took place in the Studebaker Theater, and before he had finished his part President McKinley had received the indorsement of veterans, representing posts throughout the United States. The outburst came spontaneously and suddenly and the ex-judge's commendation was emphasized with a five-minute demonstration, in which aged men forgot their years and clambered upon seats and yelled frantically. All this happened while Mayor Harrison, who had just welcomed the veterans formally to the city, sat close by, grim, unmoved, silent.

The Illinois commander, in his turn, was tendering the hand of greeting in behalf of his department and was hailing the heroes that Illinois had turned out and that Illinois, hand-in-hand with the nation, now felt proud of. Lincoln been cheered. So had Grant and Logan.

By this time the ex-judge was perspiring and his collar was gradually wilting beneath the strain of oratory.

"And we have been proud of a comrade who has occupied the presidential chair for four years," he shouted—the veterans in every corner moved closer—"and for four years more we will be proud of him."

The cheers that greeted the speaker were beyond anything given during the encampment. There is no doubt of it—the Grand Army is with Comrade McKinley heart and soul.

"DEAR BOY" LETTERS—NO. 4

My Dear Boy—As an American citizen I am happy over the vast progress made by the United States during the administration of Wm. McKinley.

It is true that the increase of our wealth, the enlargement of our possessions, and the position which we have gained among the nations of the earth, have brought to us a vast increase of responsibility. However, this responsibility came to us providentially, unexpectedly and unsought; and, if we are true to ourselves and to righteousness, the God of nations will guide us in the future as in the past.

It is also true that there are some sad things to contemplate in this connection. War is always sad, and we have had practically three wars on our hands. None of them could be foreseen four years ago. We were pushed into them and it is a good thing that we had so wise a pilot at the helm in this critical period of our nation's history. But while there are things that make one sad, there are many more to make one glad, and it is of these things that I wish to speak.

First—The better state of feeling between the North and the South. You were born since those old days and can have but little idea of the intense bitterness engendered by the Civil War. It was a common saying at the close of the war that it would take several generations for the enmity to pass away. Men thought it impossible that North and South should come together heartily during the lifetime of the men who fought the battles, and the women who gave their husbands and their sons to the Northern and Southern causes. Gradually the feeling between the sections became better. We made a long stride forward during the summer that Garfield lay dying and the whole nation, North and South, watched by his bedside in anxiety, hope and fear. But the Spanish-American war finished the trouble. When Joe Wheeler and Fitz Lee put on the blue and called themselves "Yanks," when the sons of Union soldier and the sons of the Confederate soldier, side by side, won victories for America, the heart of North and the South came together and rejoice with joy unspeakable that I lived to see the day when I and my comrades in arms for the Union can clasp the hands of our former foes and congratulate each other on the prosperity and increasing glory of our common country.

Second—The expansion of American territory. It has been going on for hundred years, and never more gloriously than now. The American spirit is that of expansion. It was an American boy who set the hen on forty-seven eggs and told his mother that he did so because he "wanted to see the blamed thing spread herself." To keep spreading is an instinct of Americanism. And don't you be one bit afraid, my boy, that the old mother American eagle will not be able to hover safely over all the eggs she can find.

You see, my boy, I think that the big thing the whole world can do is to settle down quietly and let the United States have a profound pity for anybody on earth who does not live under the protecting folds of the star-spangled banner. Every drop of your father's blood is American, and it tingles with delight at the sight of Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines added to our American possessions. True, affairs in the Philippines are not as pleasant now as we could wish, but "wait till the clouds roll by." The flag has brought blessings to every place it has touched hitherto, and will do the same in the future.

Third—I rejoice at the increased respect for our country among the nations of the earth. Manila Bay, Santiago and San Juan were revelations to the nations abroad. Hitherto their idea been that the Yankee is simply a shrewd trader and inventor, with no soul beyond the Almighty Dollar. It was an awakening to them to discover that American gunners are the best in the world, that American warships are unequaled, that American soldiers are unsurpassed in courage, discipline, intelligence and efficiency, and that Americans fight, not merely for money, but for ideas, for liberty and for the deliverance of the oppressed of other lands and races. And in the present trouble in China the United States is winning the esteem of the world, not only by the success of our arms, but by our careful, dignified, judicious diplomacy.

Fourth—I rejoice in the increase of the nation's wealth. In Cleveland's time we were a nation of borrowers. Now we are a nation of lenders. We are a happy and prosperous people.

Meanwhile, the twentieth century dawns upon us with tremendous possibilities in store. Just what is before us we do not know. But there is a mighty shaking among the dry bones and indications of tremendous steps forward toward the coming of the kingdom of God. My part in life is nearly done, but you, my son, will live to see the mightiest epoch in the world's history. Be honest, be true, be Christian, and BE AN AMERICAN.

Do not vote to "Swap Horses While We Are Crossing Streams." Vote to keep at the helm the man whose steady brain, loving heart and true hands have under God guided the ship of state so safely through peril to a new birth of national glory. YOUR FATHER.

Remember.

REMEMBER '92. During the campaign of '92 you thought you were too busy to take an active interest in politics. Remember the result:

Consternation.
Loss of confidence.
Empty pocketbooks.
Vicious tariff laws.
Emergency bond issues.
Losses in business.
Assignments.
No employment.
Distress.

Do not make the same mistake this year.—Marion, Ark., Herald.

LABOR WANTED

In a recent visit to St. P[illegible] near the Merchants' Hotel [illegible] signs in front of an employme[illegible] we stopped and read the fol[illegible]

WANTED.

Men for sawmill work in Mi[illegible] sota. $1.65 per day.

Teams for city work.

Five men for clay-bank.

Teamsters and scraper holde[illegible] in city.

Hotel cooks.

Ten men to work on dam at Sp[illegible] set, Wis. $1.[illegible] per day.

Ten men for fencing in low[illegible] $1.75 per day.

Up the fall of 1895 we passe[illegible] what we saw on the bulletin [illegible]

WANTED.

In 1895, which was the last [illegible] istration, there was a mob of [illegible] a job, while in 1900, the closing [illegible] are plenty of jobs looking for [illegible] supply.

This same condition was an[illegible] every city in the land, and the [illegible] Minn., Journal.

Conditions are the same everyw[illegible] every fence, gate, door and post in [illegible] MEN

Inquire S. Gill, Superintendent.

A DRUMMER DISCUSSES FORMATION OF TRUSTS.

They Have Never Succeeded in Creating a Monopoly Because There Never Can Be a Monopoly of Brains—Competition Always Open.

WHEN THEY GET GREEDY THEY BREAK THEIR OWN BACKS

As They Transact Business on a Large Scale, They Are Able to Buy Cheaper and to Sell Cheaper to All Consumers—No Trust Can Hold a Monopoly.

I have been a drummer for fourteen years, have traveled enough throughout the country to know that human nature and business conditions are about the same everywhere, and have learned, because the question has come right home to me, considerable about Trusts.

Perhaps this seems like an over-confident statement, but I want to say that if any drummer, or anybody else, can gainsay what I am now writing, I should like to hear from him. In this discussion we must, like busy men engaged on a hard business proposition that actually concerns us, eliminate all the rose dreams, all the cheap stories, all the Hungarian jokes, all the stuff and nonsense; we must get right down to cases—as I will now.

First—Remember that trusts are big combinations for business purposes, big or and bigger, if they are necessary, but can do themselves good by being bigger and [illegible]

There was peace. There were economies that could be effected and that he was a fool not to effect. There was a chance to steady things and know whether he had anything in the world or not. Possibly there was a chance for a crisis again. This was the chance for the promoter and the underwriting banker, or whatever you choose to call him, as well as for the manufacturer. If the manufacturer hadn't been in the condition described the promoter and the banker couldn't have done anything with him—or for him. It required cash money, or its equivalent, in guaranties, to buy, or partly buy, one plant here and another plant there. This the underwriter could furnish. It required the promoter to see about it all. But the promoter's employment didn't last long. Where is the promoter now, by the way, and where is the underwriting banker?

Things have been going so well in the last two or three years that the manufacturer, the man who used to want to combine, doesn't want to combine any longer. He isn't [illegible] capital, his machinery is buzzing, he is selling twice [illegible]

For Rent.

One furnished room. Inquire of C. W. Warner.

Superintendent's Notice.

Examinations the third Saturday of each month and Friday preceding. Saturdays—office days.

E. A. LUNDBURG,
County Supt. of Public Instruction.

To the Deaf.

A rich lady cured of her Deafness and noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's artificial Ear Drums, gave $10,000 to his institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 8300-c, the Nicholson Institute, 780, Eighth Avenue, New York, U. S. A.

Expert Employees.

G. J. Savidge now has a corps of expert employees and is prepared to do all kinds of plumbing, wind mills or machine repairing or any kind of work in the line of sinking wells, putting in pumps and windmills. Prompt attention paid to all orders, and all work guaranteed. Mail Orders given prompt attention.

NOTICE.

Parties having 32 cattle and up, and would like to send them to London, Liverpool, Glasgow or Bristol, can secure space by writing to Ewart Bros. Ewart, Iowa, who have sent 1000 of their own cattle at a profit, and have more to follow; or write to A. C. Baker their agent, care H. D. Copeland & Co., Live Stock Commission Dealers, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ills

Reference: First National Bank, Montezuma, Iowa; for First National Bank, Chariton Iowa.

Boy Killed in Sherman Precinct

Republican: Monday morning Sheriff Cherry received word that a man had been killed in Sherman precinct, and requested him to come and hold inquest. On arriving at Randolph the sheriff learned that three young men from Omaha, accompanied by the 11 year old son of John Sendell of Randolph, had gone hunting Sunday and when a mile or so below the home of M. S. Moats were getting ready to return to town, and had taken, as they supposed, all loads from their guns. One of the hunters and the boy occupied the back seat and one of the guns was setting against the front seat and when getting one of the dogs into the wagon the boy rose up from his seat and in some way or other got his body against the muzzle of the gun and the dog in jumping in hit the trigger of the gun which was hammerless, and as is usual, the gun was loaded, and exploded tearing a hole through the body of the lad between the ribs and hip and causing almost instant death. The sheriff concluded there was no necessity for holding an inquest as it was plainly an accident.

Republican: Mrs. S. Jones of Carroll was in the city Saturday accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Arthur of Iowa, who is visiting with Mrs. J. .....Frank Strahan's horses carried away first money in two races and third money in another at the Nebraska State Fair at Lincoln last week. "Cap" won 1st money in the 2:23 pace, Union Medium jr. won first in the 2:22 trot, best time 2:21½, and the same horse won third place in the 2:25 trot.... Henry Nieman and wife and John Peters and wife of Shelby county, Iowa, left for their homes yesterday after a pleasant visit with Claus Sievers and other friends.

B. Philleo says he has 40 acres of millet that has sold at prices that make it pay $15 per acre. That is a pretty good crop that will bring a man $600 for a 40 acre tract, especially when it is one that requires no greater amount of labor than does the raising and harvesting of millet. It is not at all likely that the abouters "no pay in farming" will ever hear of instances of this kind.

Ice cream by the quart or gallon for parties or picnics at W. L. Jones.'

What do you Expect to Find

In a first-class Bakery? The first thing is the class of Bread kept on hand, whether it is nice, sweet and light, or heavy and sour and unfit to eat. Being satisfied on this point you begin to look around as to the cleanliness of the store, and we would be pleased to have you call and put us to this test. We pride ourselves on our cleanliness, and all our Bread, Pies, Cakes, etc., and groceries will be found first-class and the best on the market. Our prices are right, too.

CARL VOLPP, Wayne.

Dr. J. C. Clark, Eye Specialist, will be in Wayne September 20-21-22, at Pave Hotel.

Mines, LEADING Jeweler.

When you are ready to talk Watches you will find us on the ground floor with the largest assortment to be found in this part of the state. All the newest designs, best quality, and the greatest value for the money to be found anywhere.

MINES,
The Leading Jeweler.

COMING SOON!

ACT II. THE INDIAN OPERA.

Wood & Ward's "Two Merry Tramps."

SMELL IT.

NEW
STREET FAIR ATTRACTION.
THELMA
The New Perfume,
A 75 cent quality 50 cents an ounce at
RAYMOND'S DRUGSTORE
Wayne, Nebraska.

SMELL IT. SMELL IT. SMELL IT.

A Business Proposition.

A successful business career cannot be achieved without sound health. The business man should guard his health as he guards his capital; for health is part of his capital and the impairment of that capital affects every business interest. A sedentary occupation and quick lunches, soon show their effects in a sluggish liver. The use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure "liver trouble" as well as indigestion and other diseases of the organs of digestion and nutrition.

The "Discovery" strengthens the body by supplying Nature with strength-making materials. It contains no whisky, alcohol or other intoxicant.

"After three years of suffering with liver trouble and malaria," writes Mr. Edward Jacobs, of Marengo, Crawford Co., Indiana, "I gave up all hopes of ever getting strong again, and the last chance was to try your medicine. I had tried all the home remedies and received but little relief. After taking three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and one vial of his Pleasant Pellets I am strong and nearly. It is the entirely to your wonderful medicines."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets assist the action of "Golden Medical Discovery."

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

WAYNE, NEB.

Capital & Surplus, $90,000

J. M. STRAHAN, President.
F. E. STRAHAN, Vice-Pres.
H. F. WILSON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

J. M. Strahan, F. E. Strahan, R. E. K. Mellor, George Bogart, Frank Fuller, John T. Bressler and H. F. Wilson.

F. M. THOMAS,
OSTEOPATH.
Graduate of the American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo.
Located in Wayne except Thursday and Friday of each week when I will be in Winside.
Wayne office, over Orth's Drugstore.
NO KNIFE. NO DRUGS.
EXAMINATION and CONSULTATION FREE

H. G. LEISENRING,
Surgeon and Physician.
Wayne, Nebraska.
Office over the State Bank of Wayne.

J. J. WILLIAMS,
Physician and Surgeon.
Wayne, Nebraska.
Office over the Wayne National Bank.

EDWARD S. BLAIR, M. D.
Wayne, Nebr.
Wayne Nat'l Bank Building.
Residence 1 block east of opera house.

A. A. WELCH,
Attorney at Law.
Wayne, Neb.
Office up-stairs over the Citizens Bank.

ROE & FORTNER,
Wayne Meat Market.
First-class meats always on hand.
Also dealers in hides, furs and pelts.

N. I. JUHLIN,
Boots and Shoes.
The best repairing done.
Uses nothing but the best of Leather.

I. W. ALTER,
Bonded Abstractor.
Real Estate and Loans.
Insurance and Collections.
Opposite Love Hotel. Wayne, Neb.

CHAS. M. CRAVEN,
PHOTOGRAPHER.
Cabinet Photos a Specialty.
Gallery over Wayne Democrat Office.

