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Janesville Sulky Plows. Avery Planters.
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We are the OLDEST IMPLEMENT FIRM in Wayne and handle Reliable Machinery only.

NOTICE: We solicit the trade of our German friends. We have a clerk who speaks German.

PHILLEO & SON.

JUDGE NOT BY EXTERNAL APPEARANCES.

You cannot judge everything correctly by outward appearances. The chestnut burr would never suggest to your mind that the inside contained a sweet kernel. Some of the most unsightly plants have the sweetest blossoms. When we used to milk cows on the farm we often noticed that the hardest looking cow gave the richest milk. Talmage, they say, is not good-looking; but his language is beautiful. You cannot judge a successful farmer by his outward appearance. See his farm, his stock and crops before you pass judgment. A nicely dressed, goodlooking merchant may not be a successful merchant. You cannot judge how cheaply he sells goods by his outward appearances. The finest looking hotels don't always set up the best meals. The old frame building we occupy on the corner does not suggest that the inside contains the largest and finest stock of clothing in Wayne. The plain, modestly dressed Dutch John may not look to you like an expert clothing merchant, but it will prove to your advantage to look into the inside of his clothing business. The Swede John's active business appearance may not interest you but his expert knowledge of the clothing business will save you money. Don't judge us by exterior appearances but look into the inside of this business before you pass judgment. Our business is like an open book. You can in a short time see the entire inside of our style of doing business. If you have never looked into this store you will be surprised that so much that is good can be found inside of so poor an external appearance. Judge us by the inside, and you will ever afterward be our customer. You will find here a much larger and better selected stock of clothing and prices lower than any where else. You will find our stock double the size it was when we commenced doing business in Wayne, because this business is a success and is growing very fast.

If you have passed this old frame building during the past year and have not investigated what there is inside, you have made a mistake. The good things are in the inside and you will think so if you will come in and see them. You are welcome to come and see what we can do for you, and no one will ask you to buy. See the inside of our business and you will wear better clothing for less money

The Two Johns.

Local and Personal.

Sauer Kraut at Brookings.

Iowa Sweet Cider at Brookings.

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

Fine New York apples at Brookings store.

Virginia Sweet Potatoes at W. E. Brookings'.

Heinz' Mince Meat at J. H. Goll's meat market.

Go to Brookings' for nuts by the quart, peck or bushel.

Mince meats. The best on the market at Brookings' store.

Dr. J. C. Clark, Eye Specialist will be at the Love Hotel, March 11.

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.

Go to Otto Voget for Washing Machines, Butter Churns and all kind of Hardware.

The firm first manufacturing a Carrie Nation hatchet will certainly have a big run on them.

A very pleasant dancing party was held at the opera house Friday evening. Excellent music was furnished by the Hayes Bros.' orchestra and the dancers had an enjoyable time.

J. F. Sherbahn has received orders during the past two weeks for thirty car loads of brick. Wayne brick are in demand everywhere in Northern Nebraska.

Dixon Tribune: D. H. Sullivan was calling on friends in Dixon last Thursday and Friday. He is offering his farm—north of Dixon, for sale; also his store in Wayne.

George Shaw arrived from California Tuesday looking just as hale and hearty as ever. He came here to look after business interests and to visit with relatives and friends. He has just disposed of his fine farm north of the city to J. W. Bartlett.

It will interest local Woodmen to know that the average age of the 2,237 death claims paid by the Modern Woodman society last year was 33.34 years, and their average duration as members was 4 years, 7 months and 14 days.

Homestead: It pays to look after the brood sow. If she is to be as useful as the owner would like to have her, she should be fed a variety of food, given exercise, kept in medium flesh and given every opportunity to do her best in bringing forth a large litter of pigs.

J. W. Barnett, E. F. Bratley, T. P. Thornton and Barney Harris of Omaha were elected as delegates from the state of Nebraska, Second district, to the head camp of the Modern Woodmen of America. Dr. E. S. Blair of Wayne has been endorsed by the state camp for head physician. The next meeting of the state camp will be held in South Omaha.—Bee.

We want you to visit our room of Special Bargains in small boys' and large boys' Suits. We have taken these suits from our regular lines and put them on special tables and are offering them at 40 per cent. discount. Every suit is worth the marked price but we give this discount to close out some odd suits. DAN HARRINGTON,
The Leading Clothier.

An accomplishment should be the expression of a real gift and that there isn't much use is a girl's anxiety to be able to do a lot of things, unless she has some natural inclination toward it, some desire to take it up for its own sake, and not simply because she sees it in a way to gratify her personal vanity or her social ambition.—Helen Watterson Moody in March Ladies' Home Journal.

Mr. John Nuernberger and Miss Anna Sydow were united by the solemn pledges of matrimony at the Altona church last Wednesday, in the presence of many relatives and friends. Both are residents of Wayne county between Wisner and Wakefield, and will make their home on a farm in that neighborhood. The groom is a brother of Mrs. Fred Volberding of this place, and the bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chris Sydow, at whose home the wedding was happily celebrated. Mr. and Mrs. Nuernberger begin their married life with the best wishes of a large number of friends.—Wisner Chronicle.

Prof. Conn was in Norfolk on Thursday.

Go to Otto Voget for Washing Machines, Butter Churns and all kind of Hardware.

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure no pay. 25c.

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.

Reports show a greatly increased death rate from throat and lung troubles, due to prevalence of croup, pneumonia and grippe. We advise the use of One Minute Cough Cure in all of these difficulties. It is the only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. Children like it. L. P. Orth.

Miss Anna Lund was in Wakefield last Wednesday evening where she acted a bride's maid at the Weston-Morrell wedding which occured in the Swedish Lutheran church. The Wakefield Republican says of the bride and groom: "The groom is a prosperous young farmer of good habits and sterling qualities. The bride is a beautiful and accomplished young lady and she will make an excellent help mate for the one who has chosen her. They expect to go to house keeping at once on a farm six miles southwest of Wayne.

Homestead: The next two months will be as trying on young stock as the past four months have been. Many farmers will let their young stock go and draw on the resources accumulated during the summer and fall and when they get sufficiently reduced in flesh as to almost preclude calling them stock, they are fed something to recuperate. No greater mistake can be made than this. The way to get the best good out of any kind of live stock is to never let them cease to grow. Give them a start, keep them and wind up with a push. No man has failed who has pursued this plan.

It will not be long now before the flowers will bloom in the spring, time, when it is to be hoped many miles of rotton sidewalks in all parts of town will be promptly condemned by the city council and new ones ordered to take their places. And after the order has been issued let us also indulge in the hope that all summer will not be required to have it carried out. There are sidewalks doing service in Norfolk today thay should have been consigned to the kindling pile five years ago. It is high time an effective campaign for better walks along both sides of every street be organized.—Norfolk News.

The same is applicable to Wayne and it is to be hoped the council will see to it that the sidewalks are put in proper condition this spring.

Do you wish to protect your house from lightning by purchasing something that is not a fraud and that you can depend upon? If so, we wish to inform our readers that after determined effort upon the part of Mr. Otto Voget of this city, he has succeeded in getting the agency for and has purchased at wholesale a large bill of the celebrated and thoroughly tested Shinn's Copper Cable lightning rod that cannot be equalled or excelled anywhere. He is also prepared to put this up so that it will absolutely protect your buildings from lightning. Mr. Voget is one of our citizens known to most people and one in whom you can place absolute dependence, therefore you now have an opportunity to secure a first-class copper rod, and when purchased of him you will know that you are getting one that is all O K in every respect, and the manner of selling it is strictly on business principles, no "skin game" attached. We have no hesitancy in heartily recommending Mr. Voget to the public needing anything in this line. Buy at home and get value received.

Personally, I do not believe that anyone needs meat more than once a day. By careful experiments, during hard labor say for fourteen hours a day, I find one meal of meat all that is necessary—in fact more is a burden.—Mrs. S. T. Rorer in the March Ladies' Home Journal.

Winside Tribune: Ed Stephens was up from Wayne yesterday. He has been staying with his sister who has been quite sick since the death of her husband..... Supt. Lundburg was in our town on Monday visiting our school. He reports finding a model school in nearly every respect. He thinks that Mrs. W. I. Lowry is the right person in the right place and would be hard to beat anywhere. We are aware that we have as fine a school as can be found in the larger towns... ...G. H. Glaser bought Frank Weible's store yesterday, and we understand will take possession of it about the fifth of March. Mr Weible will probably make Winside his home. He will go to the springs for his health sometime in the near future.

Homestead: In sowing spring grain I have observed that the earlier the grain can be sown the better prospects for crops. I have witnessed a few springs when the conditions prohibited early seeding and the crops were put in with some misgivings and they usually proved disappointing. I have always pursued the plan of beginning the spring work a little earlier than anybody else in the neighborhood. I am a firm believer in putting in spring grain at the earliest possible moment, ranging in point of earliness, wheat, oats then barley. Wheat is semi-hardy plant and can be put in very early. It will do as early as the ground can be worked with any kind of known tool. Oats sometimes freeze so as to hurt them, but not often. Late seeding is not much better than no seeding and if put off too late better put to some other crop if it does not disturb the rotation too much. Remember it pays to watch conditions of soil and climate for corn; that being another kind of crop.

The following gifts have recently been received by the Department of Electrical Engineering in the university of Nebraska:

From the Lincoln Gas & Electric Co., a Hochhausen dynamo, one of the earliest types of arc lighting machines

From the New York & Ohio Co., Warren, O., a barrel of incandescent lamps, including a sample of their "Mogul" 200-candle, power lamp a beautiful thing.

From the Garton & Daniels Co., Keokuk, Iowa a 110 volt lightning arrester.

From the Chief Engineer of the Boston Elevated Railway, a set of one dozen photographs illustrating work upon their new power plant now being built in Boston. It will be one of the largest plants for electric railway work in this country when completed.

WATCHES!

You should never be behind time but should keep your own timepiece so that you will always be on time. In order to do this you must call at my store and get a time-piece that will show you the right time at any time you want to know the time of day. These watches can only be found at my store. I guarantee every watch I sell. Repairing solicited.

H. S. WELCH, JEWELER.

Great Closing Out Sale!

GOING TO CLOSE OUT FOR CASH MY ENTIRE STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Ladies Capes, Jackets, Skirts, Shirt Waists, Wrappers, Etc

MENS' CLOTHING.

Overcoats, Duck Coats, Pants, Boots, Shoes, Arctics, Rubbers, Underwear Hosiery, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Mittens, Etc.

Also Big Stock Quilts, Blankets, Notions, Jewelry, China and Glassware, Crockery

GOODS MUST ALL BE SOLD

before April 1st, so everything goes regardless of cost. Sale now on and continues from day to day until everything is sold.

AUG. PIEPENSTOCK,

WAYNE, - - NEBRASKA

WILSON BROS.

Profitable to the Customer.

Prices are decidedly in favor of the buyer at this store. Any partiality on our part is always shown to our customers rather than ourselves.

In Dress Goods for Spring we have surpassed all previous efforts in the way of securing Patterns, Styles and Weaves.

Home Spuns, Venetians, Berges, Covert Whipcords, Soliets, Armour Cloth, Perola and Imported Prunellas

are among the most desirable cloths for spring gowns. It would be impossible for us to explain to you the finish and texture of these cloths in this small space as they must be seen to be appreciated. We would be only too glad to show you through, give you all the information we can, with the Dress Fabrice. We also have a large and well selected stock of Trimmings in the way of Silks, Satins, Braids in both gold and silver, Velvets, Velvet Ribbons, and in fact everything that pertains to Dress Trimmings. We also feel proud of our Lining Stock as well as All-over Laces, Stock Collars and Bindings. We are also prepared to match your Gowns with both Gloves and Hats. Watch our windows for Muslin Underwear, Under Skirts and Infants' Wear.

Extending to all an invitation to call on us, inspect our stock, get our prices, and be convinced that we can give you the latest styles, the best goods and at the least cost of any in the city.

Thanking you for past favors,

... WILSON BROS.

Agents for New Idea Patterns, only 10c.

THE JEWELLED TALISMAN

OR

PURITAN AND CAVALIER

BY

MRS. CAROLINE ORNE

CHAPTER VIII.—(Continued.)

"In my opinion, the heinousness of the offense should have been reckoned according to the good or ill looks of her on whose account you incurred the penalty. If she was the blowzy, squint-eyed slattern that now performs the duties of housemaid, you richly deserved the punishment."

"So say I, but Hitty Chessman was a trim, tidy little body, as one you'll see in a thousand, with saucy black eyes, cheeks like a red rose and lips like ripe cherries."

"'Twas a pardonable offense, then, to say the least of it. I'll be bound to say that the old Roundhead's mouth watered for that very kiss, the same as I've seen a great lubberly boy's, as he stood watching his invalid brother while eating the tid-bits of a broiled partridge. Depend upon it, he would have been more lenient if it had not been so."

"I shouldn't wonder."

"As I've said, you'd be a mere milksop to pass it over without notice. Get that paper for me, and you will be richly revenged, and at the same time get a rich lining to your purse."

"You are willing to give me your word on the honor of a gentleman that it won't injure Ally Dale?"

"Haven't I already told you so? How can it, indeed, when, as soon as she is her own mistress, we are to be married?"

"I thought she was to be married to Clarence Harleigh."

"And others have thought so, too. But I know, and so does she, that, owing to her uncle's opposition to our marriage, it is necessary to throw dust into people's eyes."

"If this is so, you shall have it."

They now rose and walked slowly away, still talking together, though Alice could no longer hear what they said. She could think of only one paper in Mr. Walworth's possession which, it appeared to her, that Falkland would be desirous to obtain, and that was the will of her late uncle, Mr. Gilbert Burlington, by which, when she arrived at the age of twenty-one, she would come into possession of the valuable estate to which allusion has already been made.

Falkland was a distant connection of Mr. Burlington, who, after the loss of his only child, a son of great promise, intended to make him his heir, on condition that he should take his surname, as well as that of Gilbert, which, by his desire, had been given him at the font. He even went so far as to make a will to this effect—a circumstances, however, which was known only to a few of his confidential friends.

But it was not long before Gilbert's habits of extravagance became known to Mr. Burlington, who, finding that no dependence could be placed on the promises of reformation which he made from time to time, made another will, which was now in possession of Mr. Walworth, in favor of Alice Dale.

At an earlier period, before Falkland's unworthiness had become known to him, Mr. Burlington had hoped to bring about a match between Alice and his young kinsman. The favorite project was not entirely given up at the time he made an alteration in the disposition of his property, as was seen by the letter he sent to Mr. Walworth, enclosed with the will made in favor of Alice. "It is my earnest desire," he wrote, "that in case Gilbert Falkland should reform, that a marriage should take place between him and my ward."

This, by some means, became known to Falkland after Mr. Burlington's decease. Being unable to think of any other way by which he could repair the broken fortune inherited from his father, he was induced to exile himself a certain period from those scenes of gaiety in his native land so well suited to his taste, imagining that while his personal attractions would prove irresistible to the little piece of rusticity—to use his own expression—who had deprived him of a fine estate, there would be no difficulty in securing the favor of her guardian by a little assumed gravity, and by falling in with his peculiar and favorite tenets.

But he soon found that he had reckoned without his host. Alice, whom he had pictured to himself as a little awkward rustic, he found possessed charms both of mind and person, which, were there opportunity, would throw the most dazzling of the court beauties into the shade.

Still, had not Clarence Harleigh preceded him in his visit to her guardian, he imagined that his handsome face, with his other advantages, personal and acquired, could not fail to make a favorable impression on a young girl who lived so secluded.

Yet, high as was his self-appreciation, he could not be blind as not to see that Harleigh was infinitely his superior, even in those qualities on which he most prided himself, and which recommended themselves to the eye, rather than to the heart or the understanding. As respected these last, he was conscious that the disparity between himself and Harleigh was too great to admit of comparison.

At first, he flattered himself that neither Mr. Walworth nor Alice would be keen-sighted enough to distinguish the real from the false—that the difference between Harleigh's virtues and his assumed ones would not be detected. This was a delusion in which he was not permitted long to indulge, though, as has been seen, he by no means abandoned the idea of gaining possession of the property, either with or without the incumbrance of a wife.

The conversation between Falkland and the man with him, in a measure revealed this to Alice, and she at once determined to seek her uncle, and communicate to him the substance of what she had overheard. She had risen in order to execute her purpose, when she heard some one knock at the outer door. In a minute afterward, Mr. Walworth opened it, and admitted Falkland. Finding that her uncle did not return to the room he had recently left, she supposed he had retired to rest, and concluded to defer the communication she wished to make until morning. Her decision would have been different had she known that, long before sunrise, he was going to set out on a journey, from which he did not expect to return for more than a week.

CHAPTER IX.

"Where is Uncle Walworth?" were Alice's first words in the morning, to her Aunt Esther.

"A dozen miles from here, by this time," was the reply.

"I didn't hear him mention that he was going away."

"It was a sudden decision. After Gilbert Falkland returned, he felt so much troubled about Gabriel that he walked over to his house to talk with him. With a good deal of difficulty he succeeded in persuading him to go to his brother's for the purpose of spending a few weeks. David Guthry is a firm, judicious man, and will, your uncle thinks, be able to control Gabriel without his being aware of it."

"I am very thankful he is gone. I was thinking last night that unless some one went with me, I shouldn't dare to go out of sight of the house."

Alice now mentioned to her aunt what she had overheard while sitting at her chamber window. Search was immediately made for the will, the paper they supposed to be referred to. Mrs. Walworth thought that she could at once lay her hand upon it, where her husband kept such papers. It was not in the place where they expected, but they imagined that Mr. Walworth had taken the precaution to remove it to a small drawer which they found locked, and the key gone. It was decided to remove the desk to Mrs. Walworth's bedroom.

The sun was something like three hours past the meridian, and Alice, with her eyes fixed on a page of a book, was sitting in the shade of the old maple. She did not hear the light footsteps stealing up behind her, and when an arm was suddenly thrown round her neck, she started to her feet.

"Mildred," said Alice, "you did wrong to frighten me so."

"I was far from intending it, but I ought to have considered that you hadn't yet had time to recover from the terrible shock you received yesterday. The grim Gabriel has always realized my idea of an ogre, and I almost begin to think that he is one."

They wandered away slowly in a direction where they could keep in the shade of the trees.

"Harleigh has left us since I was here last," said Mildred.

"Yes," replied Alice, in an absent manner, for Harleigh's name brought to mind what he had said to her respecting Mildred.

Mildred seated herself on the roots of an oak, which were covered with velvet moss, and drew Alice down by her side.

"And this," said she, taking hold of the ribbon encircling Alice's neck, and suddenly drawing the gem attached to it from its hiding place, "is Harleigh's gift."

"I never said that it was."

"There was no need. I know, though a gem of great price; that it wasn't for its intrinsic value that you treasured it so sacredly. How very beautiful! Allow me to remove it from your neck a single minute, so that I can the better examine it."

Mildred did not wait for the permission to be given, but unclasping, held it so that it caught the flash of a sunbeam which kindled into life its varied and intensely brilliant hues. The next moment, she removed it into the shade, when its vivid colors at once faded into cold, ashen gray.

"Mutable as man's affection," said Mildred. "It makes me sad to look at it. I believe, Alice, were I in your place, I should hesitate to wear it. But I must restore his love token. Even if it be an ill omen, you will persist in wearing it, I suppose."

"I don't see why it should be an ill omen," replied Alice, as she put the ribbon round her neck and clasped it.

Mildred took hold of the clasp for a moment, as if to examine it. When she removed her hand, it was touched together so slightly that the least motion would cause it to fall apart. Mildred rose at the same time that Alice did, and the next moment she had the satisfaction of seeing the gem lying on the ground. Alice passed on, and Mildred, under pretense of gathering some violets, lingered a little behind, which gave her an opportunity to put the opal in her pocket.

"Come, Alice, don't look so grave," said Mildred, at the same time offering her some of her violets. "I am, I own, sometimes a little superstitious, but I should not try to excite a similar feeling in others. Forget what I have said. And yet ——"

"And yet what?" said Alice, finding she hesitated.

"Well, then—but I won't repeat what I've heard; 'tis a vile slander."

"If against Harleigh, I can better bear to hear it, if it be false, than if it were true."

"It is possible that you have heard Harleigh mention the Lady Hester Deighton."

"I have frequently."

"But not that she is ready to bestow her hand on him for the asking?"

"I never did."

"Nor that an earl's coronet will grace his brows if he should ask her hand?"

"How can that be?"

"Simply because it is promised him at Lady Hester's suit. There is no time now to enter into an explanation of the affair. It is enough to know that there can be no doubt of its truth. But when people presume to go further, and say that, for the sake of the coronet, he will not hesitate to marry the lady, I can only say that if like me they had seen the sweet wild-wood flower he is pledged to, they would not hesitate to pronounce it a vile slander. And yet I don't like his concealing the matter from you."

"He might not know it."

"I am sorry to say that I am certain that he did know it. The letter containing the information, which I received from England yesterday, more than hints that he would not have been in such a hurry to return but for the prospect of an earldom."

"Did you ever see the Lady Hester?"

"Yes, hundreds of times."

"Is she handsome?"

"Handsome isn't a word expressive enough to apply to a person of Lady Hester's style."

"Are her eyes and hair the color of yours?"

"Both are as black as midnight."

At this moment, for she thought of Harleigh's words when he gave her the opal, Alice involuntarily raised her hand to her neck and found it was not there.

"It is gone, Mildred!" she exclaimed. "What shall I do?"

"What is gone?"

"The opal."

"Well, you needn't look so frightened, and turn so white. We will return the same way we came and search for it."

The search was, of course, a vain one. Mildred, who, at first, made a great show of assisting her, soon grew impatient and left Alice to prosecute it alone. She went over the ground many time, and, at last returned to the house, weary and disheartened. Mildred met her at the door.

"Have you found it?" she inquired.

Alice shook her head. Before she had time to reply they were joined by Gilbert Falkland.

"You have made your appearance quite opportunely," said Mildred. "I was just thinking that my walk home would be rather lonely, but now I shall expect you to accompany me."

"I shall be most happy to be at your service," replied Falkland.

Alice did not, as usual, invite Mildred to come again soon. Her mind was in a state to cause her to feel nearly indifferent as to whether she came or not. It might be in consequence of Harleigh's caution, but, for the first time, she experienced towards her a vague feeling of distrust.

Mildred, accompanied by Falkland, proceeded in silence till they were out of sight of the house. She then stopped and looked cautiously round in every direction.

"Here is something for you," said she taking the opal from her pocket.

"[illegible] is Harleigh's love token you told me about?"

"Yes."

"How did you get it?"

"Oh, I set my wits to work, and now that I have given it into your keeping, you must set yours to work, so that it may serve the double purpose of promoting your interest and mine."

"Don't fear; nothing will be easier. A single glimpse of it in my hands will make Harleigh so rabid with jealousy that he will foam at the mouth."

"I have already succeeded in making Alice jealous of him."

"How?"

"You know that the eccentric Lady Hester Deighton, at one time, took such a fancy to him that she importuned the king to make an earl of him. Well, I mentioned the circumstance to Alice today, and represented it in such a way that she supposes her to be young and as beautiful as an angel."

"Why, she is old enough to be his grandmother. She took it in her head to adopt Harleigh to supply the place of a son she had lost—did she not?"

"Yes, and happening one day, in hunting over some musty parchments, to find that in the time of William the Conqueror there was an earl in the family, she wished to have the title revived for Harleigh's benefit."

"But like many of her other whims, it lasted only a few weeks, I've been told. It is an old affair—her partiality to Harleigh. How came you to think of resuscitating it?"

"Why, in a letter which I received yesterday from England, the old lady's name was mentioned, which recalled it to my mind."

"I had letters by the same ship which brought yours, and one of them contains important information which has decided me to return to England the first chance. Look at this."

"Well, I see a roll of parchment."

"A peep at the inside will reveal to you its importance."

"The late Mr. Burlington's will in favor of Alice Dale. How came you by it?"

"I was helped to it no matter how, nor by whom."

(To be continued.)

GOOD AID TO THE MEMORY.

Business Man Who Never Forgets to Execute an Errand.

A couple of gentlemen were walking up Canal street a few evenings ago when one of them suddenly stopped and made a gesture of annoyance. "Confound it!" he exclaimed, "I have a book at the office that I wanted to carry home. But it's too late to go back," he added, consulting his watch, "and I guess I'll just drop myself a postal card." "Drop yourself a postal card!" echoed his companion in surprise, "what the deuce do you mean?" "Exactly what I say," replied the other, extracting a card from his pocket and scribbling a few words by the light of a drug store window. "It's the best and cheapest and most effective memory jogger in the world. You see, I am rather absent-minded," he went on, "and I have tried all the stereotyped schemes without much success.