CITY MEAT MARKET,
J. H. GOLL, Proprietor.
Wayne, Neb.
First-class Meats kept always on hand.

HUGH O'CONNELL'S
Pool and Billiard Hall.
In the Boyd Building, south of Hotel.

L. S. WINSOR,
BLACKSMITH.
Wayne, Neb.
Horseshoeing a specialty. Guaranteed.

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

Local and Miscellaneous.

Dr. Sisson of Norfolk was in Wayne Saturday morning.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers are prompt, palable, pleasant, powerful, *little pills.* L. P. Orth.

Everybody smokes the Wayne Leader manufactured at home by Wm Dammeyer. Why? Because it is the best nickle cigar in the city and most smokers who have tried them say so.

White's Cream Vermifuge is perfectly harmless, and will remove every every worm. It is also a tanic, and by its strengthening properties will restore to pale cheeks the rosy hue of health. Price 25 cents at Raymond's drug store.

Norfolk Journal: Miss Lillie Burchmore has returned from Peru where she attended the summer term at the state normal, also the Wayne county institute. She has engaged to teach this winter near Hoskins beginning the first week in October.

The emergency bags sent by a church society to the Kansas soldiers in the Philippines contained among the necessities a box of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the well known cure for piles, injuries and skin diseases. The ladies took care to obtain the original DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, knowing that all counterfeits are worthless. L. P. Orth.

Tekamah Herald: We find the sentiment is growing stronger among the farmers: "It is a good thing to let well enough alone," it is no stretch of memory to recall the hard times of '96, and they are not going to take any chance of having them repeated. They also remember that every promise Bryan made in 1892-93-96 was erroneous. If he was wrong then, why trust or believe him now.

Wausa Enterprise: From Wayne papers we learn that the board of insanity did not act wisely in the matter of the Wanlund murder case. Wanlund was taken before the board and pronounced insane and then turned over to Wanlund's brother who agreed to take care of them. This action of the board would naturally cary the impression that they were slightly insane themselves. Their duty was certainly to send him to the asylum. This is the second Wayne county insane murder case and a bad disposition was made of both.

The progressive nations of the world are the great food consuming nations. Good food well digested gives strength If you cannot digest what you eat, you need Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It digests what you eat. You need not diet yourself. It contains all the digestants combined with the best known tonics and reconstructives. It will even digests all classes of foods in a bottle. No other preparation will do this. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all of the stomach troubles. L. P. Orth.

A leading Wayne business house sent over a column ad to this office Saturday with instructions to run it two weeks at a certain rate, stating that it was the same rate they paid other papers, and if not satisfactory to return the copy. As the rate offered was only one-half regular rates of any respectable newspaper, the copy was promptly returned and the ad declined with thanks. While we are not so flush with home advertising at the present time as not to have room to spare for paying advertisements, still, outside people must pay the same as home merchants or else their business cannot be handled at this sanctum.—Wakefield Republican.

Pierce Leader: So many new uses for corn have sprung up that it begins to look as if this product were not to go a begging again soon. Spirits are employed largely in the manufacture of smokeless powder, so necessary in modern warfare. These spirits are manufactured from corn and America seems to be the almost exclusive manufacturer of them. All the nations of the earth are ordering spirits for that purpose. Besides it is made into many articles of food such as glucose, grape sugar used by tanners, another kind of sugar used by ale makers, starch, grits, flourine, corn oil, rubber substitute and gum. The new rubber is made of the refuse or waste in ordinary yellow corn. A very good quality of this artificial is now make in Chicago which will bend, stretch and show characteristics of ordinary rubber. Verily corn has a big field.

E. R. Lundburg returned to his home at Wayne last Saturday after a months work on the Advocate. Mr. Lundburg came to us a stranger but he proved a "joy forever." We would have gladly kept him longer, but he felt obliged to go as time is nearing when he enters the law school at Lincoln for his final year. No preventing providence next June will find him a full fledged lawyer and that he will prove an ornament to the profession cannot be doubted by those who know him. His principles are right and his ideas high, and best of all he has the moral courage to stand by them. The Advocate people are glad to have made his acquaintance and bespeak for him the success that he deserves. Chase Kelly living seven or eight miles south of Laurel, sold three car loads of fat steers to H. A. Ankeny. One of the "criters" weighed 1910 pounds, and brought nearly one hundred dollars. Such animals as these are better than nine tenths of the gold mines and more sure.

Precinct Caucus.

The republicans of Brenna precinct will meet at the Moses school house on Saturday evening, Sept 15th at 8 o'clock for the purpose of nominating precinct officers, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

O. C. Lewis.
Committeeman.

To prevent consumption quickly cure throat and lung troubles with *One Minute Cough Cure.* L. P. Orth.

One of the good ways to ascertain what kind of a disposition a woman has is to take a wet dog into her parlor.

You can bridle the appetite, but you cannot bribe the liver to do its work well. You must be honest with it, help it along a little now and then with a dose of Herbine the best liver regulator. Price 50 cents at Raymond's drug store.

Telling the truth is a good thing. It may not always be the best to tell the whole truth. There are extenuating circumstances in telling the whole truth. A California gentleman who is a Sunday school teacher now comes forward with a statement that he gathered 350 pounds of tomatoes from a single vine. This is said to be the tomato truth and to tell a truth (if it is a truth) is straining on ones reputation. It is a poor plan to tell a whole truth that no one will believe.—X

"If there is anyone who believes the Gold Standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."

This language was used by Hon. W. J. Bryan in a speech at Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1896 We will notice that Mr. Bryan does not want the vote of "anyone who beleives the Gold Standard is a good thing." Can anyone believe different after witnessing our sound business and financial prosperity since the Gold Standard law has been enacted? Mr. Bryan made a "promise" to the American voters that the Gold Standard law "will not be maintained in this country longer than I am (he is) able to get rid of it" The election of Mr. Bryan to the presidency would, therefore, be immediately followed by attacks on the financial integrity of the United States and of every individual citizen. The result would be a repetition of the business panic and disaster that we experienced during the last Democratic administration.

A Letter from Everett Laughlin.

Jackson's Hole, Wy., Aug. 26, 1900.

On Monday, Aug. 20, we reached the antelope country. The time for shooting antelope, deer and elk under the law does not expire until Sept. 1 and the fine being $50 an animal and the the third offence the penitentiary; of course did not kill any. We saw a herd of about 30 antelope feeding about 300 yards from the road Monday forenoon and from that on all day we saw from two to five in a bunch feeding with the cattle and horses, some as close as 50 yards. We were told that we could kill antelope if we were good shots, but a man who couldn't kill an antelope at 50 or 75 yards distance standing still, it seems to me would be a pretty poor marksman. I have no doubt that residents here kill the game out of season the same as they do chickens at home. The law also provides that each man can kill two antelope, two deer and two elk in a season, but this part of the law also is not obeyed. The state employs three game wardens, one of whom was stationed in the antelope country, we passed through. Since Monday we have seen no antelope but are told there are plenty of elk up in the mountains.

The mountains along Green River are covered with pine from 6 inches to three feet in diameter. So far no effort is made to use this pine except by the settlers who build all their houses, barns, sheds and fences of it. The U. P. railroad has one or two lumber camps on Green River about 185 miles above the town of Green River, where they have a gang of men getting out ties and floating them down the river.

Thursday at 10 o'clock we left Green River going up a little stream called Little Gravant for a few hours, when we left it to cross the divide. All forenoon we rode in our shirt sleeves while at noon we got driven in our slickers in a snow and rain storm. About five o'clock we come down over the divide and struck the Big Gravant which we followed out to Jackson's Hole on the Snake River where we are now camped at the extreme northern end. This country will be remembered as the place where the Indian trouble of a few years ago occurred. It is a strip of valley about 50 or 60 miles long and from 2 to 5 miles wide. It is a good grazing country and there is some irrigation done but not much. The cattle here are all fat enough for market, which shows that the grass is very nutritious.

We are now about 25 miles from the the park which we expect to reach Tuesday.

The last week has been a poor one for game, and we have been rather short on meat but we hope that when we get into the park we will find good fishing. We will probably spend from 10 to 15 days in the park going back the way we came as far as the antelope country and try to get an antelope apiece at least.

We are all enjoying the trip very much. Our horses are losing some flesh owing to the fact that they have to eat all night and have little time to rest, and the cold nights in the mountains cut them down some. On Tuesday night we had a heavy frost and freeze. We are in plain sight of the Teton range of mountains and they have tons of snow down their sides which makes a west wind chilly, to say the least.

There seems to be a good many people coming into the upper Green River country and the Big Gravant valley. In the Gravant valley we passed a dozen or more new log houses but there are only occasional little patches of valley with wooded mountains on each side. These settlers have small bunches of cattle or horses usually of 25 or 30. On Green River one ranchman near Kindel, the U. P. tie camp, said he had 1300 horses in one bunch. There is some range country about Kindel on the Green River which is not used at least there are no ranches above Kindel we were told and that it was a fine grazing country. Up in the hills they have wild oats and what they call blue grass, but it is not like our blue grass.

EVERETT LAUGHLIN.

Editor's Awful Plight.

Editor F. M. Higgins, Senca, (Ill.) News was afflicted for years with piles that no doctor or remedy helped until he tried Bucklin's Arnica Salve, the best in the world. He writes two boxes wholly cured him. Infallible for piles. Cure guaranteed. Only 25 cents. Raymond's.

- CARNIVAL -

and Street Fair!

September 21-22, 1900.

The management are making preparation for one of the biggest events *that has ever occurred in Northern* Nebraska. Three bands will furnish music—galore. The vaudeville free *street performances* will be of the highest class, direct from Chicago. The speakers will be among the leading orators of the West, and the concessions committee will supply an abundance of shows, merry-go-rounds and everything that goes with a first class street fair and carnival.

Negroes and Filipinos.

A dispatch from Nashville, Tenn, says that certain self styled negro leaders there are appealing to colored men to vote for Bryan on the ground that the Republican administration is holding the Filipinos in slavery like that of the negroes before the civil war. The dispatch adds that this appeal is expected to be especially affective with "the more ignorant colored men." The colored voter who would be caught by such a self-evident lie must indeed be ignorant both of the facts in the Philippines and of the present attitude of Mr. Bryan toward his race.

There is no slavery in the Philippines proper. Every man, woman or child in the islands, of whatever race has the same unquestioned freedom as has every American. Nor are the Filipinos in political slavery. They do not vote for Congressman, but neither do black or white men in Alaska or New Mexico. Yet no one asserts that slavery exists in those territories. In Luzon, wherever the rebels have been suppressed and peace has been restored—and that is nearly all over the island—the Filipinos vote for their local officers. So they do in other islands. Within a few months, if present plans succeed, the Filipinos will be voting for members of their Island Legislatures, as those of Negros island have voted already.

On the other hand Mr. Bryan's party has disfranchised and reduced to political slavery over 500,000 blacks in Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina and North Carolina. These voters are not only denied voice in the election of President and Congressman, but cannot even vote for city and county officers. By an act of Mr. Bryan's party these colored men have fewer political rights than the "opposed" Filipinos. And Bryan's party is now preparing to disfranchise about 600,000 more colored voters in four other Southern states. There is no hope of righting this wrong save in Republican success and Republican legislation.

Mr. Bryan daily denounces the alleged "oppression of the Filipinos. But of the abrogation of "consent of the governed" by his party in the South he says no word. He is so busy lamenting Tagal woes that to his disfranchised colored fellow Americans he can give not even a word of regret. In view of these unquestioned and unquestionable facts, he must indeed be an ignorant colored man who would think of voting for Mr. Bryan.—Inter Ocean.

The Bravery of a Woman.

Was grandly shown by Mrs. J. Dowling of Butler, Pa., in a three years' struggle with a maligant stomach trouble that caused distressing attacks of nausea and indigestion. All remedies failed to relieve her until she tried Electric Bitters. After taking it two months she wrote: "I am now wholly cured and can eat anything. It is truely a grand tonic for the whole system as I gained in weight and feel much stronger since using it." It aids digestion, cures dyspepsia, improves appetite, gives new life. Only 50 cents. Guaranteed at Raymond's.

Illinois Central R. R.

OF INTEREST TO

STOCKHOLDERS.

FREE TRANSPORTATION TO ATTEND THE ANNUAL MEETING AT CHICAGO.

The board of directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, at a meeting held July 18, 1900, adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Upon the recommendation of the President, the resolution adopted July 21, 1897, authorizing the free transportation of stock holders of the Company's lines to Chicago and return, at the time of the annual meeting of the stockholders was reconsidered and amended so as to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That, until the further order of this Board, there may be issued to each holder of one or more shares of the capital stock of the Illinois Railroad Company, as registered on the books of the Company, a ticket enabling him or her, to travel free over the Company's lines from the station on the Illinois Central Railroad nearest to his or her registered address, to Chicago and return, for the purpose of attending in person, the meetings of stockholders. Such ticket to be good for the journey to Chicago only during the four days immediately proceeding and the day of the meeting, and for the return journey from Chicago only on the day of the meeting and the four days immediately following, when properly countersigned and stamped during business hours—that is to say, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.—in the office of the Assistant Secretary, Mr. W. G. Bruen in Chicago. Such ticket may be obtained by any registered holder of stock on application, in writing to the president of the company in Chicago. Each application must state the full name and address of the stockholder exactly as given in his or her certificate of stock, together with the number and date of such certificate. No more than one person will be carried free in respect of any one holding of stock as registered on the books of the Company.

A. G. HACKSTAFF,
Secretary.

The next annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central R R. will be held at the office of the company, in Chicago, on Wednesday, Sep 26, 1900 at noon. For the purpose of this meeting, the Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the close of business on Sep. 11 to the morning of Sep. 27.

Blood Troubles:

Cancer, Scrofula, Old Sores, Rheumatism, Contagious Blood Poison, Chronic Ulcers.

As the blood contains all the elements necessary to sustain life, it is important that it be kept free of all impurities, or it becomes a source of disease, poisoning instead of nourishing the body, and loss of health is sure to follow. Some poisons enter the blood from without, through the skin by absorption, or inoculation; others from within, as when waste products accumulate in the system and ferment, allowing disease germs to develop and be taken into the circulation. While all blood troubles have one common origin, each has some peculiarity to distinguish it from the other. Contagious Blood Poison, Scrofula, Cancer, Rheumatism, Eczema and other blood diseases can be distinguished by a certain sore, ulcer, eruption or inflammation appearing on the skin. Every blood disease shows sooner or later on the outside and on the weakest part of the body, or where it finds the least resistance. Many mistake the sore or outward sign for the real disease, and attempt a cure by the use of salves, liniments and other external applications. Valuable time is lost and no permanent benefit derived from such treatment.