"Tying a string around my finger is absolutely useless. I can bear in mind that I did it to make me remember but I can't recall what it was I intended to recollect—see? So I hit on this scheme of sending myself postal cards and it works to a charm. The one I have just written is the third this evening. Here they are: The first, you observe is addressed to me at my home and contains only one word, 'umbrella.' It will be delivered while I am at breakfast and I will then be certain to bring down my old umbrella to have the handle mended. The second card says 'Ducks and trimmings,' and if it wasn't for its arrival at the office to-morrow morning the chances are I would never order the stuff my wife is counting on for dinner. The third, as you know, relates to that book. By this simple system, costing only a cent for each service, I have my memory prodded by a special government official, under bonds to perform his duty.

"Why, not long ago I had a bad cold," said the speaker, enthusiastically, "and the doctor gave me a mixture to take every two hours. Under ordinary circumstances that would have been a simple impossibility, but I managed it beautifully. I took a pack of postal cards and wrote on each: 'Take your medicine and mail yourself a card.' Then I started the ball rolling by dropping one in the box and swallowing a dose. The daily deliveries in the office are exactly two hours apart, and whenever the carrier appeared he handed me a reminder and I handed him back a fresh card for mailing. Result, a prompt cure." By this time the two friends had boarded a trolley car and were on their way home. "It's certainly an admirable idea," said the gentleman who had done the listening, "but, by the way, what do you intend to do with those three cards you showed me?" "Thunderation!" exclaimed the other, looking chagrined. "I declare, I forgot to mail 'em!"—New Orleans Times Democrat.

Dissolution of Buried Bodies.

Sir Seymour Haden reports from experiments carried on for twelve years in the burial of animals, that bodies buried four feet deep require more than four years for their complete dissolution; three feet deep, three years; two feet deep, two years; one foot deep, one year; while bodies not buried, but simply covered with a foot of earth, disappeared, all save their bones, in less than a year; but in all cases without injuring the purity of earth or air.

To give up interest for duty is the alphabet of morals.—James Hinton.

TRADE AND PROFIT.

DISTINCTIONS WHICH SOME PEOPLE DON'T GRASP,

Namely, that a Country May Have a Vast Volume of Traffic of a Character Which Carries with It No Gain in Wealth.

The following from the London Statist is very interesting reading, and the conclusion from our English cousin's point of view is certainly ingenious if not ingenuous. It will bear perusal:

The foreign trade of the United States merits the careful attention of the people *of this country and of the United States.* From the United States we secure nearly 30 per cent of all the foreign produce we need for food and for manufacture, and the United States finds in Great Britain *a market for nearly one-half* of the products they send abroad. Now let us look at the other side of the picture. The United States purchases from this country less than one-fourth of their total imports *of foreign produce, and we sell to* the United States not much more than 10 per cent of the produce we send abroad. In other words, England buys from the United States nearly four times more produce than she sells to that country, and it is mainly in consequence of our huge purchases that the United States is able to buy from other countries silk, coffee, tea, etc., are able to provide the interest upon their foreign debt, to provide for freight and insurance charges, to meet the very large expenditures in Europe of American tourists, and to accumulate capital out of their foreign trade.

It will be noted that in the ten years from 1880 to 1890, when our imports from the United States declined, the total exports from that country also fell off, and that in the ten years from 1890 to 1900, when our purchases of American products greatly increased by reason of our great prosperity, the total exports of the United States also showed immense expansion. It will thus be evident that the further growth in American exports in a large measure depends upon the capacity of this country to buy more largely.

The growth of the import trade of the United States and of our exports to that country presents a very different picture. . . . Compared with the total expansion in America's imports, the increase in imports from this country has been insignificent. Compared with the enormous expansion in our purchases from the United States, the slight growth in their purchases from us is a matter which requires very serious attention at the present time, when our trade with America is checked by the prohibitive tariff now in force.

The question now has to be put. Has not the object of imposing prohibitive customs duties by the United States been fulfilled, and will not their retention have a very adverse effect upon American trade in the future? In 1896 it was essential for America to bring about a balance of trade which would enable the country to meet all its foreign obligations and to maintain its gold standard. But the decision of the American people in 1896 and in 1900, together with the laws which have been passed and the probable further amendments in the next session of Congress, have insured the maintenance of the gold standard, and the necessity for restricting imports for this purpose has passed away. Moreover, in view of the great strides made by the manufacturing industries of America in the past ten years, there is now no doubt that American manufacturers are well able to meet any possible competition, not only in the home, but in foreign markets. Hence America no longer has reason for imposing either a prohibitive or a protective tariff. America has, indeed, now to face the question of how she may increase the prosperity of other countries, and in view of that prosperity sell still larger quantities of her produce abroad. To do this it is evident that she must be willing to purchase the products of other countries in return for the produce she sells.

There is one idea that our free-trade contemporaries across the water do not seem to grasp, and that is that our foreign trade is incidental, not our whole existence. We have a home market that is almost immeasurable. It is from forty to a hundred times greater than our foreign markets. And it is as valuable to us, as producers, as all the foreign markets of the world would be if we possessed them exclusively. When we abandon our protective tariff we abandon our home market. It is a dozen years since Tom Reed told us the modern Aesop fable, and it will bear telling right here in case the youth of the London Statist never read it:

Once there was a dog. He was a nice little dog. Nothing the matter with him except a few foolish free trade ideas in his head. He was trotting along happy as the day, for he had in his mouth a nice shoulder of succulent mutton. By and by he came to a stream bridged by a plank. He trotted along, and, looking over the side of the plank, he saw the markets of the world and dived for them. A minute after he was crawling up the bank the wettest, the sickest, the nastiest, the most muttonless dog that ever swam ashore!

As for increasing the prosperity of other countries so as to enable them to buy more of us, that reminds us of another little story. It was very dull times with Jonathan Plumb. So he took a dollar in pennies out of the till and gave them to the passing school children, some of whom came in and spent their pennies at Plumb's candy counter. After they were gone Plumb says to himself: 'Well, that was a lively bit of trade. To-morrow I'll scatter two dollars." But at night as he cast up his accounts it all dawned on him that summed "it makes a lot of trade but little profit."

Dingley Tariff Results for 1900.

The preliminary figures of the Treasury Department in regard to the export and import trade of the United States for the year 1900, show some interesting facts in regard to the workings of the protective tariff system in checking imports and at the same time putting no barriers in the way of the expanding export trade of the country. In round numbers the export trade of the United States increased more than $200,000,000 worth during the year 1900. During last year we sent abroad commodities of all kinds to the total value of approximately a billion and a half dollars. In respect to the admission of imported goods free of duty the imports decreased instead of increasing under the operations of the Dingley law. We imported of all classes of goods free of duty last year about $340,000,000 worth, which was $8,000,000 less than were imported of the same classes of goods in 1899. Of imported goods dutiable under our tariff laws we imported $830,000,000 worth, which was an increase of about $40,000,000 worth over the imports of like goods in the previous year. *As demonstrating that the protective tariff act is so arranged as to benefit the agricultural interests of* the country the figures show that there was a decline in imports of articles of food and live animals amounting to about $10,000,000 worth. The largest increase in the dutiable imports is on articles in crude condition intended for entry into articles of domestic production.

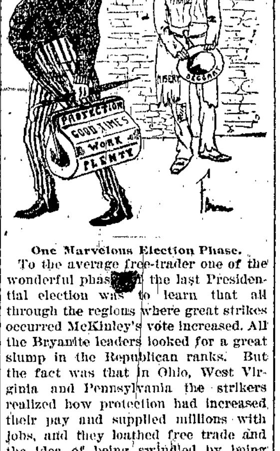
A Typical Instance.

The president of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburg is authority for the statement that in the neighborhood of Pittsburg "mills, factories and workshops of every kind have had a phenomenal period of prosperity, accompanied by the usual reward for those who earn," during the year 1900. Pittsburg has always been a center of industrial activity and has always been among the first to feel the depression which a departure from our system of protection has always produced, and has always been one of the principal beneficiaries from the prosperity which has always marked our return to economic sanity. While the tremendous growth of our industrial interests under the fostering care of our protective system has made other cities and localities quite as important centers of industry as is Pittsburg, yet that city is still quite as much a barometer of industrial conditions as formerly, and the prosperity which is to be found there to-day is merely typical of the prosperity which the Dingley tariff law has brought to all sections of the country.

European and American Trusts.

During the Presidential campaign Democrats said that trusts could not thrive in low tariff or free-trade countries, and that there were no trusts in the United Kingdom. The United States government, through its consuls, has since made an impartial investigation of the facts, and the results are embodied in a pamphlet, a synopsis of whose contents is given by the New York Tribune. The reports show that the name "trust" appears to be little used in Europe, but that the thing itself flourishes, and that in the United Kingdom trusts flourish as nowhere else. There is just one radical difference between European and American trusts. This is found in the capitalization, which in Europe is kept at the lowest possible figure, while here it is too often swelled to the highest. But in other respects the same law of combination operates in all parts of the industrial world. It seems to be as general as the development of combinations of labor a generation ago or less, and as logical.—Massillon (Ohio) Independent.

Never Speak as They Pass By.



One Marvelous Election Phase.

To the average free-trader one of the wonderful phases of the last Presidential election was to learn that all through the regions where great strikes occurred McKinley's vote increased. All the Bryanite leaders looked for a great slump in the Republican ranks. But the fact was that in Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania the strikers realized how protection had increased their pay and supplied millions with jobs, and they loathed free trade and the idea of being swindled by being paid off in 50-cent dollars.

The common people love the so-called "industrial shackles" that extend our foreign commerce and increase the purchasing power of the masses. Therefore McKinleyism is on top, and the foremost man in all the world and the most beloved to-day is our great statesman, William McKinley.

We Can Afford to Smile.

Germany does not import all this American merchandise because she loves us or wishes to do us a favor. She buys our cotton, corn, lard, copper and kerosene because she can get them here of a better quality and at a lower price than elsewhere. If she declares a tariff war on us she cuts off a small fraction of our trade, but she also heavily increases the cost of the essential raw materials of her manufacturers and the food and light of her work people. Such a war would be worse than damaging to Germany. It would be ruinous. We can afford to smile at all these fierce German threats.—Boston Journal.

It's a Good Thing to Be Coddled.

Mr. Cleveland refers to the protective system as "coddling." It makes no difference what it is called. The plain fact is that under protection the country has been prosperous. When it has not been "coddled," as was the case under Mr. Cleveland, the country has gone in the direction of the dogs. The American people are not studying over theories when they have been able to observe the result of conditions.—Peoria (Ill.) Journal.

Thanks that Are Due.

The Columbia (Georgia) State says that no State in the Union will be able to keep up with South Carolina's record this year in the matter of building mills. Thanks to the Republican party.—Des Moines (Iowa) Register.

Practice Makes Perfect.

Col. Bryan announces that he is learning to set type. For the past five years he has been engaged in setting pins.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

The school board of the District of Columbia has been agitated for several months by a protest from certain agnostics and other citizens against the use of a song book known as "The Students' Hymnal," which contains several familiar religious hymns as well as patriotic songs and choruses appropriate for children's voices. They object to the use of any book which contains religious hymns. After a long discussion in the newspapers and elsewhere the board of education laid the protest upon the table and adopted an elaborate report in which it "agrees to the proposition of those who contend that sectarian religion should not be embraced in school exercises," but do not agree with those "who insist upon excluding every formal recognition of divine providence from the schools." It quotes at length from the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Warren case, which held that Christianity was the religion of this nation.

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The original copy of the muster roll of President Lincoln's company in the Blackhawk war has disappeared from the files of the treasury and all traces of it have been lost. It was a part of the records of the office of the auditor for the War Department and has been an object of interest there for many years. While Secretary Carlisle was Secretary of the Treasury he sent for it and had it photographed. His receipt is in the pigeon hole where the original document ought to be, which proves that the latter was never returned to the files. The treasury photographer remembers the incident and the negative is preserved all right, but he does not recall who brought the document to him or who took it away, and it is probably now in the hands of some autograph collector, because it is one of the most interesting relics of Lincoln in existence.

-:—:-

President McKinley will take the oath of office when inaugurated for his second term upon a handsome Bible furnished by a local stationer. In size it is about six and a half inches by nine inches, from the Oxford University press, handsomely printed in pica, bound in Levant morocco, flexible cover, edges red under gold. It is the custom of the clerk of the United States Supreme Court to furnish the Bibles used on such occasions, but at President McKinley's first inauguration the Afro-Methodist bishops presented a large Bible in a handsome case. The Bibles used are held by the clerk of the Supreme Court until the official seal of the court is affixed to a statement reciting the purpose for which the Bible has been used, when it is sent to the President.

-:—:-

There are now more than 36,000 claims of veterans of the Spanish and Philippine wars awaiting action at the pension bureau. At the close of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1900, there were only 1,755 pensioners of these wars on the rolls. Of this number 873 were widows and 882 were invalids. These pensioners were receiving $332,905, or an average of over $15 a month each. There were then pending thousands of other applications, and the increase has lately been so heavy that the force employed at the pension bureau is unable to keep pace with it.