BLOOD TROUBLES REQUIRE BLOOD REMEDIES; the poison must be completely and permanently eradicated—the blood reinforced, purified and cleansed, or the disease goes deeper and saps the very life. Mercury, potash and arsenic, the treatment usually prescribed in this class of diseases, are violent poisons, even when taken in small doses—never cure, but do much harm by adding another poison to the already overburdened, diseased blood.

SSS

S. S. S., Nature's own remedy, made of roots and herbs, attacks the disease in the blood, antidotes and forces out all impurities, makes weak, thin blood rich, strong and healthy, and at the same time builds up the general health. S. S. S. is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known, and the only one that can reach deep-seated blood troubles. A record of 50 years of successful cures proves it to be a reliable, unfailing specific for all blood and skin troubles.

Free Medical Treatment. — Our Medical Department is in charge of skilled physicians, who have made blood and skin diseases a life study, so if you have Contagious Blood Poison, Cancer, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Eczema, an Old Sore or Ulcer, or any similar blood trouble, write them fully for advice about your case. All correspondence is conducted in strictest confidence. We make no charge for this service. Book on blood and skin diseases free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Palace Bar Room.

Herman Mildner, Proprietor.

West Side Main Street,
Wayne, Nebraska

Here you will find, if you will but take the time to investigate, the

Finest Line of Domestic and Imported Liquors

That is to be found in any market. This is not idle talk, but actual facts that cannot be disputed. In addition to this, we have many brands of

BOTTLED BEERS FOR FAMILY USE

That cannot be excelled for their purity and excellence.

FINE CALIFORNIA WINES

A specialty. Prompt attention given to all orders by phone or otherwise.

Herman Mildner, Wayne, Neb.

Rail Road Time Table

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA

Trains Going East.	
Sioux City Passenger	7:30 a. m
*Black Hills Passenger	2:00 p. m
Sioux City-Omaha *Daily.	4:30 p. m
Trains Going West	
Norfolk Passenger	8:40 a. m.
*Black Hills Passenger	6:40 p. m.
Omaha Passenger *Daily.	7:20 p. m.

BLOOMFIELD LINE.

	ARRIVES.	LEAVES
Accommodation & Pass	6:45 a. m.	9:45 a. m.
" "	1:45 p. m.	7:25 p. m.

The 7:30 a. m. train connects at Emerson with train reaching Omaha at 11:20 a. m. and Sioux City at 9:55 a. m., making close connection for Chicago, St. Paul and Iowa points on the C. & N. W.

The 2:00 p. m. train runs through to Sioux City, connecting with all lines east and north.

The 4:55 p. m. train connects at Emerson with trains arriving at Omaha at 9:10 p. m. and Sioux City at 7:40 p. m.

The 9:40 a. m. train west connects at Norfolk with F. E. & M. V. for Creighton and points east of Norfolk and with U. P. for all points south and west.

The 6:40 p. m. train connects with F. E. & M. V. through train for the Black Hills.

T. W. MORAN, Agt., Wayne, Neb.

Railway Farm Lands For Sale!

In Northern Wisconsin the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway has for sale, at low rates and easy terms of payment about 400,000 acres of choice farm lands. Early buyers will secure the advantage of locations on the many beautiful streams and lakes, which abound with fish and furnish a never ending and most excellent water supply, both for family use and for stock.

Land is generally well timbered, the soil fertile and easy of cultivation. Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior, Ashland, and numerous other thriving cities and towns on the line of the C., St. P., M. & O. Ry., and other railroads in the same territory furnish good markets for farm produce.

For further particulars address:

GEO. W. BELL,
Land Commissioner, Hudson, Wisconsin, or
G. H. MORAE,
A. G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.

Illinois Central Railroad

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

Twice Each Month During 1900.

SOUTH! The Illinois Central will run Homeseeker's Excursions to certain points in the south on the lines of Illinois Central and Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroads from all their stations west of and including Tara and from points on the Lyle, Cedar Rapids, Onawa and Sioux Falls branches, on the FIRST AND THIRD MONDAY OF EACH MONTH, during the year 1900, and from all points east of and including Fort Dodge, on the first and third Tuesday of each month.

The new "Southern Homeseeker's Guide" describes in detail the agricultural advantages, the soil and products of all points South of the Ohio River, on the lines of the above mentioned roads. For a copy address the undersigned.

For information concerning Railroad Land in the fertile Yazoo Valley of Mississippi address E. P. Skene, Land Commissioner, I. C. R. R. at Chicago.

Homeseeker's Excursions to Points on Other Lines of Railroads.

The Illinois Central will also sell on the first and third Tuesdays in June, July, August, September, October, November and December, 1900, Homeseekers Excursion Tickets to points on foreign lines of railroads in many Western, Southwestern and Southern States.

For rates, routes, etc., inquire of your nearest Illinois Central Agent.

All Homeseekers Excursion Tickets are sold at a rate of

One Fare Plus $2.00

for the round trip. Tickets limited to 21 days for return and good for stop-over privileges at certain points within a going limit of 15 days.

J. F. MERRY,
A. G. P. A., I. C. R. R., DUBUQUE, IOWA.

CHACE & NEELY,

Hardware!

We have the best
Stock in the city.
Repairing a specialty.
Agents for the famous
"Quick Meal Range."
Stoves of all kinds.
Come in and buy your
winter Heater now.

Chace & Neely

Wayne, Nebraska.

Dry Goods!

Did you say?

Well, we have the best and most complete line ever offered for sale in the city of Wayne. Our prices are as low as the lowest too, and all we want is a chance to show you that we can save you money. We carry a

Full Line of Groceries

And can convince you that they are the best on the market if you do your trading here.

ROBERT HEFTI,

Opposite Herald office. Highest market price paid for Produce.

'Twixt Life and Death

BY

FRANK BARRETT

CHAPTER IV.

It was past ten when Redmond entered the house. Leaving his hat in the long hall, he opened the door of the library, that served now as a living room, and walked in with as good an air of carelessness as he could assume. The lamp light fell upon his wife, stretched at full length on a couch, and in particular lit up her fine eyes, which were fixed on himself. "Hope I haven't woke you up," he said, lightly.

"No."

"Are you alone?"

"Yes."

"Where is Miss Grahame?"

"Gone to bed."

"Sorry she's gone," he said. "I wanted to make it all right with her. You know I wanted to send her back to Lullingford, because I thought she would be such a bother to you, as we have only one servant here."

"She will not give me any trouble."

"I should have come home before, but I met that Johnson, don't you know, and he would have me go home with him."

"I knew you wouldn't come home till you thought the coast was clear. You never do when you're afraid."

"Afraid! You don't suppose I fear that girl?" His voice rose.

"If you don't fear her yet a while, you do me." Her voice rose also.

"May I ask what reason I have to fear you?"

"You fear me because you have not a great stock of courage. If you cannot imagine any other reason, it's not worth the trouble of talking about."

"Oh, of course, you are angry because I didn't tell you of the existence of this girl. What was the use of telling you? You would only have worried about it."

"There, we will say no more about it." And by a considerable effort of self-control she maintained a silence that perplexed and troubled her husband.

"Well, by the way," he added, rising, "I think I shall go over to the Moor for three or four days' shooting."

"You needn't stay away so long. Miss Grahame is going away to-morrow."

"Where's she going?"

"To London with me."

"What are you going there for?"

"To see your wife's will at Somerset House."

Redmond's hands dropped into his pockets, and he stared at his wife in silent astonishment. She was looking now placidly at her toes, which she kept tapping together as her heels rested on the couch.

"You know what's in that will?" he said, with difficulty steadying his voice.

"I know what was in the will you showed me when your wife was dying. She left everything to her dear husband, James Redmond. But that does not agree with the copy Miss Grahame showed me this evening, in which your wife leaves everything to her dear daughter, Vanessa Grahame. I'm going to find out the truth with my young friend."

He sank down on the chair, looking aghast at his wife. When she languidly turned her eyes toward him, he shifted his chair that the light of the lamp might not fall on his face. She laughed at his discomfiture. There was no getting out of it; he wanted now to know the worst.

"And what shall we do," he asked, with an effort, "supposing the will is in favor of that girl?"

"Supposing it is" she said, dropping her feet to the ground quickly. "Supposing it is?" she repeled, rising and coming toward him with slow steps that kept time to her words. "You lying, cowardly, mean, miserable, crawling cur—you know it is! And you ask me what I shall do, as if I were fool enough to show my hand to such a shuffling trickster as you. One thing you may be sure of—I shan't stay to go down in a sinking ship with you. And go down you will, as surely as any other fool who puts out in a rotten shell. I shall see you in rags, whining for charity to the girl you have robbed—if you are not sent to prison for robbing children in the streets; that's the only crime you have the courage for."

He did not attempt to defend himself. She looked at him, the supine villain, in mute disgust for a minute; then her rage rising again with the sense that she had been deceived by such a creature, she continued:

"The will you showed me when your wife was dying was a forgery—you admit it—he did not deny it, but sat in stolid silence—"you forged it to hoodwink me. I believed it was a forgery, but I gave you credit for enough courage to stand by the forgery for your own sake. Why didn't you let the will stand, you fool?"

"I should have been found out; she had already made a will—the will that exists. It was too obvious; and I—I—I couldn't get the signature right. I—I couldn't sleep until it was burnt."

"You thought only of your own comfort—of sleeping easily. You never thought of me. You were content with having tricked me—with taking me out of the profession to satisfy your wretched jealousy, with leading me to throw away a dozen chances of settling well. I might have had any man I chose to look at."

"You preferred me."

"Why? Not for your virtues. You know it was for a fortune I accepted you. And having got me to believe in your promise, you did nothing to fulfill it."

"Yes, I did. I took her brother's name out of the codicil and put in my own. That was safe. It gave us twelve thousand pounds—and you've had your share of it. I didn't do that without risk. The will would have been disputed if the brother hadn't died in the very nick of time."

"How much is there left of that money?"

"Not a penny. I'm cutting the trees to pay your debts. It's you who have spent it all. I am a careful man."

He wiped the perspiration from his face with his trembling hand.

"I've done everything for the best," he whined. "Heaven knows I haven't got much pleasure out by it. It was all for you. I shouldn't have done it for myself. You won't hunt me down for that, will you?"

She had seated herself, and sat tapping the ground impatiently with her feet. Her silence encouraged him to hope faintly.

"It's no use flogging a dead horse," he muttered.

She turned her shoulder upon him with a jerk, and an exclamation of disgust and contempt.

"Dead horse! If you had the spirit of a cur I could hate you less."

"You can do yourself no good; she can't touch a farthing of her fortune for three years. Why not let things go on till the worst comes?"

"Do you think the girl will wait passively while you rob her for three years? Not she. She doesn't need my help—doesn't want it. If I help her, it is simply to help myself."

"She can do nothing without money. You have not lent her anything?"

"No."

"Then what can she do? She has no friends."

"None?"

"Not a soul. She can't go to London without money; and, if she could, what lawyer would open a suit in chancery without seeing his fees? You have not promised to take her to a lawyer?"

"I wouldn't mitter what I had promised if I altered my purpose."

"You won't take her, Maud?" he entreated.

"Can you suggest anything more to my advantage?" She turned about and looked him steadily in the face as she slowly put the question.

He tried to meet her eyes, that he might learn from them what it was she expected of him.

"We have been a long while coming to the point; but I thought it might be worth while," he continued, in the same slow, suggestive undertone.

"I should have sat up all night to speak to you on the subject." She paused again, giving him time to get the idea she had led up to.

He blinked under her fixed regard, and then faltered.

"Of course I will do all I can for you. Three years is a good, long time. And the timber is valuable."

"Bah!" she exclaimed, turning away once more in impatient disgust. "You are only fit to be a pickpocket." And then, as quickly turning back upon him, "Do you think I am to be satisfied with despicable pilfering? Do you think a few pounds—a few thousands, if you like—do you think that will recompense me for the best years of my life that have been thrown away upon you?"

"What can I do?" he asked, in a piteous tone of helplessness.

"What can you do?" she repeated. "Why, get me the whole of that fortune for which I married you."

"How can I—how can I? The money can only come to me, even by that codicil, in the event of the girl's death."

Mrs. Redmond rose from her chair and pressed noiselessly to the door. She opened it quickly, and glanced up and down the hall; then she closed it, and, returning to her husband, said:

"You've got it at last! That's it! The girl must die!"

CHAPTER V.

Nessa awoke suddenly. In the confusion of ideas and impressions at that moment she was conscious of a shapeless dream, of a brusque movement, of a light dazzling her eyes, and of a voice murmuring unintelligibly in her ear. Then, as her intelligence awakened, she perceived that she was crouching on the floor beside a bed, that the dazzling light was nothing more than a chamber candle, and that somebody was supporting her, whom she presently recognized as Mrs. Redmond.

"What is it? Where am I?" she gasped, in bewilderment.

"It's all right, dear. You are in your own room. See, this is your bed. Don't be frightened. You're awake now, aren't you? You know who I am?"

Nessa rose to her feet, and, still dazed, looked about her. She recognized the deep dormer window—the leaded panes of the casement she had put open, on which the light of the moon was now reflected. It was Mrs. Redmond by her side, with the long plait of shining yellow hair falling over her shoulders on the crimson dressing gown.

"When did I come here—I don't understand," she said.

"When you came here last evening. Oh, dear, what a fright you have given me!" Mrs. Redmond sank down on the side of the bed, putting her hand on her heart. The candle on the floor, where Mrs. Redmond had set it, flared in the current of night air from the open window.

"What have I been doing?" asked Nessa, now wide awake.

"You have been walking in your sleep; that's all; but you scared me out of my wits."

"Walking in my sleep!" Nessa repeated, incredulously.

"Yes, dear—you were half way down the great stairs. When I heard the stairs creak I thought it must be my husband come home. Oh, you can't tell what a turn it gave me when I caught sight of you there in your white night dress! Don't you remember anything?"

"I don't remember anything!" exclaimed Nessa—"not anything. Oh, I am so sorry I frightened you!"

"Don't say a word about that. I am only too happy to have heard you. Heaven only knows what might have happened in a horrid old den like this if I had not discovered you. There's a door somewhere that opens into the tower, where the floor has rotted away. If you had gone through there nothing could have saved you, and you must have been killed. Get into bed, dear."

After a little half-hearted persistence on Mrs. Redmond's part—they said "good night" with an exchange of kisses, and Mrs. Redmond went down to her bedroom on the floor below.

Redmond was waiting there in the dark, his hands in his pockets humbling a piece of paper into pellets, in anxious suspense. He raised his eyebrows interrogatively as his wife entered with her finger raised; she replied with a nod, signifying that the prepared scene had been acted satisfactorily.

"She was lying on the edge of the bed," whispered Mrs. Redmond, after closing the door carefully. "I pushed her down to the floor, and when she woke up, starting about her like a fool, I made her believe I had found her half way downstairs walking in her sleep. Remember, that it won't do to tell two stories."

"I won't forget," muttered Redmond, approvingly.

"Now, as I've made a beginning, we'll just settle clearly what's to be done next, and what part you are to play."

Redmond nodded, they sat down together and plotted the destruction of the young girl who slept over their heads.

Nessa awoke early the following morning, invigorated by her long sleep, and feeling not a pin the worse for what had happened in the night. It returned to her memory, as she crossed the room to look out of the dormer window, and then only aroused a pleasant self-interest. Most young persons feel flattered by the discovery that they are distinguished from the rest of young persons by some peculiarity. The sun shone brightly on the dark oaks, a gray veil of mist hung over the valley, making it look like a lake; a drop of dew glittered like a jewel on a blade of grass, springing out of the moss-covered parapet. These things were observed by the young girl as she stood by the open window, and gave her a new zest for life.

She wrote some letters and then went below. How fresh and sweet and bracing the morning breeze seemed! She got her feet wet in the rank grass crossing to have a full view of the house. It was a grand old building—that it was. No wonder she exulted in the knowledge that it belonged to her; that she would be sole mistress there in a few years, with the possession of all the grounds about, with their magnificent acres.

Mrs Redmond was astonished to find her so fresh and bright after what had happened in the night. She was disposed to regard it as a very serious matter. Nessa laughed at it.

"You must lock me up, and then I shan't frighten you any more," she said.

But Mrs. Redmond would not treat the affair lightly. She knew so many instances—mostly drawn from works of fiction—in which sleep walking had led to fatal consequences; and gave them in such lengthy detail that it seemed she could think of nothing else. Nessa would have given anything for a slice of bread and butter.

"Is Mr. Redmond coming down to breakfast?" she asked on the first opportunity, by way of changing the subject.

"My dear, I haven't seen him since we met in the park yesterday," Mrs. Redmond replied, with the utmost coolness. "When there's anything unpleasant at home he generally finds business to keep him away. And knowing what he has to expect from us, it's very likely that he won't show his face here for a week. We certainly will not wait for breakfast for him." She rang the bell, to Nessa's hearty satisfaction.

Mrs. Redmond's solicitude took a new channel when the girl brought in the tea and eggs.

"How's your head this morning, Emma?" she asked.

The heavy, sallow-skinned young woman passed the back of her hand over her dull eyes, and replied that it was still "splitting fit to burst," and attributed her disorder to "the boil."

"It is nothing of the kind," said Mrs. Redmond, decisively. "The doctor must see you. Tell Denis to get the chaise ready for me. I shall want it in an hour. I am sure that dreadful girl is sickening for something," she added to Nessa. "It may be scarlet fever or smallpox. We will go over to Lullingford and call upon Dr. Shaw, if you would like the drive. I have a perfect horror of illness. Have you any letters for the post?"

"Yes; all these."

"Give them to me, and I will put them in the bag, dear."

Then there was some discussion about what they should wear, and Nessa ran up to her room to dress.

(To be continued.)

TOILERS OF THE AIR.

How the Work on a Suspension Bridge Is Done.

The workmen on the cables follow closely after the builders of the iron roadway. These men are engaged in more perilous employment, if anything, than the former. They climb nimbly up to the very summit of the huge towers, and then without flinching proceed to descend the inclined cables. It makes the spectators below tremble for them, so dangerous is the descent, but the workmen have no fear, else they would be unfitted for the duty required of them. After sliding down the cable a dozen feet they stop and turn around and face the towers. The men working the derrick slowly swing out to them the end of a cable about three inches in diameter. Another man carries out to them by means of a small hand pully and rope a red-hot band of steel, which the cable workers seize with their pincers and clasp around the large cable on which they are resting. Then while the steel is still hot and malleable the small cable, with its end secured in a thick bolt of steel, is brought into position and the end welded into the red-hot steel band circling the main cable. The workmen pound and forge away, hammering, twisting and bending the metal, before it cools off. The welding must be done rapidly, and the workmen have no time to stop and think of the dangerous position in which they are placed. Probably the only support they have comes from their legs, which they wind tightly around the cable, as they swing their arms and upper part of the body with violent exertion.

When this cable is forged into its place, the workmen take a few moments of rest, and then slide down to the next joint, where the same operation is repeated. Cable after cable is attached in this way, until there is a regular tangle of steel work and dangling cables, looking for all the world like a spider's web. But there is order in this colossal spider web, such as never existed in the home of the insect that weaves the webs in our homes and woods. Gradually one part of the bridge after another is finished, and when the "false work" of scaffolds is removed the structure stands out in all the beauty of its finished state.

The bridge builders must not only be skilled in their work, but they must have the hardihood and daring of the sailor, for most of their work is performed at an altitude higher than the topmast of any sailing vessel. They labor in all kinds of weather—when the sun is pouring down its torrid rays in midsummer, or when the mercury registers zero in winter.

To them their dizzy height is no more than the fifteen or twenty feet is to the ordinary carpenter or house painter. They seldom use ladders. They would be constantly in the way if they want to reach a higher framework they climb nimbly up the steel works or jump lightly across from one truss to another. A jump of three feet from girder to girder is a commonplace occurrence to them.—Godey's Magazine.

Then She Got It.

He—What do you think is the most appropriate name for a girl?

She—That all depends upon the girl. Your name would suit me all right.—Chicago News.

Fear of Parental Fury.

"You remind me of an hour glass."

"Help you pass away the time?"

"No; the later it gets the less sand you seem to have."—Buffalo News.

Philadelphia has just shipped a cargo containing $1,000,000 worth of agricultural implements to Russia.

Why are men of loose habits always getting tight?

TALMAGE'S SERMON

(Copyright, Louis Klopsch, 1900.)

THE famous paintings in the picture galleries of Munich seem to have suggested the topic of this discourse, which Dr. Talmage sends from the quaint Bavarian town, but the theme which inspired the painters awakens in the great preacher thoughts of the redemption of the human race, which was the supreme design of that scene of suffering and death. The text is Luke xxiii., 33, "There they crucified him and the malefactors, one on the right hand and the other on the left."

Just outside of Jerusalem is a swell of ground, toward which a crowd are ascending, for it is the day of execution. What a mighty assemblage! Some for curiosity to hear what the malefactors will say and to see how they will act. The three persons to be executed are already there. Some of the spectators are vile of lip and bloated of cheek. Some look up with revenge, hardly able to keep their hands off the sufferers. Some tear their own hair in a frenzy of grief. Some stand in silent horror. Some break out into uncontrollable weeping. Some clap their hands in delight that the offenders are to be punished at last. The soldiers, with drawn swords, drive back the mob which presses on so hard. There is fear that the proceedings may be interrupted. Let the legion, now stationed at Jerusalem, on horseback dash along the line and force back the surging multitude. "Back with you!" is the cry. "Have you never before seen a man die?"

Three crosses in a row—an upright piece and two transverse pieces, one on the top, on which the hands are nailed, and one at the middle, on which the victim sat. Three trees just planted, yet bearing fruit—the one at the right bearing poison and the one at the left bitter aloes, the one in the middle apples of love. Norway pine and tropical orange and Lebanon cedar would not make so strange a grove as this orchard of Calvary. Stand and give a look at the three crosses.

Just look at the cross on the right. Its victim dies scoffing. More awful than his physical anguish is his scorn and hatred of him on the middle cross. This wretched man turns half around on the spikes to hiss at the One in the middle. If the scoffer could get one hand loose and he were within reach, he would smite the middle sufferer in the face. He hates him with a perfect hatred. I think he wishes he were down on the ground that he might spear him. He envies the mechanics who with their nails have nailed him fast. Amid the setting darkness and louder than the crash of the rocks hear him jeer out these words: "Ah, you poor wretch! I knew you were an impostor! You pretended to be a God, and yet you let these legions master you!" It was in some such hate that Voltaire in his death hour, because he thought he saw Christ in his bedroom, got up on his elbow and cried out, "Crush that wretch!" What had the middle cross done to arouse up this right hand cross? Nothing. Oh, the enmity of the natural heart against Christ! The world likes a sentimental Christ or a philanthropic Christ, but a Christ who comes to snatch men away from their sins—away with him! On his right hand cross today I see typified the unbelief of the world. Men say: "Back with him from the beast! I will not let him take my sins. If he will die, let him die for himself, not for me." There has always been a war between this right hand cross and the middle cross, and wherever there is an unbelieving heart there the fight goes on. Oh! if when that dying malefactor perished the faithlessness of men had perished, then that tree which yields poison would have budded and blossomed with life for all the world!

A Plunge into Darkness.

Look up into that disturbed countenance of the sufferer and see what a ghastly thing it is to reject Christ. Behold in that awful face, in that pitiful look, in that unblessed death hour, the stings of the sinner's departure. What a plunge into darkness! Standing high upon the cross on the top of the hill, so that all the world may look at him, he says: "Here I go out of this life into a wretched eternity!" One! Two! Three! Listen to the crash of the fall, all ye ages! So Hobbes, dying after he had seventy years in which to prepare for eternity, said, "Were I master of all the world, I would give it all to live one day longer." Sir Francis Newport, hovering over the brink, cried out: "Wretch that I am, whither shall I fly from this breast? What will become of me? Oh, that I were to lie upon the fire that never is quenched a thousand years to purchase the favor of God and to be reconciled to him again! Oh, eternity! Oh, eternity! Who can discover the abyss of eternity? Who can paraphrase these words, 'Forever and forever?'"

That right hand cross—thousands have perished on it in worse agonies. For what is physical pain compared to remorse at the last that life has been wasted and only a fleeting moment stands between the soul and its everlasting overthrow? O God, let me die anywhere rather than at the foot of that right hand cross! Let not one drop of that blood fall upon my cheek. Send not my car with that cry. I see it now as never before—the loathsomeness and horror of my unbelief. That dying malefactor was not so much to blame as I. Christianity was not established, and perhaps not until that day had that man heard the Christ. But after Christ has stood almost nineteen centuries, working the wonders of his grace, you reject him.

That right hand cross, with its long beam, overshadows all the earth. It is planted in the heart of the race. When will the time come when the spirit of God shall, with its ax, hew down that right hand cross until it shall fall at the foot of that middle cross, said unbelief, the railing malefactor of the world, shall perish from all our hearts? Away from me, thou spirit of unbelief! I hate thee! With this sword of God I thrust thee back and thrust thee through. Down to hell! down, most accursed monster of the earth, and talk to those thou hast already damned! Talk no longer to these sons of God, these heirs of heaven!

"If thou be the Son of God." Was there any "if" about it? Tell me, thou star, that in robe of light did run to point out his birthplace. Tell me, thou sea, that didst put thy hand over thy lip when he bade thee be still. Tell me, ye dead who got up to see him die. Tell me, thou sun in midheaven, who for him didst pull down over thy face thy veil of darkness. Tell me, ye lepers who were cleansed, ye dead who were raised, is he the Son of God? Aye, aye, responds the universe. The flowers breathe it; the stars chime it; the redeemed celebrate it; the angels rise on their thrones to announce it. And yet on that miserable malefactor's "if" how many shall be wrecked for all eternity! That little "if" has enough venom in its sting to cause the death of the soul. No "if" about it. I know it. Bees Dous! I feel it thoroughly—through every muscle of the body, and through every faculty of my mind, and through every energy of my soul. Living, I will preach it; dying, I will pillow my head upon its consolations—Jesus the God.

Away, then, from this right hand cross. The red berries of the forest are apt to be poisonous, and around this tree of carnage grow the red, poisonous berries of which many have tasted and died. I can see no use for this right hand cross, except it be used as a lever with which to upturn the unbelief of the world.

The Penitent Malefactor.

Here from the right hand cross I go to the left hand cross. Pass clear to the other side. That victim also twists himself upon the nails to look at the center cross, yet not to scoff. It is to worship. He, too, would like to get his hand loose, not to smite, but to deliver the sufferer of the middle cross. He cries to the railer cursing on the other side: "Silence! Between us is innocence in agony. We suffer for our crimes. Silence!" Gather round this left hand cross, O ye people! Be not afraid. Bitter herbs are sometimes a tonic for the body, and the bitter aloes that grow on this tree shall give strength and life to thy soul. This left hand cross is a repenting cross. As men who have been nearly drowned tell us that in one moment, while they were under the water, their whole life passed before them, so I suppose in one moment the dying malefactor thought over all his past life—of that night when he went into an unguarded door and took all the silver, the gold, the jewels, and as the sleeper stirred he put a knife through his heart; of that day when, in the lonely pass, he met the wayfarer, and, regardless of the cries and prayers and tears and struggles of his victim, he flung the mangled corpse into the dust of the highway or heaped upon it the stones.

He says: "I am a guilty wretch. I deserve this. There is no need of my cursing. That will not stop the pain. There is no need of blaspheming Christ, for he has done me no wrong. And yet I cannot die so. The tortures of my body are undone by the tortures of my soul. The past is a scene of misdoing, the present a crucifixion, the future an everlasting undoing. Come back, thou hiding midday sun! Kiss my cheek with one bright ray of comfort. What, no help from above—no help from beneath? Then I must turn to my companion in sorrow, the One in the middle cross. I have heard that he knows how to help a man when he is in trouble. I have heard that he can care the wounded. I have heard that he can pardon the sinner. Surely in all his wanderings up and down the earth he never saw one more in need of his forgiveness. Blessed One, I turn to thee. Wilt thou turn for the moment away from thy own pangs to pity me? Lord, it is not to have my hands relieved or my feet taken from the torture—I can stand all this—but, oh, my sins, my sins! My sins! They pierce me through and through. They tell me I must die forever. They will push me out into the darkness unless thou wilt help me. I confess it all. Hear the cry of the dying thief, 'Lord, remember me when thou comest into thy kingdom.' I ask no great things. I seek for no throne in heaven, no chariot to take me to the skies, but just think of me when this day's horrors have passed. Think of me a little—of me, the one now hanging at thy side, when the shout of heavenly welcome takes thee back into thy glory. Thou wilt not forget me, wilt thou? 'Lord, remember me when thou comest into thy kingdom.' Only just remember me."