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When Mr. Roosevelt shall have been installed as Vice-President there will be in the Senate th survivors of three wars—the Mexican, the Civil and the Spanish-American. Gen. Bate of Tennessee is the only Senator who saw service during the Mexican war. Though Senator Pettus of Alabama was in the army during that period, he never got to the front. There are twenty or more venerable Senators who were on one side or the other during the Civil War, but Mr. Roosevelt will be the only veteran of the Spanish-American conflict.

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Senator Tillman always calls the Pearl of the Antilles "Cuby." Mr. Jones of Arkansas pronounces it "Koobah," and other statesmen have other pronounciations. Senator Cockrell insists upon calling our new possessions in the Pacific the "Filipians," and Senator Morgan always alludes to the Sandwich Islands as "How-aye-ee." There ought to be a committed on pronunciation in Congress.

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The House committee on printing has again reported a resolution for the publication at government expense of the reports of the committee on awards of the world's Columbian exposition.

FIGHTING FORCE IS 10,432,043.

Secretary Root Reports Number of Men Available for Army Service.

Secretary Root has transmitted to Congress a communication showing the strength of the organized militia and the number of men available for military service. The available force in the States is 10,254,043 and the total organized militia 110,542, while the available force of the States and territories, including Hawaii, Porto Rico and Alaska, is 10,432,043, and the entire enlisted force is 113,967.

The aggregate force of the States is divided as follows: Generals, 51; general staff, 714; regimental, field and staff officers, 2,062; company officers, 5,102; total number of officers, 7,929; non-commissioned officers, 20,803; musicians, 4,409; private, 77,311. Total number of enlisted men, 102,013, the aggregate number being 110,540.

The organized militia of Illinois consists of: Generals, 3; staff officers, 27; engineers, 82; cavalry, 386; light batteries, 172; infantry, 6,225; signal corps, 89; hospital and ambulance corps, 138; aggregate, 7,112; available fighting force, 750,000.

In Indiana are generals and general staff, 18; light battery, 202; infantry, 1,981; signal corps, 10; hospital and ambulance, 17; total, 2,228; available force, 500,000. For Iowa the organized militia is made up of generals and general staff, 26; cavalry, 43; infantry, 2,258; signal corps, 40; hospital and ambulance corps, 40; total, 2,407; with an available force of 309,594. In Wisconsin the organized militia consists of staff officers, 9; cavalry, 56; light batteries, 55; infantry, 2,616; or a total of 2,736 and an available force of 372,152.

Kansas' militia consists of general and staff officers, 7; light battery, 87; infantry, 1,210; total, 1,304; and an available strength of 100,000.

Minnesota's militia consists of general and staff officers, 21; engineers, 3; light battery, 155; infantry, 1,877; or a total of 2,056, with an available force of 180,000. In Nebraska the militia is made up of one general; cavalry, 44; light battery, 56; infantry, 1,261; making a total of 1,362, with an available force of 111,925.

Stop Coughing

There's nothing so bad for a cough as coughing.

Every cough makes your throat more raw and irritable. Every cough congests the lining membrane of your lungs. Cease tearing your throat and lungs in this way. Take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

From the first dose the quiet and rest begin; the tickling in the throat ceases; the cough disappears.

There's nothing so good for a cough as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.00.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express a large bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure you give us your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brentgood

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

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

IRON AND FEATHERS.

How a Negro Changed His Idea About Their Respective Weights.

"A pound am a pound howsumever yer look at 'er." This statement was positively adhered to the other day by Jerry Talbot, of No. 1324 North Ninth street.

To-day he would doubtless declare himself differently. The other day he was induced to try the world-famous experiment of dropping a pound of lead and a pound of feathers on his toes, to determine their respective weights. He used iron instead of lead, but the demonstration was just as effective. He is now at the City Hospital with contusions on his right foot that will require medical attention for several days to come.

Jerry is a teamster, and he was loading a lot of scrap iron upon his conveyance at Eighth and Biddle streets. A friend of his happened by and engaged him in conversation. Probably the iron which Jerry was handling sugegsted the theme, but at any rate their talk ranged into an argument as to the weights of various substances.

They differed on several points, and Jerry's friend wanted to wager that he was correct on each of them. Jerry would not wager, whereat the other, probably as a joke, made the hackneyed proposition: "I'll bet you what you like a pound of lead is heavier than a pound of feathers."

Jerry replied with his assertion about a pound being a pound under any circumstances. The friend then suggested the practical demonstration. A mattress-maker, whose shop was close by, agreed to furnish the feathers, and a piece of Jerry's iron served in place of lead.

The trial was made. Both materials were dropped on the negro's toes. He admitted that the iron was the heavier.—St. Louis Republic.

Strength in Women Admired.

"Strength in woman is admired by a strong man always," writes Helen Watterson Moody, in the Ladies' Home Journal. "Of course, I mean by the phrase 'a strong man' a man who has some experience of life. It occasionally happens that a very young man of real strength of character falls the victim in early life to the fascinations of a clinging, sweet, inefficient creature, as David Copperfield did to his Dora. But the older and the stronger and the wiser a man is, the more he is sure to admire the deep strength of character in woman that springs from the large and easy ability to do things well."

What He Meant.

Browne—We were talking of contributing to the campaign fund and Phoxy declared he'd gladly put his hand in his pocket.

Towne—Yes, as a measure of precaution, so none of the committee gets theirs in.—Philadelphia Press.

Jeff Davis' Slave a "Mayor."

Isaiah T. Montgomery, who was in his youth a slave of Jefferson Davis and his elder brother, Joseph Davis, founded a colony of negroes in the Yazoo River Valley, in Mississippi after the war, and he is now "mayor" of the village of Mount Bayou, the center of the colony. The negroes own 12,000 acres there.

Jake's Preference.

"Jake, they tell me that you take after your mother. Is that correct?"

"Naw. I'm after one of the neighbor girls, and she's a bird."

WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES

Regard Peruna as Their Shield Against Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Grip and Catarrhal Diseases.

MRS. BELVA A. LOCKWOOD, LATE CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Mrs. Belva Lockwood, the eminent barrister, of Washington, D. C., is the only woman who has ever been a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. She is the best known woman in America. As the pioneer of her sex in the legal profession she has gathered fame and fortune. In a letter to The Peruna Medicine Company, she says:

"I have used your Peruna both for myself and my mother, Mrs. Hannah J. Bennett, now in her 88th year, and I find it an invaluable remedy for cold, catarrh, hay fever and kindred diseases; also a good tonic for feeble and old people, or those run down, and with nerves unstrung."—Belva A. Lockwood.

Mrs. T. Pelton.

Mrs. T. Pelton, 562 St. Anthony avenue, St. Paul, Minn., writes:

"Peruna has done wonders for me. It has cured my headache and palpitation of the heart; has built up my whole system. I cheerfully recommend Peruna to all sufferers afflicted with catarrh. My mother is never without Peruna. When one is tired and generally out of sorts, if Peruna is taken it immediately removes that tired feeling."

Peruna cures catarrh by removing the cause, inflamed mucous membranes.

Dr. Hartman, the compounder of Peruna, once said, in a lecture to women:

"A great number of women consult me every year. I often have occasion to say to these patients, 'I fear you have catarrh, madam.' They will generally reply, 'Oh, no, I never had catarrh. My nose is perfectly clear, and my breath is not bad. I am not troubled with coughing, or spitting, or any other disagreeable symptoms of catarrh.' But, my dear madam, you may have catarrh all the same. Catarrh is not always located in the head. You may have catarrh of the lungs, or stomach, or liver, or kidneys, and especially you may have catarrh of the pelvic organs."

Mrs. Julia C. Brown, of Pecatonica, Ill., says: "I have used Peruna in my home for the past four years and am thoroughly convinced that it is a reliable family remedy."—Julia C. Brown.

The doctor went on to say: "I have been preaching this doctrine for the last forty years, but there are a vast multitude of women who have never heard it yet. Catarrh may attack any organ of the body. Women are especially liable to catarrh of the pelvic organs. There are one hundred cases of catarrh of the pelvic organs to one of catarrh of the head. Most people think, because they have not catarrh of the head, they have not catarrh at all. This is a great mistake, and is the cause of many cases of sickness and death."

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Congress.

In the Senate nearly the whole of Monday was devoted to consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill. Amendment appropriating $500,000 for an extension of the pneumatic tube service remains undisposed of. Point of order was made against it, but on the appeal of Mr. Mason the entire question was passed over until Tuesday. Mr. Pettus of Alabama delivered a speech in opposition to the ship subsidy bill. Conference report on the military academy appropriation bill was submitted. Mr. Daniel of Virginia made a vigorous attack upon the provision which debars a cadet convicted of hazing of holding a commission in the army, navy or marine corps. The report is still pending. The House, under suspension of the rules, by a vote of 191 to 41, passed the bill appropriating $5,000,000 for the St. Louis exposition. The bill to define the word "conspiracy" in the Sherman anti trust law to avoid the possibility of its being held applicable to labor organizations was defeated by almost a two-thirds vote on account of two amendments which the judiciary committee placed upon the bill and which were opposed by the labor organizations. The sundry civil bill was under consideration late in the day and Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriation committee, took occasion to make a detailed statement of the appropriations for the present Congress.

On Tuesday the Senate by a vote of 18 to 42 rejected conference report on military academy appropriation bill. This action came at conclusion of spirited debate upon provisions against hazing inserted in bill by conference committee. Report of conferees was rejected because regarded by large majority of Senate as too drastic. Mr. Deboe delivered his announced speech upon Nicaragua canal, advocating construction of waterway by United States. Effort was made to obtain consideration for bill reviving grade of vice-admiral of the navy for benefit of Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley, but it was unavailing. The House devoted day in consideration of sundry civil appropriation bill, debate being chiefly upon national irrigation of arid lands. Passed resolution calling upon Secretary of State and Secretary of Treasury regarding shipments to South Africa of horses, mules and other army supplies.

The Senate spent Wednesday on the postoffice appropriation bill. The amendment of Mr. Butler proposing a reduction of about 9 per cent in the pay for railway postal service was defeated 18 to 51 after a debate in which Mr. Depew answered Mr. Butler's criticisms on the large profits made by American roads. Late in the day a sharp controversy on the pneumatic tube question was precipitated by an amendment offered by Mr. Mason extending that service to Chicago and one by Mr. Vest extending it to St. Louis. Mr. Hale severely criticised those promoting the system, referring to a "job and lobby." When he made a point of order that a committee had not passed on the amendment the advocates of the extension quickly circulated a call for a meeting of the committee on postoffices, and the session closed with Mr. Wolcott's humorous announcement of the committee meeting in response to the imperative demands made on him. The House passed the sundry civil appropriation bill and entered upon consideration of the general deficiency—the last of the general appropriation bills.

On Thursday the Senate considered postoffice appropriation bill. Amendment providing for pneumatic tube service killed. The old controversy over the special appropriations for fast mail service engaged much attention. It was decided to begin holding night sessions Friday night. The House passed deficiency appropriation bill, after day of exciting debate.

The Senate on Friday passed two of the great supply bills—the postoffice and the diplomatic and consular appropriation. During the greater part of the session a proposition to discontinue the appropriations for fast mail facilities from New York to New Orleans via Atlanta and from Kansas City, Mo., to Newton, Kan., was under discussion. By a decisive vote the appropriations were continued. An effort was made to obtain an appropriation to continue the pneumatic tube service in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, but it failed. An amendment was agreed to authorizing the Postmaster General to investigate the question of establishing a postal telegraph system and to report his findings to the next Congress. After a spirited debate the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was rejected and sent back to conference. Early in the day, Washington's farewell address, in accordance with a custom of the Senate on Washington's birthday, was read, the reader being Senator Bacon of Georgia. The House devoted an hour to unanimous consent legislation and two hours and a half each to the passage of private claims bills and private pension bills. Nine bills were passed by unanimous consent and twenty-nine claims bills and 139 pension bills were passed. Among the latter was the Senate bill to pension the widow of the late Gen. Henry W. Lawton, who was killed in the Philippines. As the bill passed the Senate it carried $100 a month. The House cut the amount down to $50 upon the representation that Mrs. Lawton enjoyed a comfortable income.

Odds and Ends.

"Doc" Branham, Ashland, Ky., killed Charles Campbell.

In an old house at Cedarville, N. J., Wm. Davis found several thousands of dollars hidden away. An old miser, Elisha McChesney, formerly lived in the house.

Arkansas legislators could not decide whether the State flower should be an apple blossom or passion flower, and referred the matter to the committee on education.