Likewise must we repent: You say, "I have stolen nothing." I reply, "We have all been guilty of the mightiest felony of the universe, for we have robbed God—robbed him of our time, robbed him of our talent, robbed him of our services." Suppose you send a man out as an agent of your firm, and every month you pay him his salary, and at the end of ten years you find out that he has been serving another firm, but taking your salary, would you not at once condemn him as dishonest? God sent us into this world to serve him. He has given us wages all the time. Yet how many of us have been serving another master! When a man is convicted of treason, he is brought out, a regiment surrounds him, and the command is given: "Attention, company! Make aim! Fire!" And the man falls with a hundred bullets through his heart. There comes a time in a man's history when the Lord calls up the troop of his iniquities, and at God's command they pour into him a concentrated volley of torture.

True Condition of the Unpardoned.

You say, "I don't feel myself to be a sinner." That may be. Walk along by the cliffs, and you see sunlight and flowers at the mouth of the cave, but take a torch and go in, and before you have gone far you see the flashing eye of a wild beast or hear the hiss of a serpent. So the heart seems in the sunlight of worldliness. But as I wave the torch of God's truth and go down into the deep cavern of the heart, ah, for the hissing horrors and the rattling fangs! Have you ever noticed the climax of this passage of Scripture: "The heart is deceitful." That seems enough. But the passage goes on and says, "The heart is deceitful above all things." Will you not say that is enough? But the passage goes on further and says, "The heart is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked." If we could see the true condition of the unpardoned before God what wringing of hands there would be! What a thousand voiced shriek of supplication and despair! But you are a sinner, a sinner. I speak not to the person who sits next you, but to you. You are a sinner. All the transgressions of a lifetime have been gathered up into an avalanche. At any moment it may slip from the cliffs and crush you forever. May the Lord Almighty, by his grace, help us to repent of our sins while repentance is possible.

This left hand cross was a believing cross. There was no guesswork in that prayer, no "if" in that supplication. The left hand cross flung itself at the foot of the middle cross, expecting mercy. Faith is only just opening the hand to take what Christ offers us. The work is all done; the bridge is built strong enough for us all to walk over. Tap not at the door of God's mercy with the tip of your fingers, but as a warrior with gauntleted fists beats at the castle gate. So with all the aroused energies of our souls let us pound at the gate of heaven. That gate is locked. You go to it with a bunch of keys. You try philosophy. That will not open it. A large door generally has a ponderous key. I take the cross and place the foot of it in the lock, and by the two arms of the cross I turn the lock, and the door opens.

This left hand cross was a pardoned cross. The crosses were only two or three yards apart. It did not take long for Christ to hear. Christ might have turned away and said: "How dares thou speak to me? I am the Lord of heaven and earth. I have seen your villanies. When you struck down that man in the darkness I saw you. You are setting a just reward. Die in darkness! die forever." But Jesus said not so, but rather, "This day thou shalt be with me in paradise," as much as to say: "I see you there. Do not worry. I will not only bear my cross, but help you with yours."

Forthwith the left hand cross becomes the abode of contentment. The pillow of the malefactor, soaked in blood, becomes like the crimson upholstery of a king's couch. When the body became still and the surgeons feeling the pulse said one to another, "He is dead," the last mark of pain had gone from his face. Peace had smoothed his forehead. Peace closed his eyes. Peace closed his lips. Now you see why there were two transverse pieces on the cross, for it has become a ladder into the skies. That dying head is easy which has under it the promise, "This day thou shalt be with me in paradise." Ye whose lips have been filled with blasphemy, ye whose hands for many years have wrought wrightedness, ye who have companioned with the unclean, ye who have sealed every height of transgression and fathomed every depth and passed every extreme of iniquity—mercy, mercy!

"The dying thief rejoiced to see
That fountain in his day,
And there may I, though vile as he,
Wash all my sins away.

The Face of the Savior.

I have shown you the right hand cross and the left hand cross; now come to the middle cross. We stood at the one and found it yielded poison; we stood at the other and found it yielded bitter aloes. Come now to the middle cross and shake down apples of love. Uncover your head. You never saw so tender a scene as this. You may have seen father or mother or companion or child die, but never so affecting a scene as this. The dying thief looked from one way and saw only the right side of Christ's face; the penitent thief looked from the other way and saw the left side of Christ's face. But to-day, in the full blaze of gospel light, you see Christ's full face. It was a suffering cross. If the weapons of torture had gone only through the fatty portions of the body, the torture would not have been so great, but they went through the hands and feet and temples, the most sensitive portions. It was not only the spear that went into his side, but the sins of all the race—a thousand spears—plunge after plunge, deeper and deeper, until the silence and composure that before characterized him gave way to a groan, through which rumbled the sorrows of time and the woes of eternity. Human hate had done its worst, and hell had buried its sharpest javelin, and devils had vented their hottest rage when, with every nerve of his body in torture and every fiber of his heart in execuation, he cried out, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" It was a vicarious cross. The right hand cross suffered for itself, the left hand cross for itself, but the middle cross for you. When a king was dying, a young man cried, "Pour my blood into his veins, that he die not." The veins of the young man were tapped and the blood transferred, so that the king lived, but the young man died. Christ saw the race perishing. He cried, "Pour my blood into their veins, that they die not!" My hand is free now because Christ's was crushed; my brow is painless now because Christ's was bound; I gain heaven because Christ for me endured the horrors of hell.

When the Swiss were many years ago contending against their enemies, they saw these enemies arrayed in solid phalanx and knew not how to break their ranks, but one of their heroes, Arnold von Winkelried, rushed out in front of his regiment and shouted, "Make way for liberty!" The weapons of the enemy were plunged into his heart, but while they were slaying him of course their ranks were broken, and through that gap in the ranks the Swiss dashed to victory. Christ saw all the powers of darkness assailing men. He cried out, "Make way for the redemption of the world!" All the weapons of infernal wrath struck him, but as they struck him our race marched out free.

To this middle cross look, that your souls may live. It shows you the right hand cross in order that you might see what an awful thing it is to be unbelieving. I showed you the left hand cross that you might see that it is to repent. Now I show you the middle cross that you may see what Christ has done to save your soul. Poets have sung its praise, sculptors have attempted to commemorate it in marble, martyrs have clung to it in the fire, and Christians dying quietly in their beds have leaned their heads against it. This hour may all our souls embrace it with an ecstasy of affection. Lay hold of that cross! Everything else will fail you. Without a strong grip on that you perish. Put your hand on that and you are safe though a world swing from beneath you feet.

SHORT SERMONS.

Care for the Individual.—Care for the individual is a characteristic of the ministry of Christ himself.—Rev. R. A. Mayo, Evangelist, Philadelphia, Pa.

Experience.—In Christian life experience never goes beyond practical living and a full consecration.—Rev. M. B. Chapman, Methodist, Kansas City, Mo.

Hope and Faith.—Hope irrefragably awaits the promises of the future. Faith rests in contentment with what it now possesses.—Rev. H. I. Rasmus, Methodist, Chicago, Ill.

Purity.—The work of Christ revealed for the first time the angelic beauty of "purity," of which men had despaired, and of a "meekness" which they had scorned at.—Rev. A. G. Bakewell, Episcopalian, New Orleans, La.

Changing the Nature.—The Lord has only one way of cultivating and changing the nature. It is not through a course of centuries, but through grafting on Christ.—Rev. Dr. D. Morton, Congregationalist, Saugerties, N. Y.

A Free Agent.—God has not only given man all the qualities of other beings, but has endowed him with glory and honor by creating him a free agent and by placing in his hands the control of his own destiny.—Rev. F. M. Bristol, Methodist, Washington, D. C.

Law of Nature.—It is the great law of nature that what a man sows in the soil of this earth, that shall he reap. Whatsoever a man soweth in his own body in the way of gratification of desire, or of sin, he reaps a penalty determined by his own sowing.—Rev. D. A. Blose, Congregational, Akron, Ohio.

THE MOSQUITO SONG.

Caused by Action of Wings and the Insect's Breathing.

You can best observe the mosquito in action by letting one settle undisturbed on the back of your hand, and waiting while she fills herself with your blood. You can easily watch her doing so with a pocket lens. Like the old lady in "Pickwick," she is soon "swelling wisibly." She gorges herself with blood, indeed, when she straightway digests, assimilates and converts into 300 eggs. But if, while she is sucking, you gently and unobtrusively tighten the skin of your hand by clenching your fist, hard you will find that she cannot any longer withdraw her mandibles; they are caught fast in your flesh by their own harpoon-like teeth, and there she must stop accordingly till you choose to release her. If you then kill her in the usual manner by a smart slap of the hand, you will see that she is literally full of blood, having sucked in a good drop of it.

The humming sound itself by which the mosquito announces her approaching visit is produced by two distinct manners. The deeper notes which go to make up her droning song are due to the rapid vibration of the female insect's wings as she flies; and these vibrations are found by means of a siren, an instrument which measures the frequency of the waves in notes, to amount to about 3,000 in a minute. The mosquito's wings must, therefore, move with this extraordinary rapidity, which sufficiently accounts for the difficulty we have in catching one.

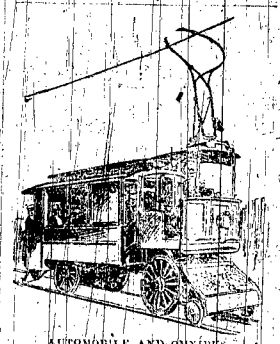
But the higher and shriller notes of the complex melody are due to special stridulating organs situated like little drums on the openings of the air tubes for the adult mosquito breathes no longer by one or two air entrances on the tail of back, like the larva, but by a number of spiracles, as they are called, arranged in rows along the sides of the body and communicating with the network of internal air chambers.

The curious mosquito music this generated by the little drums serves almost beyond a doubt as a means of attracting male mosquitoes, for it is known that the long hairs on the antennae of the males vibrate sympathetically in union with the notes of a tuning fork within the range of the sounds emitted by the female. In other words, hair and drums just answer to one another. We may, therefore, reasonably conclude that the female sings in order to please and attract her wandering mate, and that the antennae of the mate are organs of hearing which catch and respond to the buzzing music she pours forth for her lover's ears. A whole swarm of gnats can be brought down, indeed, by uttering the appropriate note of the species you can call them somewhat as you can call male glow worms by showing a light which they mistake for the female.—Strand Magazine.

COMBINED AUTO AND BUS.

Novel Vehicle Which Has Been Used with Success in Berlin.

A prominent German firm has built a very novel vehicle which has been used with success in the city of Berlin. It is an electrically driven omnibus, differing from other electro-mobiles in that it derives its power from two overhead trolley wires, so that it can travel in the streets without tracks as



AUTOMOBILE AND OMNIBUS.

well as upon another, as it cannot only travel in close streets too narrow to permit the laying of tracks, but in restricted avenues as well, in which the laying of rails is prohibited. When the omnibus runs upon the tracks of an electric line it takes the current necessary to actuate its motors and to charge its accumulators from the feed wire above, but when it travels in railless streets the conducting loop and its carrier are lowered, and the current from the accumulators is used. A small truck is arranged in advance of the front wheels, carrying two small flanged logie wheels, which can be raised and lowered, and which serve the purpose of guiding the omnibus when running on rails. The brakes consist of one friction brake for the rear wheels and electric short-circuit brake connected with all four wheels and operated by the same switch handle used in starting the vehicle. The storage battery by which these motors are driven consists of 200 cells.

At a public test before the city authorities of Berlin the omnibus attained a speed of sixteen miles per hour. The illustration accompanying this description is reproduced from the "Scientific American."

Honored His Uniform.

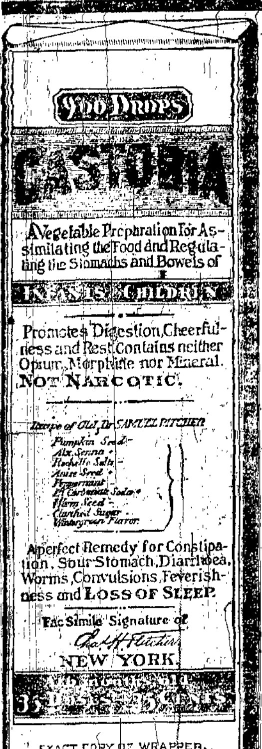
The capitol police wear natty uniforms of blue cloth adorned with brass buttons, and, taken all together, are an attractive body of men. One of these public servants, a rather young and good looking man, was greatly embarrassed the other day by a handsome young creature from Virginia, who, tripping saucily up to him, pinned a handsome rose to the lapel of his coat.

"Take and wear it with my gratitude," she said, theatrically, "my country's defender."

"Country's defender, miss?" echoed the astonished man.

"Yes," replied the enthusiastic young woman, "you have got a new uniform on, but for all that you look brave and I know you were in the thick of the fight at Santiago."

It was useless to attempt an explanation with so determined a hero worshipper, and the member of the capitol police force beat a hasty retreat, still wearing his rose.—New York Tribune.



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

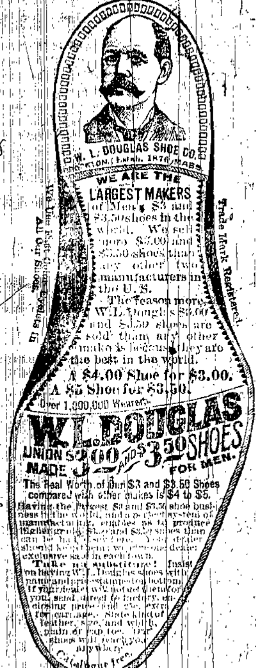
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



SLICKER

WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm buy the Fish Brand Slicker. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

S. C. N. U. - - No. 37-1900

A Modern Diagnosis.

"Skinner got a bill the other day for his wife's automobile drives, and he's been laid up ever since."

"What's the matter?"

"The doctor says he is suffering from an overcharge of electricity."—Life.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

The bashful man has one sole road to worldly salvation—getting a wife who isn't.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

If there is a hades in store for the wicked there ought to be an especial section reserved for raking tyrants over the coals.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 75 cents.

Gradually Refined.

First boarder—What a gloomy-looking person our landlady is! I shouldn't be surprised if she had a skeleton in her closet.

Second boarder—A skeleton? One of our old boarders, then, I'll warrant!—Puck.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Making Goatskin Leather.

Thirty-five hundred dozen goatskins are transformed into leather every day in Philadelphia.

People who are fond of finding fault seldom find anything worth having.

BACK TO HIS OLD-LINE BOOKS.

Discouraging Experiences of a Canvasser with a Volume on Dogs.