The average cost of land in southern Germany suitable for tobacco culture is $127.50 a Hessian morgen, which is equal to three-quarters of an American acre. The total cost of production is $35.55 a morgen.

A process of extracting rubber from the hule plant has been discovered. This plant is a species of sagebrush, with small leaves, which grows to a height of about three feet, and is found not only in Mexico, but also in Texas, Wyoming and Nebraska. It grows in mountainous regions, and is said to contain 40 per cent of rubber.

A Mississippi sheriff sent to Auditor Cole an express package containing $8,280 collected as taxes, without a line showing to what county it should be credited. It took two weeks' time and labor to ascertain that Lee County was entitled to credit for the amount.

A lioness is said to have escaped from a menagerie in France recently, and, flattered by the attentions of an old lady, who, thinking the animal was a big dog, patted it on the head, followed her for quite a distance. The cries of people who discovered a lion in the paths frightened the beast, which took refuge in a lumber yard, and was led back to her cage.

The Man Easily Identified.

In a Washington building there is an elevator man who seems to be perfection in affability, and the way he makes people happy has often been the subject of comment. An instance of this follows: A few days ago a lady approached him and after getting in his car thus addressed him: "I want to see a man whose name *I do not know*, and I do not know, either, what office he is employed in." "I am well acquainted with the gentleman you refer to," was *the instant reply of* the elevator man, "and he has just stepped out." The lady left the car seemingly entirely satisfied with the information she had received.

A WISE DRUGGIST.

For $5.00 He Guarantees to Do That for Which a Lady Offers Him $100.00.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 25, 1901.—(Special.)—Some two years ago a local druggist engaged in a transaction which was in its details somewhat remarkable. He was visited by Miss Anna P. Nichols, who had a doctor's prescription for rheumatism, which the druggist was filling. In the course of conversation the good lady said: "I would give one hundred dollars to get well."

He immediately replied: "Give me five dollars and I will guarantee to cure you."

She agreed, and he at once handed her a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills, saying: "They are 50c a box. Two boxes may cure you, but I am quite sure that ten will."

Miss Nichols tells the story as follows: "Dodd's Kidney Pills are veritable life preservers. I was troubled for five years with rheumatism, so that at times my right arm seemed paralyzed and I could only walk with difficulty, and could not go out of doors if the air was damp or cold. I took so much medicine that I think my system was poisoned rather than helped. One day when my druggist was putting up a prescription for me I remarked to him that I would give one hundred dollars for a remedy that would make me better.

"Give me five dollars and I will guarantee to cure you,' he said. I readily agreed, and he handed me a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills, saying, 'They are 50c a box. Two boxes may cure you, but I am sure that ten will.' I left my prescription intact and, instead, took these Pills, and I found them, as I said before, to be veritable life preservers. Before I had finished the second box I had my first perfect night's rest in years. I gradually improved. I had determined to use the ten boxes before I would give up, but imagine my surprise to find that before half that quantity was used I was completely cured. This was two years ago, and I have not had a twinge since."

Miss Nichols is Vice-Grand Baxter, Rebekah Lodge, I. O. O. F., and is one of the best known and most highly respected ladies in Kansas City, and her experience will be read with interest by her many friends.

Dodd's Kidney Pills never fail to cure Rheumatism. They are 50c a box, six boxes for $2.50. Buy them from your local dealer if you can. If he cannot supply you, send to the Dodds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Adam exchanged a rib for a wife. No one has been able to get one that cheap since.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

Fine

The skin and flesh feel like the fit of a new soft glove when

St. Jacobs Oil

has driven out

Soreness and **Stiffness**

from cold.

From the Diary of a Wife.

I am completely disheartened.

To-night I entered the parlor suddenly and I found my husband lying on one of my lovely new sofa cushions!

How impossible it is for a woman to make a home in the true sense when she is married to such an insensate man!

Sometimes I feel that I should be glad to die.—Detroit Journal.

Dealing with Crimes in Canada.

(From the Chicago Times-Herald on Jan. 12, 1901.)

The citizens of the Dominion of Canada have just cause to be proud of their record as law-abiding people. The annual report of the criminal statistics of the Dominion, which has a population of over 6,000,000, shows that there were only twenty-five indictments for murder in 1899, of which only two were left without final action. Eleven of those indicted were hanged, nine acquitted and three confined as insane.

Canada is a country of vast proportions. Its people are scattered over a wide stretch of territory, making police surveillance particularly difficult and in many districts impossible. Yet a city like New York or Chicago alone furnishes a far greater criminal list every year than the whole vast stretch of territory from Quebec to Vancouver.

The Canadians ascribe their immunity from crime to the promptness with which punishment is meted out to offenders. When a man is caught redhanded in the act of robbing another he is not released on straw bail by some justice of the peace from the slums, to go out and repeat the offense. Sharp and sure justice is meted out to criminals of all kinds, the result being that when the guardians of the public peace succeed in bringing a thug to the bar they are seldom called upon to hunt him a second time.

Furthermore, there are few court delays in Canada when a criminal is brought to book. They have no Dreyer cases over there. There are no methods whereby Canadian criminals can have the proceedings stayed from month to month and from year to year or after being convicted, appeal from one court to another until witnesses die of old age or opportunities for corruption can be found.

Nor does this swift method of treating with wrong-doers in Canada leave the innocent unable to properly defend themselves. They have all the opportunities and privileges that our own laws extend to them. The extent to shield the guilty is lacking—that is all.

The above taken from the editorial column of the Times-Herald gives some idea of the immunity from crime that exists in Canada, and this is one of the many inducements held out for Americans to settle in the district known as Western Canada. The season of 1901 will see a few new sections of the country opened up for settlement. They are attractive in every respect. It is understood that one of the best Indian reserves in the famous valley of the Saskatchewan will be opened up this year, and an invitation is extended to those desiring homes to make inquiries. The price of the land is said to be nominal. Besides these lands, the several railway companies have lands to sell also the government. For particulars write to the agent of the government whose advertisement appears elsewhere.

He'll Have to Buy an Automobile.

"Dabney Diggs can't make any headway with his courting."

"Why not?"

"His rival is a railroad man, who is always giving the girl a pass to go somewhere."—Indianapolis Journal.

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.

Ocean Hydras.

The creatures known as ocean hydras have no heart, no lungs, no liver, no brains, no nervous system, no organs save mouth and skin.

Washington Excursion.

Account the Inauguration, the Big Four, Chesapeake and Ohio Route (the Rhine, Alps and Battlefield line) will sell tickets at one fare for round trip, March 1, 2, 3, good to leave Washington until March 8. Address J. C. Tucker, Gen. Nor. Agt, 234 Clark street.

Neglected Education.

Uncle (severely)—When I was your age I always stood at the head of my class!

Sam—What a chump you must have been at football!—Puck.

"CONOVA" For both sexes, for the cure of unnatural discharges, Inflammations, Irritations, Ulcerations. An internal remedy with injection. $3 or 2 for $5. Guaranteed by Kidd Drug Company, of Elgin, Ill. Sent by mail on receipt of price. H. S Baker, Druggist, Sioux City, Iowa, who carries a full line of rubber goods.

THE NERVES OF WOMEN

"I am so nervous and wretched." "I feel as if I should fly." How familiar these expressions are! Little things annoy you and make you irritable. You can't sleep, you are unfit for ordinary duties, and are subject to dizziness.

That bearing-down sensation helps to make you feel miserable.

You have backache and pains low down in the side, pain in top of head, later on at the base of the brain.

Such a condition points unerringly to serious uterine trouble.

If you had written to Mrs. Pinkham when you first experienced impaired vitality, you would have been spared these hours of awful suffering.

Happiness will be gone out of your life forever, my sister, unless you act promptly. Procure **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** at once. It is absolutely sure to help you. Then write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., if there is anything about your case you do not understand.

You need not be afraid to tell her the things you could not explain to the doctor—your letter is seen only by women and is absolutely confidential. Mrs. Pinkham's vast experience with such troubles enables her to tell you just what is best for you, and she will charge you nothing for her advice.

Mrs. Valentine Tells of Happy Results Accomplished by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It is with pleasure that I add my testimony to your list, hoping it may induce others to avail themselves of the benefit of your valuable remedy. Before taking **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, I felt very bad, was terribly nervous and tired, had sick headaches, no appetite, gnawing pain in stomach, pain in my back and right side, and so weak I could scarcely stand. I was not able to do anything. Had sharp pains all through my body. Before I had taken half a bottle of your medicine, I found myself improving. I continued its use until I had taken four bottles, and felt so well that I did not need to take any more. I am like a new person, and your medicine shall always have my praise."—MRS. W. P. VALENTINE, 566 Ferry Avenue, Camden, N. J.

MRS. W. P. VALENTINE.

$5000 REWARD Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who can show that the above testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

EXCURSION RATES to Western Canada and particulars as to how to secure 160 acres of the best Wheat growing land on the Continent, can be secured on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or the undersigned. Specially conducted excursions will leave St. Paul, Minn., on the 1st and 3d Tuesday in each month, and specially low rates on all lines of railway are being quoted for excursions leaving St. Paul on March 28th and April 4th, for Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Write to F. Pedley, Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; or the undersigned, who will mail you atlases, pamphlets, etc., free: N. Bartholomew, 306 5th St., Des Moines, Iowa; W. H. Rogers, Watertown, South Dakota; W. V. Bennett, 801 New York Life Bldg., Omaha, Neb.; B. Davies, 154½ East 3d St., St. Paul, Minn., Agents for Gov't of Canada.

MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS.

ASTHMA POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC Gives relief in FIVE minutes. Send for a FREE trial package. Sold by Druggists. One Box sent postpaid on receipt of $1.00. Six boxes $5.00. Address THOS. POPHAM, PHILA., PA.

PATENTS WITHOUT FEE unless successful. Send description; and get free opinion. MILO B. STEVENS & CO. Estab. 1864. Div. 6, 817—14th Street, WASHINGTON, D. C. Branch offices: Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

GREGORY SEEDS Sold under three guarantees. Catalogue free. J. J. H. Gregory & Son, Marblehead, Mass.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP Cures a Cough or Cold at once. Conquers Croup, Whooping-Cough, Bronchitis, Grippe and Consumption. Quick, sure results. Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. 50 pills 10c.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

S. C. N. U. - - - No. 9-1901

The Truth at Last.

"Oh, doctor, is it very dangerous to swallow cement?"

"Very dangerous, indeed."

"And gutta-percha, doctor?"

"Very serious."

"And porcelain—oh, doctor, is it very poisonous?"

"See here, madam, have you attempted suicide?"

"No, I've swallowed my teeth."—Chicago News.

Occupations Open to Women.

Within the last fifteen years schools have sprung up all over the country for the education of women—education both of a general and a special nature—and now a girl chooses a vocation and fits herself for it with as much care as her brother gives to the preparation for his life-work. But these, I believe, are in the main what may be called "new occupations."

Fifty years ago there were but seven forms of employment open to women—teaching, needlework, work in cotton-mills, keeping boarders, type-setting, book-binding and household service. Today there is not a profession or calling, from the ministry, medicine and law to boot-blacking, barbering and street-cleaning, in which women are not engaged and earning good wages.—Woman's Home Companion.

A Large Family.

In the Basler Jura, on the slopes of Mount Terrible, is a small village called Montavon. The government of the place is conducted by a president, vice president, three councillors or aldermen, communal steward, communal clerk and communal sergeant. The president's name is Joseph Montavon; the vice president, Victor Montavon; the steward, George Montavon; the clerk, Joseph Montavon; the sergeant, Karl Montavon, and the three councillors, Peter, Julius and Ernst Montavon. This curious circumstance arises from the fact that everybody in the place bears the name of Montavon. It is the name of a family so large that it has been vested with town rights by the Swiss government.—Savannah News.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

An Important Beginning.

Wiggles—Can you speak French?

Waggles—A little. That is, I can shrug my shoulders.—Somerville Journal.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—John F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

The Jagersfontein diamond mine, 70 miles southwest of Bloemfontein, produces stones of the annual value of £400,000, and their quality is excellent.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not stain the hands or spot the kettle.

The hen that cackles loudest lays the least eggs.

Speltz GREATEST OF ALL CEREALS

Speltz Startled the Farming World in 1900; it will capture every heart in 1901, with its 80 bu. of grain and 4 tons of hay, equal to Timothy, per acre. Get the genuine, buy of Salzer, the introducer.

Combination Corn is one of the greatest things of the century! It is early and an enormously, fabulously big yielder, a sort bound to revolutionize corn growing.

Salzer's Vegetable Seeds. The beauty about Salzer's vegetable seed is, that they never fail. They sprout, grow and produce. They are of such high vitality they laugh at droughts, rains and the elements, taking 1st prizes everywhere. We warrant this.

For 14 Cents and This Notice we send 7 packages of rare, choice, fine, splendid vegetable novelties and 3 packages of brilliantly beautiful flower seeds, all worth $1, and our big catalog for only 14c. And this Notice, in order to gain 250,000 new customers in 1901, or for 10c, 10 rare farm seed samples, fully worth $10.00 to get a start and our great catalogue.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.

DON'T GET WET! TOWER'S FISH BRAND Oiled Clothing BLACK OR YELLOW **WILL KEEP YOU DRY NOTHING ELSE WILL** TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. FREE CATALOGUE, SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS. A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS.

ELY'S CREAM BALM Cures CATARRH. It is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate. It is not drying, does not produce sneezing. Druggists, 50 cts. or by mail. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N.Y.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

Sour Stomach?

Back up a sewer, and you poison the whole neighborhood. Clog up liver and bowels, and your stomach is full of undigested food, which sours and ferments, like garbage in a swill-barrel. That's the first step to untold misery—indigestion, foul gases, headache, furred tongue, bad breath, yellow skin, mental fears, everything that is horrible and nauseating. CASCARETS quietly, positively stop fermentation in the stomach, make the liver lively, tone up the bowels, set the whole machinery going and keep it in order.

Don't hesitate! Take CASCARETS to-day and be saved from suffering!

"After I was induced to try CASCARETS, I will never be without them in the house. My liver was in a very bad shape, and my head ached and I had stomach trouble. Now, since taking Cascarets, I feel fine. My wife has also used them with beneficial results for sour stomach."

Jos. KREHLING, 1921 Congress St., St. Louis, Mo.

Cascarets

BEST FOR BOWELS AND LIVER.

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

THIS IS CCC THE TABLET

10c. 25c. 50c. NEVER SOLD IN BULK. DRUGGISTS

GUARANTEED TO CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS today, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded.

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith, and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start today. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Add. STERLING REMEDY CO., New York or Chicago.

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.

The town without a small pox scare these days would be a greater curios ity than a populist legislature ever was.

Senator Allen gave Admiral Sampson a few lydite shell that when exploded resounded all over the United States.

"How boozeless and tasteless the town," is becoming quite a favorate ditty out in Kansas.—Washington Post.

It is more than probable that Senator Allen rejoices as the days glide by and the legislators at Lincoln keep voting the same old way.

It is said that all the fixtures in the saloon joints down in Kansas are not cherry, they are only imitations—that's the way with Carrie Nation.

There are a whole lot of us poor mortals who think we could "cut the right cheese" if we were the legislators down at Lincoln, but we are not there yet—praise God!

Sampson is a strong name but Admiral Sampson doesn't weigh enough to sit upon the men in the army and navy at his own sweet will. It isn't the American way.

J. H. Mitchell was elected United States senator by the Oregon legislature at midnight Saturday night, thus ending the contest in that state which had been a long and stubbornly fought one.

"Nebraska Republicans are still stuck fast in a senatorial deadlock," says the Globe Democrat. "The whiskers developed on that foolishness are calculated to make the Pops smile."

Over in Iowa the booze joints are closed on every holiday and birthday The people over there are becoming perfectly familiar with the data of all great men and it is said there are many of them—birthdays.

The Rio Janerio, a Pacific mail steamer ran on a rock just outside the Golden Gate at San Francisco last Friday and sank in less than twenty minutes. Nearly 150 persons were drowned. Consul General Wildman and family of Honolulu, were among those lost.

The men who voted for Abraham Lincoln are not to be convinced by copperheads that they are unpatriotic in voting for William McKinley. Original Lincoln men do not believe that firing in the rear of an American army is a laudable occupation.—Globe Democrat.

We are of the firm opinion that if the people who elected the senators and representatives had kept their hands off after they had elected them and stayed away from Lincoln, two U. S. Senators would have been elected ere this and one of them would be representing Nebraska in Washington now.

Governor Dietrich, before the end of his two years term as chief executive of Nebraska, will be recognized as among the foremost governors of the state, and the merry cant of the hypocrit just before election will become all the more ludicrous with the passing of time.

Washington's birthday was appropriately observed throughout the length and breadth of the United States and Uncle Sam's possessions, in the schools and colleges and everywhere. The father of his country's name is revered as that of no other man known to history unless it be that of Abraham Lincoln. But there is now occupying the highest position within the gift of the people of this nation, a man whose name will redowned with glory as the years roll by.

A billion dollar trust has been perfected under the laws of New Jersey by the steel and iron interests of the country wkich is known as the Morgan Carnegie combination. The articles of incorporation were filed Monday. It is one of the greatest achievements in the history of industrial consolidations. The combine includes all the great steel manufacturing companies in the United States. It is said that it will in no way disturb the present financial situation.

A happy reconciliation was effected between ex-Govs. Boyd and Thayer at reception given to all the ex-governors of the state by Governor Dietrich at the execuitive mansion on Washington's birthday. It was a happy event and is an indication of what can be accomplished by the art of diplomacy between men and large hearts. The ex-Governors who were guests of Nebraska's chief executive were, Robert W. Furnas, John M. Thayer, James E. Boyd, Lorenzo Crounse, Silas A. Holcomb and William A. Poynter.

One of the duties of the present legislature is to formulate a ballot that will do away with all confusion and one that will enable every voter to vote his sentiment. Favoritism for one party or the other should not enter into the question of the ballot but a law should be passed that will leave the ballot unchanged for years to come. Those having charge of the ballot bill have wisely concluded to adopt a ballot that will enable the voter to make one mark and thereby vote a straight ticket of his party choice.—Blair Pilot.

POLITICAL EVIL IN CORPORATION.

The investigation, instituted by the legislature of Nebraska to inquire into *the attempts alleged to have* been made to "hold up" corporations by threatening them with unjust statu tory requirements, cannot be too *strongly commended*. The charge has frequently been made that large corporations often seek to influence state legislatures and the decision of courts. The time is opportune to inquire into the truth of these charges and seek to locate the responsibility for *the alleged corruption*; to ascertain *whether* the corporations pay money to secure legislation favorable to their interests or use money to prevent legislation, admittedly oppressive and unjust, and originated for the express purpose of obtaining a price for its withdrawal. The latter practice has been not infrequent in legislative bodies.

In addition to this Professor Jenks of Cornell university in his discussion of the "trust problem," suggests another method frequently practiced to obtain money from corporations. He says:

"It seems to be true at times that a bill which may be entirely proper and even beneficial to the public in its nature, but which also favors particularly the interests of the larger corporations, may be opposed by the party leaders or by the individual representatives, until an amount of money has been paid either to party managers or to enough individual members of the legislature to secure the passage of the bill. Not long sense a bill that was said to be entirely in the public interest, as well as in that of the large corporations, could be passed in the legislature of any of our larger states, it was reported, only by the payment of $150,000 to the leader of the party in power. Some of the larger corporations, business men say, expect to set aside for such uses, a considerable sum to be charged to business expenses.

But if we grant that corruption of the legislature and even of the courts on the part of the large corporations is not infrequent, does it follow that the corporations should themselves be destroyed, or that they are chiefly to blame? The fault seems to be rather with the legislatures and the character of the men whom we, the public, send to them, or with our ethical and social standards, than with corporations as such. If the combinations have good features about them, it certainly would be unwise to attempt to destroy them because our legislators were dishonorable men. A much wiser as well as a much more certain and probably an equally practical measure, would be to endeavor in some way to improve the character of our legislators by better methods of election, or by general education, or to lesson the opportunities, through rules of our legislatures or otherwise, of those who are unscrupulous enough either to blackmail a well meaning corporation, or to take dishonest pay from a dishonest corporation. That the political evil exists is mainly the trust and its only remedy the destruction of the trust by no means follows, although that seems to be a normal presumption by very many."

Professor Jenk's conclusion is sound and logical. The responsibility and blame for the coruption belongs primarily with those who act as public agents.

All corporations and industrial combinations must not be condemned because some of them use improper means to further their interests any more than all individuals should share in the opprobrium belonging to the few who are dishonest? Nor should these combinations be abolished because of the dishonesty of some legislators. Corporations and individuals who deal with the public must act in accord with the methods and regulations which the public, through its agents, may, require.

The state now buys text books for the children in the public schools. If, as sometimes happens, those whom the people elect to make their purchases, before buying desirable school books insist upon a financial consideration for themselves from the publishers, must we condemn the publisher and destroy his books? Ought we not rather denounce those who demanded and insisted upon the dishonest consideration? If county commissioners should demand a personal compensation of bridge companies before letting the contract for the building of bridges, ought the property of the bridge company to be confiscated? The offense of the book company and the bridge company is a measure extenuated, in that it is their business to sell goods rather than impart instruction in ethics to county or state officers. In dealing with the public they only conform to the ethical standard of the public, and if this standard be somewhat below par and the people elect to have steals in bridge-building or book buying, by choosing dishonest officials or agents, how can any part of the blame attach to the book or the bridge concerns? The responsibility is indirectly the people's and directly their agents, and the punishment should be meted out to the dishonest officials rather than to the victimized corporations.

As it is in buying school books and building bridges, so it is in law-making. Nothing could be more illogical than for people to complain of the political evils of corporations which exist, if at all, only because of the dishonesty of the men whom the same people have chosen to represent them. Corporations, even if they so desire, have no way of compelling obstinate public servants to yield to unworthy inducements. Neither legislators nor judges could be corrupt if they were not willing to be.

Honest men do not hold up honest corporations, nor can they be bought by dishonest ones. Why, then, should men, *who are honest*, be *afraid of being* bought by corporations? Or why should people if they select honest men to represent them, be alarmed lest *somebody buy them? And, then, if* they do not select honest men whose fault is it.

The charges of political evil on the *part of corporations reflect not so much* upon corporations as they condemn our public servants. The remedy for these evils is quite simple. A higher standard of honesty and integrity on the part of public servants would make impossible political corruption by corporations.

Demagogues and political panderers preach hatred and malice toward all corporations, wealth producers and wage payers. To denounce and damn corporate interests has become an easy and not infrequent way for men of mediocre intellects and moderrte morals to attain political prominence and influence. The dishonest teachings of such men have created an unreasonable and unwarranted prejudice, on the part of many well-meaning people, to property in corporate form. It is not strange that dishonest and unscrupulous men should profit by this feeling and, posing as public benefactors, "hold up" and exort money from corporations. The public conscience needs to be educated into the proper appreccation of coporate rights and made to understand that property in this form should be held as sacred and as much entitled to the protection of the law as when owned by and individual. A denial of these rights to corporations is as dishonorable and dishonest as to steal from an individual or to disreg rd individual property rights.

The repeal by the legislature of all corporate legislation, founded upon prejudice rather than reason and the punishment of hold up statesmen and lobbyists would materially aid the development of a more just and rational sentiment toward corporate capital.—Conservative.

Republican Policies in the South.

Senator McLaurin, of South Carollina delivered a speech in the Senate last week that was especially notable because of its approval of a distinctly Republican measure. The ship subsidy bill will receive the vote of Mr. McLaurin and he gave his reasons for differing with his party in this matter. He believes that the payment of subsidies to revive the merchant marine of the United States will benefit all sections, and the south equally with the others. In this opinion he is supported by resolutions passed by the Southern Cotton Spinners' association and by the Maritime Congress recently held at Brunswick, Ga. Senator McLaurin is both a protectionist and an expansionist. He voted to ratify the treaty with Spain, voted with the Republicans for every amendment to army bill, and for the bill itself. To his mind there is no way to build up the American carrying trade on the ocean except to pay subsidies, the system employed by every leading nation in Europe. And he expects the ports and communities of the South to be benefited in the same degree as those of New England.

It is said that Senator McLaurin represents the newer industrial elements in South Caralina, especially the cotton mill interests in the uplands. In any case it is a striking fact that a South Carolina Senator should find himself so often in harmony with Republican policies and bodily give them his vote. Southern sentiment in general is much divided on the old assortment of Democratic issues. In Missouri and Arkansas alone has any branch of the Legislature passed a resolution of sympathy with the Filipinos and in Arkansas the majority for the unpatriotic utterance was small. Should the question of the surrender of the Philippines be squarly submited, it is doubtful if the South would vote for it. Senator, McLaurin represents a good deal of Southern feeling, though it is not generally as outspoken as in his case. His constituents have not protested nor have his Democratic caucus associates objected. He is an interesting figure in the Southern situation.—Globe Democrat.

Trusts and Tariff.