"I've gone back to my first love, the great 'Celebrated Compendium of Universal Knowledge,' bound in calf and sold at a price within reach of all," said the book agent to a Detroit Free Press reporter. "The other day the head member of the firm that I am proud to represent called me into his private office and showed me a book on dogs, telling how to take care of them, what to feed, what to do for the mange, how to tell a mastiff from a pug, how to handle a mad dog—in fact, it was a regular dog encyclopaedia, bound in cloth, and sold at a popular price.

"The moment I set eyes on that book I saw great possibilities in it. I knew from bitter experience that nearly every one kept a dog, and no matter what kind of a cross-eyed purp it might be the owner couldn't be convinced that his particular dog wasn't the finest dog on earth. I made up my mind that there was a fortune in the sale of that book, and I secured the exclusive right to this city before I left the office. Cautioning the head member of the firm to keep the presses going, so there would be no possible chance for a shortage, I started out to place the great work before the public. The first house I struck my hopes received a sudden chill.

"I was no sooner in the yard than a big dog came tearing around the corner of the house and made for me. There was only one thing to do, and I did it. I made for a tree that was near and managed to get out of the way before the beast arrived. As he showed no desire to leave, I yelled for help. A man came to the door, and after calmly looking the situation over asked what I wanted.

"'I am selling a work on dogs,' I said rather weakly from my position in the tree. 'It tells how to cure the mange, what to feed, what to—'

"'Well,' said he, cutting in, 'explain it to Tige, and if he cares about it I'll buy it.' With that he went inside and shut the door.

"For two mortal hours that miserable cur sat under the tree and licked his chops. Then the owner came to the door again and said it was time that Tige had his dinner, and that I could finish explaining the book to him after he got through. If he hadn't called that dog away just as he did Tige would have had his dinner right under the tree, and the firm would have been short one book agent. As far as I am concerned, every cussed dog in this city may die of mange. In fact, I hope they will."

THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

Daniel Webster's Queer Words About It in 1844.

In 1844 Daniel Webster spoke in the United States senate against a bill to establish a mail line from Missouri to the Pacific coast.

"What do we want," said he, "with the vast, worthless area, this region of savages and wild beasts, of deserts, of shifting sands and whirlwinds of dust, of cactus and prairie-dogs? * * * Mr. President, I will never vote one cent from the public treasury to place the Pacific coast one inch nearer to Boston than it is now."

Mr. Webster was supported in his opposition by Mr. Clay, Mr. Calhoun and other leaders of the senate. Knowing little, if anything, of the physical geography of the country, it is not strange that those statesmen, being unable to forecast the future, should utter false prophecies. A man may be a politician and an orator without knowing geography.

Dr. H. M. Field, who quotes Mr. Webster's remarks in "Our Western Archipelago," briefly describes that "worthless area" out of which within half a century have been carved California and Washington, the one rich in gold and silver, the other richer still by reason of its coal, iron, lumber, northern fruits, wheat, oats and grass.

"Its people," says the author, writing of Washington, "tell us that it has more coal than Pennsylvania, more iron than Alabama, and more lumber than Michigan and Wisconsin put together."

It is not uncommon for the land to yield from fifty to eighty bushels to the acre. Riding through the oat-fields, one may see stalks nine feet high. The grass retains its sweetness through all weather. It does not spoil when left lying out in the fields, but remains green and juicy. Cattle can be raised almost for nothing, so abundant is it. Horses will not bring much more than sheep, and are offered at three dollars apiece, and the pick of a hundred for five dollars.

These great "deserts," as Mr. Webster called them, have indeed blossomed as the rose.

Horrid Little Boy.

I'm just her small brother. They say I
don't count
And tell me my manners are bad,
And yet the enjoyment I get an amount
Sufficient for most any lad.
A few of those laughs—well, to have 'em again
I'd travel for many a mile.
I have chuckled inside till it gave me a pain
When sister was putting on style.

She tells that young man that a jug is a "vawse,"
Says "eye-ther" and "neye-ther" you know;
She never plays popular music because
It really distresses her so.
She warbles plain ragtime when she is alone
And her voice is as fierce as a file,
But she gives it a soft, sickish clarinet tone
When sister is putting on style.

She says she loves golf; but I've heard her remark
She couldn't see where it came in.
The way she has kept that young man in the dark
Is comical, but it's a sin.
She talks about authors, but all that she reads
Is a fashion sheet once in a while.
You'd think you can have all the fun that he needs
When sister is putting on style.

We've often played shinny, my sister and I.
She's a jolly good fellow at heart,
But he thinks she's got wings and is going to fly,
Because she's so terrible smart.
And then when he tries to spruce up and talk back
Like she does, a statue would smile!
I have laughed in my sleeves till the linings would crack
When sister was putting on style.
—Washington Star.

Inventive Woman.

"What is your greatest household expense?" asked the first deaf and dumb man.

"Matches," wriggled the fingers of the second.

"Matches?" came the surprised inquiry from the astonished hand of the first man.

"Yes, I talk in my sleep, and my wife always lights a match to see what I am saying."—Baltimore American.

TEN AGES OF WOMEN.

They Pass Through Stages of Seven Years and Then Await the End.

It is held by a recent writer on woman that the seven stages in her life may be reckoned as composed of multiples of seven. The first seven years are infancy, the second seven childhood, the third seven girlhood, the fourth group brings a fully developed womanhood. From 28 to 35—the fifth seven—might be called the infancy of age, for in those years one learns to exercise the faculties and perceptions that have been developed in the previous groups. Up to the age of 42 the lessons go on. Character is being matured and fixed, the definite trend of life established. After that few changes are made in the real person. Slight variations and modifications of opinion there may be, but nothing deep or vital is likely to transform the life.

The common phrases, "a confirmed old bachelor," and "a confirmed old maid," applied to unmarried men and women over 40 are tacit admissions of that fact, intimating that mental and physical habits are so strongly rooted that the adaptability of earlier years has ceased to exist, and the person is incapable of adjustment to a new environment. The tale goes on. Fifty-six, a sturdy middle life; 63, the encroachment of age; 70, the span of existence—the decade of sevens, beyond which lies a mere waiting for the end.

Danger in Veils.

A service has been done to women generally by Dr. G. A. Wood, of Chicago, in tests made by him with systematic care to determine the danger, if any, in the wearing of veils. For this purpose he selected a dozen typical specimens of the article and applied the ordinary tests of ability to read while wearing them, and these tests showed that every description of veil affects more or less the ability to see distinctly, both in the distance and near at hand; the most objectionable being the dotted sort. Other things being equal, vision is interfered with in direct proportion to the number of meshes per square inch, and the texture of the material also plays an important part in the matter. Thus, when the sides of the mesh are single compact threads the eye is much less embarrassed than when the double threads are used, the least objectionable veil, on the whole, being that which is without dots, sprays or other figures, but with large and regular meshes made with single and compact threads. Dr. Wood pertinently remarks that while eye troubles do not necessarily result from wearing veils—for the healthy eye is as able as any other part of the body to resist legitimate strain—weak eyes are injured by them.—New York Tribune.

Philippines' Only Railway.

The Philippine islands can boast of but one railway, running from the city of Manila to Dagupin, a distance of 123 miles. This railway, however, is first-class, so far as it goes. It has a single track of steel rails, is very well built and the bridges along the route are of iron or stone of excellent construction. The station buildings are all well-built, substantial edifices.

Consumption of Coffee.

The consumption of coffee the world over is growing rapidly. The average annual consumption in the decade 1870 to 1880 was 792,000,000 pounds; in the next decade it was 1,320,000,000. Last year it was 1,580,000,000.

If you want to hear a real sweet natural laugh, go to the theater and hear it on the stage. Every one else laughs either in a titter, a giggle, or a chestnote gargle.

When a family adopts a girl of sixteen, it means that they will have a kitchen girl in future without wages.

Japanese Ladies.

Beauty, from a Japanese standpoint, consists of a long oval face, regular features, almond-shaped eyes, sloping slightly upward, a high, narrow forehead, and abundance of smooth, black hair. Their movements are graceful, although the style of their dress prevents them from walking with ease; their feet and hands are delicately formed, and their manners unquestionably charming.

They take little or no exercise, and one wonders sometimes how the little ladies employ their time—there seems so little to be done in a Japanese house. To begin with, there are no regular meals. The shops near at hand supply daily numberless dishes which seem to be eaten at all hours of the day and night—a few pecks at a time—with those impossible little chopsticks. Very little is kept in the larder except some slices of daikon, fermented turnip, some rice and sweet biscuits.

"The honorable live fish" is sold by men who carry around large water tubs from house to house, and cut off as much as is required from the unfortunate fish, and replace the sadly mutilated but still struggling remains back in the tub.

Eggs are cheap and plentiful; bread is never used, so there is no necessity for an oven.

The great standby is tea. A Japanese lady is seldom seen in her home without the quaint little tea tray by her side, and the inevitable pipe, containing one whiff of tobacco, which is in constant requisition.

Kipling Says So.

A little girl made her first appearance in an infants' school last week. Her new friends made up to her, and, childlike, questioned her as to her name, parentage, etc.

"My dada's a gentleman. He keeps a shop. What yours?" said one mite.

"He's a beggar," replied the new scholar, shyly.

"Oh, I'd be ashamed to own it," cried the other little girls in chorus.

The new girl flushed red—not with shame, but with pride.

"But I ain't!" she retorted, "'cos he's a absent-minded beggar. And," she added, triumphantly, "he's a gentleman, too! A gentleman in khaki! Mr. Kipling says so!"—London Spare Moments.

Life is fruitful in the ratio in which it is laid out in noble action or patient perseverance.—Liddon.

Another Umbrella Story.

Here is a queer true story about some umbrellas: A lady who keeps a summer boarding-house at the seashore near Boston went down the other day to look the house over and find out what must be renewed. She found numerous umbrellas left by former boarders, and, tying them together she took the bundle to Boston, to have them repaired. She stopped in at Hovey's and laid the bundle on the floor at her feet at the counter. When she had made her purchase she forgot her umbrellas, and absent-mindedly picked up an umbrella lying on the counter, thinking it was hers, or not thinking at all, and started off.

Then the owner of the umbrella, a woman standing next her, seized her and said very sharply, "You have taken my umbrella!" Of course, she apologized, feeling much cut up about it, and went on, forgetting in her fluster her own bundle of umbrellas. The next day, on her way to Cambridge, she went to Hovey's and readily recovered her lost package of umbrellas, which had been kept for her. On the car for Cambridge she noticed a lady eyeing her very closely. Presently this lady leaned forward and said to her, with elegant emphasis:

"You seem to have been more fortunate to-day!"

It was the lady whose umbrella she had taken the day before.—Boston Transcript.

Honestly Opposed to Progress.

The Chinese have no doubt begun to realize the fact that foreigners are determined to exploit their country and also that they are too weak successfully to resist this action, and they are, therefore, reduced to putting obstructions in everybody's way. In doing this most of them are honestly convinced that they are doing their country a service, and if they cannot keep out foreign civilization they should at least delay its entry as long as possible.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not stain the hands or spot the kettle.

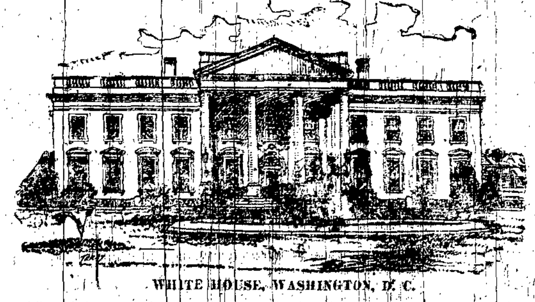
The productive capacity of the labor-saving machinery in the United States, it is estimated, is equal to a hard-working population of 400,000,000.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

The power to do great things generally arises from the willingness to do small things.—Tupper.

PRESIDENT TYLER'S DAUGHTER;

A Venerable Lady of Noble Lineage Speaks a Timely Word.



WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

"One of the most aristocratic faces seen in Washington is that of Mrs. Semple, daughter of President Tyler. She has passed her 80th year and yet retains an exceedingly youthful complexion. Personally she is charming, and impresses one as stepping out of the European courts," so says The National Magazine, under the heading "Social Sidelights at the Capital."

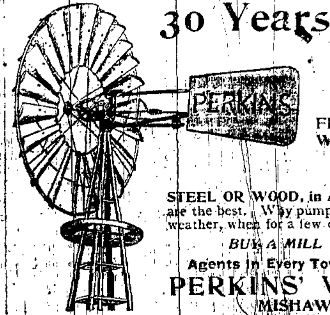
The following is a letter from this interesting lady, written from the Louise Home, Washington, D. C., to The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, concerning their great catarrh tonic, Peruna. Mrs. Semple writes:

The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen—"Your Peruna is a most valuable remedy. Many of my friends have used it with the most flattering results and I can commend it to all who need a strengthening tonic. It is indeed a remarkable medicine." Sincerely, Letitia Tyler Semple.

Peruna is a specific to counteract the depressing effects of hot weather. A free book entitled "Summer Catarrh," sent by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

30 Years of Success



When you buy a Mill, buy a good one. The "Perkins" is the best. No other is "just as good." A postal card with your address will get you a

FREE BOOK ON WIND POWER—

Direct Motion and Triple-Gear Mills. We make them in

STEEL OR WOOD, in ALL SIZES. Our Steel Towers are the best. Why pump water in cold weather or in warm weather, when for a few dollars you can

BUY A MILL TO WORK FOR YOU.

Agents in Every Town, in Every Land.

PERKINS' WIND MILL CO., MISHAWAKA, INDIANA.