We have never had good times in this country except when we had a Protective Tariff, and we have never had hard times when we had a Protective Tariff, except one in 1873, when we had been over loading and over speculating with an irredeemable currency, and were staggered by the war debt and the great Chicago and Boston fires.

And yet there are some people who want us to do away with the Protective Tariff, in order to destroy trusts, which would be about as sensible, if, effective as to burn down a barn to get rid of the rats in it, or go back to the original Chinese way of getting roast pig.

But Free-Trade would not rid us of trusts. Great Briton is a Free-Trade country, and, in proportion to population, there are more trusts there than in this country, and there is hardly an industry there in which trusts and combinations do not exist.—Louisville Commercial.

For the weakness and prostration following grippe there is nothing so prompt and effective as One Minute Cough Cure. This preparation is highly endorsed as an unfailing remedy for all throat and lung troubles and its early use prevents consumption. It was made to cure very quickly. L. P. Orth.

Persons who can not take ordinary pills find it a pleasure to take DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They are the best little liver pills ever made. Orth.

HE SLEPT IN SECURITY.

The Tonic a Small Boy Used For His Weak Feeling.

There is a 5-year-old boy in Massa*chusetts avenue who is of the blood of* patriots. His grandfather was in both the Mexican and civil wars, and his father was also a soldier, consequently the little fellow has heard much "flag" talk in his short life and has exalted *ideas of its protective qualities.* He was the baby of the family till very recently and occupied a crib bed in his mother's room. When the new baby came, Harold was put to sleep in a room adjoining his mother's, and as he had never slept alone before his small soul was filled with nameless fears which he was too proud to tell in full.

"It's mighty lonesome in here, mamma," he called the first night after he had been tucked in his little white bed.

"Just remember the angels are near you and caring for you," replied mamma from the outer room.

"But, mamma," he objected, "I ain't acquainted with any angels, and I'd be scared of them if they came rustling round, same as I would of any other stranger."

"Now, Harold, you must go to sleep quietly. Nothing will hurt you."

"Can't I have the gas lighted in here?"

"No; mamma doesn't think it necessary, and it is not healthy."

There was silence for some time, and then the small voice piped up again. "Oh, mamma!"

"Yes, dear."

"May I have grandpa's flag?"

"Why, what for? I want you to go right to sleep."

"Please, mamma!" and a small nightgowned figure appeared at the door. "Just let me stick the flag up at the head of my bed, and then I'll go right to sleep, indeed I will! You know the other night grandpa said at the meeting that 'under the protecting folds of the flag the weakest would be safe,' and I feel mighty weak, mamma."

He got the flag, and when his mother looked in on him an hour later he was fast asleep, with a fat little fist under his red cheek, holding fast the end of the "protecting" flag.—Washington Star.

"JES' COMMON OLE MISERY."

Why Rufus Suddenly Decided That He Didn't Have Paralysis.

The boy's name is Rufus, and he was busily engaged in polishing the doctor's shoes while he was being shaved. As was his custom, the doctor said, "How are you feeling, Rufus?"

"I ain't much. Kindly poohly, thank you, doctah," answered the boy.

"What's the matter?"

"Paralysis."

"What?"

"Paralysis."

Had the doctor not been so well acquainted with the negro race, he might have allowed himself to show astonishment. As it was, he determined to see what would result from further inquiries.

"Where's your paralysis?" he asked kindly.

Rufus was drawing a rag swiftly across the left shoe.

"In the right hip, doctah," he answered.

"It's probably rheumatism," suggested the physician.

"No, indeed. It's paralysis. I reckon I knows rheumatism and I knows paralysis. This is suttenly paralysis."

The doctor drew a good sized pin from the lapel of his coat.

"Well, Rufus," he said seriously, "there is only one way to tell. Come here. I'm going to jab this pin in your hip. If it hurts, then you have rheumatism. If you don't feel it, then you are right, and you have paralysis."

The boy did not rise, but drew the rag thoughtfully across the shoe. Finally he said:

"Doctah, I reckon you mus' know more about them things than I do. I know it ain't nothin but jes' common ole misery."—Kansas City Star.

What Forty Poles Make.

A good story is told about a certain professor whose business it was to lecture to a number of students on surveying. During one of the lectures, the professor said that in his opinion the pole was of little or no value. To the astonishment of those present a Polish gentleman arose and, after accusing the professor of insulting his countrymen, demanded an apology. The professor thereupon explained that the pole to which he referred was merely a term of measurement. The Polish gentleman, seeing his mistake, asked the professor to forgive his apparent rudeness. To this the professor smartly replied:

"You could not be rude, sir, even if you tried, for it takes 40 poles to make one rood!"

Had a Good Start.

Two colored men on a late Long street car were congratulating one another. The last to talk was newly wedded.

"Sam, I understand youse tookin unto youseself a new woman?" said Mr. Johnston.

"I'll kunfess I'ze guilty," meekly responded Sam, his countenance covered with a broad grin.

"Did you all get a good start?"

Sam was apparently very anxious to answer this question and in a much louder tone said:

"Well, I should say I did get a good start. I got an old woman wid eleben little pickaninnies."

Everybody who heard the remark was satisfied Sam had really a good start.—Columbus (O.) Dispatch.

"Those Loving Girls."

"Oh, yes," said the brunette, "it was very sweet of Marie to give me that blue gauze scarf. She knows I look a fright in blue, but the scarf is lovely and just the thing she wants to wear over her yellow hair. I'm not going to leave it around where she can borrow it, though. I'll keep it safely until her birthday next month, when I will have it dyed scarlet for her."—New York Mail and Express.

If a man says something affectionate to his wife in public, she forgives him for all the mean things he has said in private in ten years.—Atchison Globe.

An Irish lecturer, upon being introduced to his audience, said, "Ladies and gentlemen, before I begin to speak I wish to say a few words."

Men Who Handle Millions.

The government is more trustful of the employees in its financial center *than is any private corporation.* In the United States treasury the whole output of the nation's currency is handled by men who are under neither surveillance nor bond. The paying tell*er handles $40,000,000 or $50,000,000* a year. The exchange clerk has every day $60,000 in change at hand. The money in charge of the *keeper of the cash*room runs from $170,000,000 upward, and the chief of the issue division handles millions every day. Any of these men could get away with enor*mous amounts of money and be reason*ably secure against detection for a considerable length of time. Nevertheless, peculations from the treasury have been few and small in amount during its history. There is an axiom in the department which runs as follows:

"Wherever money is handled there is a point at which the honesty of the individual must be the main reliance."

And so the treasury dispenses with the services of spotters. However, private business interests involving the handling of large sums of money are not likely to follow this example. Spotters may be an evil, but they are a necessity in the present phase of human development, and until some psychological chemist devises a preparation to make men honest the type is likely to persist.—S. H. Adams in Ainslee's.

A Precocious Baby.

The baby was only 4, but she was an only child and had lived with her parents largely in hotels, and she was a self possessed little maiden. She was always a model of propriety as to manners, so that when one day a young man, a friend of her papa's and mamma's and a great admirer of the little girl, asked to take her out to luncheon all by herself she was allowed to go. A very tiny girl may go without a chaperon sometimes. The little girl was to do the ordering. She undertook this responsibility with confidence and, taking up the menu, studied it with as much gravity as if the letters were not as unreadable to her as Greek would have been to her mamma.

"I will have some meat and some potatoes," she said gravely, "and by and by I may have some ice cream."

The order was given, the cream' followed, and the little lady was an altogether charming, dainty and sweet little companion for luncheon. The meal ended with the dignity with which it had begun, the young woman donned her wraps, and as the young man was preparing to escort her to the door she remarked gravely:

"And now I will have some flowers."

It was the last touch of grown upness, and it was the proudest young man in New York who took home a pretty and dignified baby with a big bunch of roses in her arms.—New York Times.

A Patent Hole.

Of the many extraordinary things for which patent protection has been granted a hole seems to be the most useless and impossible. Yet there are many patents for holes, and, what is more, the patents are valid and valuable. One of the best relates to holes in ships' bottoms for the admission and escape of water to the condensers.

Every one who has seen a screw steamer under way will have noticed a stream of water issuing from her side, a little above the water line; that water is pumped into the ship for the purpose of condensing the waste steam that leaves the cylinders and returning it as water to the boilers.

At last it occurred to a genius that if a hole were made in the bottom of the ship forward of the condenser and another abaft it, the water would circulate around the condenser without the aid of a pump. It is for the shape of these holes, so that they will offer less resistance to the water when the ship is traveling fast, that several patents have been granted.

Whistled as She Sang.

The man who knew many things was instructing the new and verdant stenographer as to the use of the various office appliances, and finally he introduced her to the speaking tube.

"Now, see," said the man, "you put one tube to your ear and the other to your mouth, then whistle."

"Into which one do I whistle?" asked the guileless stenographer.

"Heavens," cried the man, "which one do you suppose you whistle in, the one at your ear or the one at your mouth?"

"That was what I wanted to know," said the stenographer, "for I whistle as I sing, entirely by ear."—Memphis Scimitar.

BAD BLOOD, BAD COMPLEXION.

The skin is the seat of an almost endless variety of diseases. They are known by various names, but are all due to the same cause, acid and other poisons in the blood that irritate and interfere with the proper action of the skin.

To have a smooth, soft skin, free from all eruptions, the blood must be kept pure and healthy. The many preparations of arsenic and potash and the large number of face powders and lotions generally used in this class of diseases cover up for a short time, but cannot remove permanently the ugly blotches and the red, disfiguring pimples.

Eternal vigilance is the price of a beautiful complexion

when such remedies are relied on.

Mr. H. T. Shobe, 2704 Lucas Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., says: "My daughter was afflicted for years with a disfiguring eruption on her face, which resisted all treatment. She was taken to two celebrated health springs, but received no benefit. Many medicines were prescribed, but without result, until we decided to try S. S. S., and by the time the first bottle was finished the eruption began to disappear. A dozen bottles cured her completely and left her skin perfectly smooth. She is now seventeen years old, and not a sign of the embarrassing disease has ever returned."

S. S. S. is a positive, unfailing cure for the worst forms of skin troubles. It is the greatest of all blood purifiers, and the only one guaranteed purely vegetable.

Bad blood makes bad complexions.

SSS purifies and invigorates the old and makes new, rich blood that nourishes the body and keeps the skin active and healthy and in proper condition to perform its part towards carrying off the impurities from the body.

If you have Eczema, Tetter, Acne, Salt Rheum, Psoriasis, or your skin is rough and pimply, send for our book on Blood and Skin Diseases and write our physicians about your case. No charge whatever for this service.

SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

Do You Use Wines?

Then you should know that we have the finest California wines the market affords and at prices that are very reasonable. We also have the best brands of Beer and Liquors, and a fine stock of Cigars.

Palace Bar Room,
Herman Mildner, Prop.

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.

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THE CITIZENS' BANK.
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Capital and undivided Profits, $100,000

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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

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure no pay. 25c.

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.

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 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.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
Illinois Cen'ral R. R.

FLORIDA

Through sleeping cars from Chicago, and from St. Louis, to NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA, ATLANTA, JACKSONVILLE. These Jacksonville cars run over the well-known Dixie Flyer Scenic Route via Lookout Mountain, and leave Chicago and St. Louis every evening on the Central's fast 'Limited' vestibule trains for the south, and arrive at Nashville the next morning, at Chattanooga the next afternoon, at Atlanta early the next evening, and at Jacksonville the second morning after departure. Connection made by Illinois Central train out of Peoria with the car from Chicago.

Low Rate Excursions
SOUTH AND WEST

Twice each month, on specific dates, the Illinois Central will sell at greatly reduced rates, from points on its lines north of Cairo, round-trip Homeseekers' Excursion tickets, south to certain points on or reached by its lines in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama. Also to certain points West and Southwest in Iowa Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory. Particulars of your Illinois Central agents.

For a free copy of the Homeseekers Guide describing the advantages and resources of the south, address J. F. MERRY, A. G. P. A., I. C. R. R., Dubuque, Iowa. For information regarding lands in the famous Yazoo Valley of Mississippi, address E. P. SKENE, Land Commissioner, Y. & M. V. R. R., Chicago.

Hammond, La.

The passenger department of the Illinois Central Railroad Company has just issued a new edition of "Hammond, Louisana, as a Winter Resort," a beautiful illustrated folder showing a few of the winter attractions in and about Hammond, copies of which will be mailed free on application to J. F. Merry, A. G. P. A., Ill. Central R. R., Dubuque, Iowa.

FULL PARTICULARS

concerning all of the above can be had of agents of the Illinois Central, or by addressing J. F. Merry, A. G. P. A., Dubuque, Iowa.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

P. W. OMAN, Auctioneer.

I am prepared to cry sales at any time or place and at reasonable terms. Bills furnished free. Leave orders at the HERALD office or address.