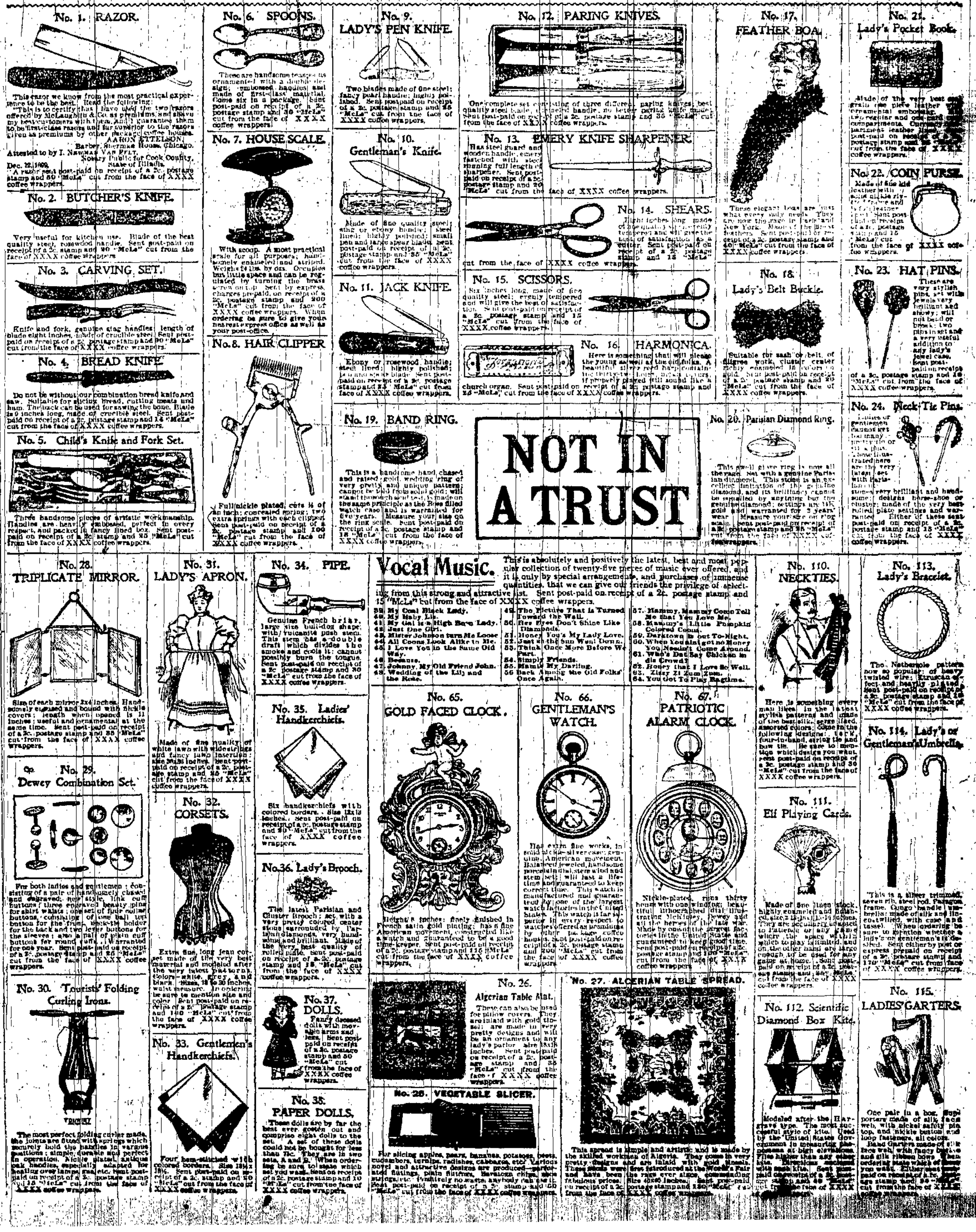
Over 100 Premiums Free!!

WITH

McLAUGHLIN'S XXXX COFFEE

Complete premium list and instructions in every package. McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is worth 5 cents per pound more than any other packaged coffee and costs no more. It is always uniform. Try this Coffee and you will never use any other. McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee sold only in 1 lb. sealed packages.

W. F. McLAUGHLIN & CO., Chicago, Ill.



No. 1. RAZOR. This razor we know from the most practical experience to be the best. Read the following: "This is to certify that I have used the two razors offered by McLaughlin & Co. as premiums and always my best customers with them, and I guarantee them to be first-class razors and far superior to the razors given as premiums by other package coffee houses. AARON STELSON, Barber, Sherman House, Chicago." Attested to by I. Newman Van Pelt, Notary Public for Cook County, State of Illinois. Dec. 12, 1899. A razor sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 80 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 2. BUTCHER'S KNIFE. Very useful for kitchen use. Blade of the best quality steel, rosewood handle. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. stamp and 20 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 3. CARVING SET. Knife and fork, genuine stag handles; length of blade eight inches, made of crucible steel. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 90 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 4. BREAD KNIFE. Do not be without our combination bread knife and saw. Suitable for slicing bread, cutting meats and ham. The back can be used for sawing the bone. Blade is 9 inches long, made of crucible steel. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 14 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 5. Child's Knife and Fork Set. Three handsome pieces of artistic workmanship. Handles are heavily embossed, perfect in every respect, and packed in fancy lined box. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. stamp and 25 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 6. SPOONS. These are handsome teaspoons ornamented with a double design: embossed, handles and made of first-class material. Come six in a package. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 30 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 7. HOUSE SCALE. With scoop. A most practical scale for all purposes; handsomely enameled and striped. Weighs 24 lbs. by ozs. Occupies but little space and can be regulated by turning the brass screw on top. Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 200 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers. When ordering be sure to give your nearest express office as well as your post-office.

No. 8. HAIR CLIPPER. Full nickle plated, cuts ¼ of an inch; concealed spring; two extra springs with each clipper. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 100 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 9. LADY'S PEN KNIFE. Two blades made of fine steel; fancy pearl handle; highly polished. Sent postpaid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 25 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 10. Gentleman's Knife. Made of fine quality steel; stag or ebony handle; steel lined; highly polished; small pen and large spear blade. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 35 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 11. JACK KNIFE. Ebony or rosewood handle; steel lined; highly polished; ... Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 15 "McLs" cut from face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 12. PARING KNIVES. One complete set consisting of three different paring knives, best quality steel blade, ... handle, no better paring knife made. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 30 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 13. EMERY KNIFE SHARPENER. Has steel guard and wooden handle, emery fastened with steel running full length of sharpener. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 20 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 14. SHEARS. Eight inches long, made of fine quality steel, evenly tempered and will give the best of satisfaction as a cutter. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 15 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 15. SCISSORS. Six inches long, made of fine quality steel, evenly tempered and will give the best of satisfaction. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 15 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 16. HARMONICA. Here is something that will please the young as well as the old folks. A beautiful silver reed harp containing thirty-two ... If properly played will sound like a church organ. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 25 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 17. FEATHER BOA. These elegant boas are just what every lady needs. They are now the rage in Paris and New York. Made of the finest feathers. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 40 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 18. Lady's Belt Buckle. Suitable for sash or belt, of filigree work, cluster center richly enameled ... Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 20 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 19. BAND RING. This is a handsome band, chased and raised gold, wedding ring of very pretty and unique pattern; cannot be told from solid gold; will stand thorough acid test, is made on the same principle as the Boss filled watch case and is warranted for five years. Measure your size on the ring scale. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 18 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

NOT IN A TRUST

No. 20. Parisian Diamond Ring. This swell gipsy ring is now all the rage. Set with a genuine Parisian diamond. This stone is an excellent imitation of the genuine diamond, and its brilliancy cannot be equalled by anything but the genuine diamond; settings are 14K gold and warranted for 3 years' wear. Measure your size on ring scale. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 25 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 21. Lady's Pocket Book. Made of the very best seal grain one piece leather with ornamental embossing. Two regular and one card compartments. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 20 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 22. COIN PURSE. Made of fine kid leather ... Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 15 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 23. HAT PINS. These are very stylish pins, set with jewels very brilliant and showy; will not bend or break; two pins in set and a very useful addition to any lady's jewel case. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 10 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 24. Neck-Tie Pins. Ladies or gentlemen ... with Parisian stones very brilliant and handsome; designs horse-shoe or cluster; made of the very best rolled plate settings and warranted. Either of these sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 15 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 25. VEGETABLE SLICER. For slicing apples, pears, bananas, potatoes, beets, cucumbers, turnips, radishes, cabbages, etc. Various novel and attractive designs are produced—garnishings, plain slicing, Saratoga chips, ... Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. stamp and 100 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 26. Algerian Table Mat. These can also be used for pillow covers. They are inlaid with gold tinsel; are made in very pretty designs and will be an ornament to any lady's parlor. Size 18x18 inches. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 35 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 27. ALGERIAN TABLE SPREAD. This spread is simple and artistic and is made by the skilled workmen of Algeria. They come in very pretty designs and are inlaid with gold tinsels. These spreads were first introduced at the World's Fair and have been the rage ever since, commanding fabulous prices. Size 40x40 inches. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 150 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 28. TRIPLICATE MIRROR. Size of each mirror 3x4 inches. Handsomely engraved and bound with nickle covers; length when opened is 11 inches; useful and ornamental at the same time. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 35 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 29. Dewey Combination Set. For both ladies and gentlemen; consisting of a pair of handsomely chased and engraved, new style, link cuff buttons; three engraved beauty pins for shirt waists; one set of four collar buttons, consisting of one ball top button for the front, neck-tie holder for the back and two lever buttons for the sleeves; also a pair of plain cuff buttons for round cuffs. Warranted for one year. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 25 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 30. Tourists' Folding Curling Irons. The most perfect folding curler made, the joints are fitted with springs which securely hold the handles in various positions; simple, durable and perfect in operation. Nickle plated, antique oak handles, especially adapted for heating over lamps, gas, etc. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 15 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 31. LADY'S APRON. Made of fine quality of white lawn with wide strings and fancy lawn insertion; size 36x38 inches. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 45 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 32. CORSETS. Extra fine, long jean corset made of the very best material and modeled after the very latest patterns. Colors—white, grey and black. Sizes, 18 to 30 inches, waist measure. In ordering be sure to mention size and color. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 140 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 33. Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs. Four hem-stitched with colored borders. Size 18½x18½. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. stamp and 20 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 34. PIPE. Genuine French briar, large size bull-dog shape, with vulcanite push stem. This stem has a double draft which divides the smoke and cools it; cannot possibly burn the tongue. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 30 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 35. Ladies' Handkerchiefs. Six handkerchiefs with colored borders. Size 12x12 inches. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 20 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 36. Lady's Brooch. The latest Parisian and Cluster brooch; set with a very pretty colored center stone surrounded by Parisian diamonds, very handsome and brilliant. Made of the very best quality of rolled plate. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 18 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 37. DOLLS. Fancy dressed dolls with movable arms and legs. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 50 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 38. PAPER DOLLS. These dolls are by far the best ever gotten out and comprise eight dolls to the set. A set of these dolls could not be bought for less than 75c. They are in two sets, A and B. When ordering be sure to state which set you want. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 10 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

Vocal Music. This is absolutely and positively the latest, best and most popular collection of twenty-five pieces of music ever offered, and it is only by special arrangements, and purchases of immense quantities, that we can give our friends the privilege of selecting from this strong and attractive list. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 15 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

39. My Coal Black Lady.
40. My Baby Lu.
41. My Gal is a High Born Lady.
42. Just One Girl.
43. Mister Johnson turn Me Loose.
44. All Coons Look Alike to Me.
45. I Love You in the Same Old Way.
46. Because.
47. Johnny, My Old Friend John.
48. Wedding of the Lily and the Rose.
49. The Picture That is Turned Toward the Wall.
50. Her Eyes Don't Shine Like Diamonds.
51. Honey You's My Lady Love.
52. Just as the Sun Went Down.
53. Think Once More Before We Part.
54. Simply Friends.
55. Mamie My Darling.
56. Back Among the Old Folks Once Again.
57. Mammy, Mammy Come Tell Me that You Love Me.
58. Mammy's Little Pumpkin Colored Coons.
59. Darktown is out To-Night.
60. When You ain't got no Honey You Needn't Come Around.
61. Who's Dat Say Chicken in dis Crowd?
62. Honey that I Love So Well.
63. Zizzy Zi Zum Zum.
64. You Got To Play Ragtime.

No. 65. GOLD FACED CLOCK. Height 8 inches; finely finished in French satin gold plating; has a fine American movement, constructed like a watch and guaranteed to be a good time-keeper. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 115 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 66. GENTLEMAN'S WATCH. Has extra fine works, in solid nickle-silver case; genuine American movement. Balanced jeweled, handsome porcelain dial, stem wind and stem set; will last a lifetime and guaranteed to keep correct time. This watch is manufactured and guaranteed by one of the largest watch factories in the United States. This watch is far superior in every respect to watches offered as premiums by other package coffee houses. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 200 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 67. PATRIOTIC ALARM CLOCK. Nickle-plated, runs thirty hours with one winding; beautiful lithographed dial illustrating McKinley, Dewey and all the heroes of the late war. Made by one of the largest factories in the United States and guaranteed to keep good time. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 100 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 110. NECKTIES. Here is something every man likes. In the latest stylish patterns and made of the best silk, assorted colors. Come in the following designs: tecks, four-in-hand, string tie and bow tie. Be sure to mention which design you want. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 30 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 111. Elf Playing Cards. Made of fine linen stock, highly enameled and finished, size 2½x3½ inches. They are peculiarly adapted to Patience or any game where the space is limited, and on the other hand are large enough to be used for any game at home. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and ... "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 112. Scientific Diamond Box Kite. Modeled after the Hargrave type. The most successful style of kite. Used by the United States Government in measuring phenomena at high elevations. Flies higher than any other kite. ... Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 35 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 113. Lady's Bracelet. The Netherpole pattern now so popular; of heavy twisted wire; Etruscan effect, and heavily plated. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 30 "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 114. Lady's or Gentleman's Umbrella. "This is a silver trimmed, seven rib, steel rod, Paragon frame. Congo handle umbrella; made of silk and linen, twilled, with case and tassel. When ordering be sure to mention whether a lady's or gentleman's is desired. Sent either by post or express prepaid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 170 "McLs" cut from face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 115. LADIES' GARTERS. One pair in a box. Supporters made of silk, face web, with nickel safety pin top, and nickle button and loop fasteners, all colors. Band Garters made of silk face web, with fancy buckle and silk ribbon bows. When ordering state which of these you want. Either sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and ... "McLs" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

We Want The Man

Who is in the Habit of Having His Clothes Made by a Merchant Tailor to Read this Advertisement.

The Fall Season is upon us, and we know of no better time to have a talk with you about clothing than now.

You don't think Ready-made Clothing is good enough for you! You don't think you can get a perfect fit! How do you know? Have you tried? It's true most Ready to-wear Clothing lacks the style and character that you want. But, there has been a world of improvement made in Ready-to-wear Clothing. Don't you know that many of your friends have long since broken away from the merchant tailor. They have been convinced of the folly of paying a big price for clothes. Of course, it depends entirely on which store you are clothed from. We can give you just as good a fit and just as good tailoring in our Clothing as any merchant tailor, and it will have as much style and character; in fact, your friends can not tell the difference. Above all

Think of the Economy

All our Clothing is made specially for us. Made-to-our-order by the largest and best tailors and manufacturers in the world. It's the "VITALS" BRAND, rightly named because the insides, "Vitals," of all our garments are made on the same plan as the merchant tailor uses, to guarantee lasting shape and permanent perfect fit.

For Fall and Winter

we offer the very newest styles in Men's Suits and Overcoats. We want you to see our stock before you make up your mind to stick to your tailor, for we know we will open your eyes when you see our offerings in Men's Suits and Overcoats, at

$7.00, $8.50, $10, $12. $15, up to $18.

Harrington & Robbins,

The Leading Clothiers.

W. W. YOUNG FOR SENATOR.

W. W. Young of Stanton, one of the best and most popular men in Northern Nebraska, was placed in nomination for State Senator by the republican senatorial convention of the Eleventh district held at Norfolk yesterday afternoon. Mr. Young is an able speaker, a formidable debater, an honorable, upright citizen and a man who will fill the position with high honor and credit to his constituency and to the grand commonwealth of Nebraska. It was with considerable reluctance that Mr. Young accepted the nomination, and then only at the earnest solicitation of a host of friends and the unanimous nomination tendered him by the convention. If the republicans of this district do their duty W. W. Young will be elected by a handsome majority.

Engage your hard coal at Peavey's.

Dr. Kay's Renovator for the liver.

Roosevelt at Norfolk, October 4th.

Robert Sneath was here from Leslie Friday.

A. T. Chapin of Winside, was here on Saturday.

Inspect our coal and get our prices. Peavey.

Mrs. Coyle is visiting with relatives at Decatur.

Robt. Jones and Robt. Evans were here from Garfield Saturday.

LOST: A light dark-colored buggy lap robe. Finder leave at this office.

Fresh bread, buns and rolls from Sioux City every day at W. L. Jones.

Ethel and Arther Tucker returned to school at Mt. Vernon, on Monday.

The mid-road populists hold a congressional convention ot Norfolk today.

Geo. Stephens and Henry Layman are visiting in Washington and Oregon.

WANTED: Apprentices, 3 good girls to learn dress making and millinery.
MISS H. WILKINSON.

Rev. L. L. Carpenter, Wabash, Ind., the eminent divine of the Christian church, writes: "I have no words to express my thankfulness for the benefit received from the use of Dr. Kay's Renovator." Dr. Kay, Saratoga, N. Y.

The M. E. church supper and bazaar held in the building opposite the post office on Saturday evening was a decided success in every particulur, the total receipt amounting to about $70.

If you are looking for the best brand of beer for family use remember that Herman Mildner keeps A B C, Pabst, Schlitz, Krugs, Anhueser, Lemps and all the purest beers the market affords.

"Womanhood" a valuable illustrated booklet, giving best treatment for female diseases, 17 cuts showing displacements of womb etc., sent free to ladies only, in a plain sealed envelope. Dr. B. J. Kay, Saratoga, N. Y.

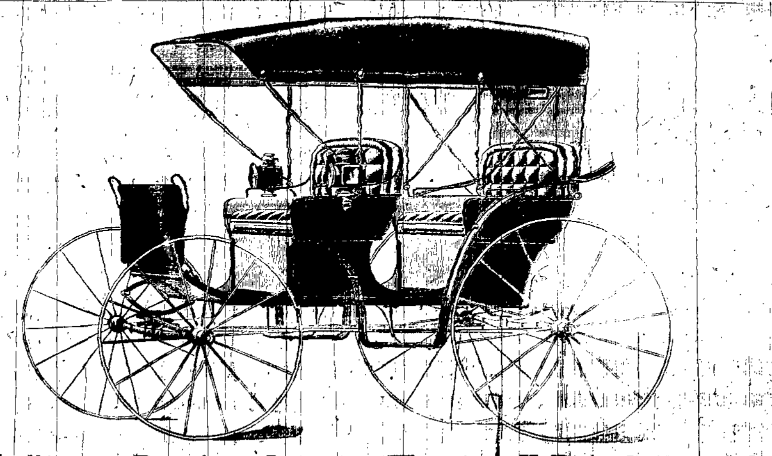
A frightful tornado nearly destroyed the city of Galveston and other Gulf coast cities in Texas last Saturday. Many hundred lives were lost and millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed. It was the worst dissaster ever known in this country.

At the republican senatorial convention held at Norfolk yesterday, the following central committee was chosen: Madison county, P. F. Sprecher; Pierce county, Dr. J. M. Alden; Stanton county, A. F. Enos; Wayne county, D. C. Main. Mr. Young the nominee, selected A. F. Enos chairman of the committee and P. F. Sprecher secretary.

One of the heaviest rain storms that has visited this section for a long time occurred Monday night. It was general throughout eastern Nebraska and nearly four inches of water fell in some sections. Along the Logan valley south of Emerson the hay crop was more or less damaged where the stacks were on the low ground.

Wisner Chronicle: W. H Gildersleeve, one of Wayne county's heaviest feeders, received four carloads of cattle from Rushville, Wednesday. They are said to be an exceptionally fine bunch of high grades....Fred Jensen of Wayne has bought the E. Boetschen property. He expects to come to Wisner and occupy it with a new bride in a short time, Dame Rumor whispers....Squire J. B. Lane and family were guests of the former's brother, S. C. Lane, at Wayne last Saturday and Sunday. They report him doing well at that place where he is doing a market gardening business.

The Pennsylvania picnic last Thursday turned out to be quite a success in spite of the threatening weather, and a very enjoyable time was had. A business session was held in the afternoon at which time it was decided to merge the Pennsylvania Picnic into an Old Settler's Picnic association. An association was formed and the following officers were elected: John T. Bressler, president; D. Cunningham, vice-president; J. D. King, secretary; W. A. K. Neely, treasurer; and an executive committee consisting of Rob't Sneath, T. S. Goss, O. F. Crane, James Perdue, I. O. Richardson, Chas. Erxleben, A. J. Ferguson, F. Moses, G. B. Miller, Ernest Behmer, E. C. Brooks, H. B. Miller, A. T. Chapin, J. R. Morris and J. R. Manning. The time of holding the picnic will be fixed by this committee, who will also prepare bylaws for the government of the association. It was decided by vote to extend an invitation to all persons in the county to come and enjoy the Old Settlers' Picnic.



Marshalltown Buggies, Lacross Wagons, X-Ray Sulky and XX-Ray Gang Plows are the Best. Look at them.

E. P. OLMSTED,

Hardware and Implements. - - Wayne, Nebraska.

THE EVIL SPIRIT

Often seems to possess those who drink evil spirits. That is only natural. Now if you wish to be possessed by a good spirit—and most people do—drink only good spirits. No brand of Rye could be purer, better or more wholesome than our Old Homestead Bourbon and Planet Whiskies. Try a bottle. It contains more spiritual consolation than one would expect inanimate glass to be capable of. In the opinion of choice spirits they are the choicest spirits distilled.

Budwizer, Lemps, Schlitz, Pilsoner, Pabst and Blue Ribbon Bottled Beer

For Family and Table Use.

I keep constantly on hand the finest line of Wines that can be obtained. You get only the best when you buy wines of me. I also handle the choicest and best brands of cigars made. Prices on all goods reasonable.

Telephone 43

O. D. FRANKS.

ELASTIC DOLLARS

You will be surprised at the way your money will stretch in the..

STOVE LINE.

We have made special arrangements in buying which enables us to cut a liberal amount from the regular price of every Stove and Range in the house.

It's worth coming miles to attend this Grand Stove Sale on the 17th and 18th of September.

BUCK'S STOVES & RANGES

OTTO VOGET

HARDWARE PAINTS and OILS
"DEPENDABLE" TINWARE.

For the best brands of bottled beer by the case or otherwise call on or phone Herman Mildner.

Winside Tribune: Mrs. Mary Anderson, the mother of Mrs. Louis Ziemer of Hoskins, died at her home in Wisner on Tuesday, and the remains were taken to Hoskins and thence to Bega where the funeral services were held on Wednesday and in which grave yard the remains were tenderly and lovingly laid to rest. Mrs. Anderson formerly lived at Bega. She was born in Sweden July 8, 1836, thus making her 64 years, 1 month and 27 days of age. She came to this country in 1870. There were seven children born to her, two of which survive, Mrs. Louis Ziemer of Hoskins and Miss Sophia Anderson of Wisner. Her husband preceded her to their final rest.

Probate Notice to Creditors.

Sept. 13-4w.

In the County Court of Wayne County, Nebraska.

In the matter of the Estate of Charles A. Johnson, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that the creditors of the said deceased will meet the Executrix of said estate, before me, County Judge of Wayne county, Nebraska, at the County Court Room in said county, on the 6th day of October, 1900, on the 29th day of December, 1900, and on the 3rd day of March, 1901, at 2 o'clock p. m. of each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance. Six months are allowed for creditors to present their claims and one year for the Executrix to settle said estate, from the 3rd day of September, 1900. This notice will be published in the Wayne HERALD for four weeks successively prior to the 6th day of October, 1900.

{SEAL} Witness my hand and seal of said court, this 10th day of September, A. D. 1900.
E. HUNTER, County Judge.

Order of Hearing.

Sep. 13-3w.

The State of Nebraska, } ss.
Wayne County.

At a County Court, held at the County Court Room, in and for said County, August 31st, A. D. 1900.

Present, E. HUNTER, County Judge.

In the matter of the estate of Robert Clark, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Aaron B. Clark, praying that the Instrument purporting to be a duly authenticated copy of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, and of the probate thereof by the County Court of the County of Marshall, State of Illinois, and this day filed in this Court, may be allowed, filed, probated and and recorded as the last Will and Testament of said deceased in and for the State of Nebraska,

ORDERED, That September 20th, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., is assigned for hearing said petition, when all persons interested in said matter may appear at a County Court to be held, in and for said county, and show cause why the prayer of petitioner should not be granted; and that notice of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, be given to all persons interested in said matter, by publishing a copy of this order in the Wayne HERALD, a weekly newspaper printed in said county, for three successive weeks prior to the said day of hearing.

E. HUNTER,
(A true copy.) County Judge.

ROBERT H. JONES,

County Surveyor.

Is fully prepared to do all kinds of work in the surveying line.

Address Box 96, - Carroll, Neb.

Dr. Kay's Renovator, a perfect system Renovator. Sold by druggists, 25c and $1.

When in the city call at the Corner Restaurant for a first-class meal, lunch or anything in the short order line. Everything fresh. O. P. BEESON.

Home seeker's rates, Deadwood, S. D., Aug. 21, Sept. 4 and 18. One fare plus $2 for round trip. Final limit returning Oct. 31. T. W. MORAN,
28-5 Agent.

Ak-Sar-Ben Parade, Omaha, Nebr., Sept. 25-28. For the above excursion tickets will be sold Sept. 25th to 28th, good returning until and including October 1st. Fare $3.40.
T. W. Moran, Agent.

Special Excursions Sept. 10 and 26, to all points on C. St. P. M. & O. and C. & N. W. Ry's., where selling rate is $7.00 or over, one fare plus $2.00 for the round trip. Good for 30 days. T. W. Moran, Agent.

Sioux City Carnival and Interstate Festival, Oct. 1st to 6th, 1900. Excursion tickets sold Sept. 30 to Oct. 6, inclusive, good returning until and including Oct. 8, 1900. Fare $1.60.
28-8 T. W. MORAN, Agent.

National Convention Christian Church, Kansas City, Mo., October 11 to 18. For the above excursion tickets will be sold October 11, 13 and 15, good returning until and including October 21st. Fare $11 70. T. W. Moran,
13-4 Agent.

Mr. F. E. Cosgrove of the C. B. & Q R. R., Buda, Ills., spent $3,000 during eight years of suffering from kidney and liver troubles and malaria. He got no relief until he took Dr. Kay's Renovator. He now has none of his old symptoms and is a well man.

The patience, courage and dignity of Minister Conger, our representative in China, will surely commend him to the highest esteem of his fellow citizens at home.

The new capitol be domed, is the latest utterances from the capitol commissioners.

You can spell it cough, caugh, coff, caugh, kauf, kaff, kough, or kaugh but the only harmless remedy that quickly cures it is One Minute Cough cure. L. P. Orth.

The coming of the oyster does not necessarily mean the going of the straw hat. A great deal depends on the hat and the oyster.

Tablers Buckeye Pile Ointment relieves the intense itching. It soothes, heals and cures chronic cases where surgeons fail. It is no experiment; its sales increase through its cures. Every bottle guaranteed. Price 50 cts in bottles, tubes 75 cents at Raymond's drug store.

Because the czar has fulminated against court gambling it does not follow that he is in training for a Methodist presiding elder.

Large sun spots, astronomers say, caused the extreme heat this summer, and doctors declare nearly all the prostration were induced by disorder of the stomach. Good health follows good digestion. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat. If you have indigestion or dyspepsia it will quickly relive and permanently cure you. L. P. Orth.

A Powder Mill Explosion.

Removes everything in sight; so do drastic mineral pill, but both are mighty dangerous. No need to dynamite your body when Dr. King's New Life Pills do the work so easily and perfectly. Cures Headache, constipation Only 25 cents at E. J. Raymond's drug store.

Our Fall Goods Are Here.

Don't pay more than we charge you for Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Mens' and Boys' Clothes, etc. If you do you are paying too much. We have a larger and better stock than ever in these lines and are prepared to give you the best there is for the least money.

Our stock of Groceries is always fresh, and it doesn't take as much money here as at other stores to buy them.

Furchner, Duerig & Co.

Highest Market Price for Produce.

ARE YOU AWARE THAT?

The season is approaching when you will be obliged to lay aside your summer wearing apparel and put on clothes of a heavier grade. And are you aware that the best place in town to get you fall and winter suit is at the

Tailoring Establishment of Tweed & Reed.

Our samples of Fall and Winter Clothing are the very best and latest patterns turned out by eastern and foreign manufacturers, and we can make you up a stylish and guaranteed first-class suit for a mere trifle more than you must pay for store clothes. Call early and get our prices.

Tweed & Reed, The Tailors.

Grand Fall Opening!

SEPT. 17 to 22, Inclusive.

Of FINE DRESS GOODS, SILKS, TRIMMINGS, VELVETS, TAILOR MADE SUITS, SKIRTS, FLANNEL SHIRT WAISTS AND WRAPPERS.

Beautiful Display of Fall and Winter Millininery, Pattern Hats and Bonnets.

Make our store your headquarters, during the carninal. We will care for your wraps and bonnets.

AHERN'S - Wayne.

Fall and Winter Millinery Opening!

SEPTEMBER 20, 21 and 22.

I will have on exhibition a very large line of the very latest and up-to-date Millinery. An elegand line of Pattern Hats and Bonnets, Childrens' Hats, Street Hats. I also have a nice line of Ladies' Kid Gloves, Velvets, Ribbons, Laces and Silks, and a large line of F. C. Corsets, latest French shapes, from 50 cents to $1.00. Fine Satin Corset $2.00. All are very cordially invited to the opening.

Opposite Post Office. **MISS H. WILKINSON.**