P. W. Oman, Wayne, Neb.

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET
VOLPP BROS. Props.

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

Highest price paid for hides, etc.

WM. DAMMEYER,

Manufacturer of and.............

Wholesale and Retail Dealer In Fine Cigars.

Establishment on Main Street,

Opposite Herald Office.

OMAHA-CHICAGO
ILLINOIS CENTRAL
CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE
RAILROAD
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The Limited, evening train, and "The Express, noon train, from Omaha for Chicago.

UNEXCELLED SERVICE

Day train and evening train from Omaha for Minneapolis and St. Paul.

[illegible] of connecting lines: [illegible] Pass'r Agt., Omaha

[illegible] G. F. MERRY, A. G. P. A., Dubuque

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Kodol
Dyspepsia Cure

Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Price 50c. and $1. Large size contains 2½ times small size. Book all about dyspepsia mailed free

Prepared by E. C. DeWITT & CO., Chicago.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

County Officers.

Bert Brown.....Clerk
Fred Volpp.....Treasurer
J. M. Cherry.....Sheriff
E. A. Lundburg.....Superintendent
Enoch Hunter.....County Judge
C. Reynolds....Clerk of District Court
A. A. Welch.....County attorney

COMMISSIONERS

1st District.....Richard Russell
2nd " .....August Wittler
3rd " .....Ed. Carroll

City Officials

Henry Ley.....Mayor
Lambert Roe.....Treasurer
Harvey Ringlein.....Clerk
Geo. Miner.....Marshal
Chas. Whitney.....Marshal
F. C. Largen....Water Commissioner
Peter Coyle.....Street Commissioner

COUNCILMEN.

Wm. Piepenstock, C. A. Chace — First Ward
A. H. Ellis, C. S. Beebe — Second Ward
John Sherbahn, C. M. Craven — Third Ward

Church Directory.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—Services every Sunday at 10:45 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. D C. Montgomery, Pastor.

BAPTIST—Services every Sunday at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Charles R. Welden, Pastor.

METHODIST—Services every Sunday 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Thos. Bithell, Pastor.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC—Services first and third Sundays of every month at 10:30 a. m. J. P. Fitzgerald, Father in charge.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL — Theophilus congregation, 2½ miles south and 4 miles west of Wayne, services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. alternately. Arthur Graber, Paster.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN — Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. C. J. Ringer, Paster.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL—Services each Sunday alternately at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. Arthur Graber, Paster.

The Markets For Today.

Wheat	53
Corn new	27
Oats	20
Barley	30
Rye	36
Flax	1 44
Hogs	4 75
Fat cattle	4 00@4 65
Butter	13
Eggs	13
Potatoes	50

Local and Miscellaneous.

Mrs. W. D. Welker went to Omaha Friday.

Ed Zilkie was here from Carroll this morning.

Banker Swan was a Sioux City visitor Saturday.

Homer Scace entertained friends on Friday evening.

A. L. Howser and E. A. Lundburg were Norfolk visitors Tuesday.

Rob't Baird who has been visiting with friends in the east, returned home Friday.

If there is any sex class or party that Sam Jones did not condemn, we haven't heard of it.

The Hartwig brothers leave Monday for Alberta, Canada, where they go to look over the country.

During the illness of Marshall Miner, Nin Owen is wearing his official star and it looks first rate on Nin.

In order to get a house to live in now days in Wayne, one has to buy, as there are no vacant store buildings, either.

Prof Conn has rented the residence of J. W. Bartlett the latter having decided to move onto the farm recently purchased of George Shaw.

Millions of people are familiar with DeWitt's Little Early Risers and those who use them find them to be famous little liver pills. Never gripe. L. P. Orth.

Sam Jones said in his lecture last night that only one Christain out of 100,000 were saved, and Jim Britton wants to know whether it is Wayne, Wakefield, Norfolk or Winside or what town the one lives in.

Phil Kohl departed Monday morning for Everett, Washington, where he will join Raymond Tracy for a visit, with a view of looking over the country. On his way back he expects to visit with A. J. Tracy in Idaho.

The senate yesterday passed the Army Appropriation bill including the provisions of the republican majority for the temporary government of the Philippines, and the future relations between the United States and Cuba.

At the Baptist church Sunday evening the pastor will preach a special sermon to boys and girls Parents are urged to come and bring their boys and girls with them. Communion service in morning and reception of new members.

Eli Jones and P. J. Fleming shipped a car load of horses and mules to St. Joe Sunday, where they struck a pretty good market and realized a fair profit They were particularly pleased with the city and are of the opinion that it is a thriftier and better city than Omaha.

Recent experiments show that all classes of foods can be completely digested by a preparation called Kodal Dyspepsia Cure which absolutely digests what you eat. As it is the only combination of all the natural digestants ever devised the demand for it has become enormous. It has never failed to cure the very worst cases of indigestion and always gives instant relief. Orth.

Rob't Mellor returned home yesterday.

F. A. Berry was in Winside on business Monday.

Editor McKeen was here from Winside Tuesday.

F. A. Dearborn returned from the east last evening.

Rob't Jones was down from the Welsh settlement Tuesday.

Mrs. F. C. Largen went to Pierce this morning to visit relatives.

Everett Laughlin returned home from Utah Monday afternoon.

Henry Boling was down from the north part of the county Tuesday.

Chas Kellogg and wife go to Winnebago today to visit relatives for a few days.

C. Fox of Wausa, has been visiting friends in Wayne county the past week.

Wayne will get some new brick store buildings before the close of 1901, according to reports.

John T. Bressler is in the east and will attend the inaugural ceremonies of President McKinley before returning.

Mr. Charles N. Anderson and Miss Jane Blair, both of Wayne county, were married by County Judge Hunter at his office on Feb. 27.

Like bad dollars, all counterfeits of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve are worthless. The original quickly cures piles, sores and all skin diseases. L. P. Orth.

The Redmond company that played such a successful engagement at the Creighton theater in Omaha eight weeks last summer will play Wayne March 7

A large audience attended the Sam Jones lecture at the opera house last night. Many speak highly of it while others are pronounced in that it was of a very vulgar nature. So there you are.

Tuesday was the last day for the introduction of bills in the legislature yet the number introduced the last day was not large and the total number introduced is smaller than for many sessions.

Mesdames Neely, Smith, and Raymond gave a very pleasant party to a number of friends at the Boyd Annex, Monday evening. Cards and dancing were indulged in. Prof. Stoce, the harpest of Sioux City furnished music.

Judge Hunter yesterday issued a license to wed to Henry Lutt of Wayne and Miss Mattie Pfiel of Hoskins He also united in marriage at his office the morning John G. Dreesen of Hoskins and Miss Ella Mumm of Winside

James Finn has been in Lincoln the past few days where he went to be present at an operation preformed upon a friend for cancer and afterward attending the funeral of the man, who died from the results of the operation.

The post office had its first annual ball Monday. The employees don't propose to be afflicted with Cuban measles, too, they have troubles enough of their own, now nursing vaccinated arms.

Governor Deitrich and staff and a number of other prominent Neb askans leave for Washington today to attend the inaugural of President McKinley March 4th. Nebraska is one of two western states that will have a place in the military parade inauguration day

As soon as the republicans got the fusionists done up in Nebraska they turned upon each other. All joined in the fight against fusion and all contributed to the victory, but all are not to have a fair chance to enjoy the fruits of their successful labors. It beats all how men do act.—York Times.

John Owens expects to start into the railroad grading business about the middle of March and will need a number of men. It is an excellent opportunity for anyone looking for work to obtain it by calling on him at Wayne.

A large and decidedly appreciative audience attended the entertainment at the opera house given by the Ottumwa quartette, assisted by Miss Addie Chace Smith, the accomplished elocutionist, Saturday evening. Every number of the program met with an enthusiastic encore.

Republican: John Sherbahn is busy shipping brick to Carroll to fill an order from M. S. Merrill for 175,000 to be used in the construction of a double room brick building in that town.....

..Prof. Martin, principal of the Emerson schools and Forrest Smith, assistant station agent at the same place, took in the Ottumwa Saturday, and passed Sunday with friends in the city....George Shaw on his trip home saw Mrs. Dr. Crawford and daughter, Mrs. Nora Doniel, at Las Vegas, N. M. where they were taking the train for Chicago. They will return to Wayne about April 1st.

The Acme Club celebrated the sixteenth anniversary of its organization by entertaining all the clubs of the city, also its own members, Friday, Feb. 22, at the home of its President, Mrs. Jas Britton. The house was decorated with flags, bunting and hatchet, as the day was also commemorative of Washington's birthday. Music and conversation while away the hours after which the guests were invited to the dining room where dainty refreshments were served. The dining table was beautifully decorated with carnations and ferns, the gift of Acme husbands, who in the evening were served with supper by their better halves The Club received many letters of regret and congratulation from former members now residents of other cities. Two letters contained original poems, one written by Mrs. Coue now of Santa Ana, Cal, Acme's first president, the other by Mrs. Neihardt of Bancroft, Neb.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Pursuant to announcement by Dr. Hammond and to whose influence we are indebted for obtaining a member of the facility of the Nebraska Experiment Station to address the farmers of Wayne county on the subject of Animal Husbandry.

The lecture came off on the afternoon of Saturday and was delivered in such an agreeable conversational manner by Dr. Peters that the friendship of the audience was spontaneous and the lecturer's words received with marked attention. The topice treated were "Animal Diseases,"—black leg in cattle, and cholera in hogs—two plagues of the husbandmen of vital importance to cure, or rather prevent. The doctor's talk was very encouraging that the causes in these cases are now fully understood, that the germs causing them have been hunted down and a vaccine prepared that will as effectually prevent their ravages as vaccination prevents small pox. It was a pity indeed that more were not present to hear this interesting and very valuable talk. The meeting lacked enthusiastic advertising. However an organization was effected by the election of the following officers: For President, Hon. H. H. Moses; for Vice-Pres., Wm. Gildersleeve: for Secretary, P. M. Corbit.

At next years meeting there will doubtless be a large attendance when people may learn what great things the government is doing through the agency of these Experiment Stations. Experimentation is rapidly taking the place of observation in diagnosing diseases and this is the demonstrative plan, no guess work about it. It was through experimentation that Harvey discovered the movements of the heart and consequently the circulation of the blood. It was through experimentation that that genius—Pasteur, discovered the germs of rabies and was enabled to make a rabic virus for inoculation that successfully prevents rabies and saves mankind from that torturing and horrible of all diseases. It was through experimentation, too, that that dreaded plague, pleuro-pneumonia, was discovered, and its remedy, and now is no longer feared; and now if black leg and cholera have got their quietus the husbandman is greatly encouraged to go on and raise not only stock but improved stock, the risk of death being to these greatly decreased.

Dr. Peters had the different serums and instruments on hand and showed how easily these serums could be administered, and stating that quantities of them would be sent out from the experiment station free of charge upon application of any farmer desiring to use them Dr. Peters whole talk from first to finish was interesting and profitable to all who heard it.

R. H. GIBSON.

J. B. Porter was down from Carroll Monday.

G. J. Savidge went to Omaha Sunday afternoon.

Virginia Sweet Potatoes at W. E. Brookings'.

The Sanford Dodge Company have written Manager Britton for a date.

In spite of the cold weather Saturday a large crowd was in the city.

Miss Helen McNeal was the guest of Mrs. Sam'l Jones of Carroll, Saturday and Sunday.

M. O'Connell went to Wausa Monday where he has accepted a position. He may decide to move there to reside permanently.

Morris Wadsworth arrived Monday from Red Oak, Iowa, with two families and emigrant goods. The families will move onto Mr. Wadsworth's ranch in Garfield precinct.

John Owens expects to start into the railroad grading business about the middle of March and will need a number of men. It is an excellent opportunity for anyone looking for work to obtain it by calling on him at Wayne.

A large and decidedly appreciative audience attended the entertainment at the opera house given by the Ottumwa quartette, assisted by Miss Addie Chace Smith, the accomplished elocutionist, Saturday evening. Every number of the program met with an enthusiastic encore.

Republican: John Sherbahn is busy shipping brick to Carroll to fill an order from M. S. Merrill for 175,000 to be used in the construction of a double room brick building in that town.....

..Prof. Martin, principal of the Emerson schools and Forrest Smith, assistant station agent at the same place, took in the Ottumwa Saturday, and passed Sunday with friends in the city....George Shaw on his trip home saw Mrs. Dr. Crawford and daughter, Mrs. Nora Doniel, at Las Vegas, N. M. where they were taking the train for Chicago. They will return to Wayne about April 1st.

The Acme Club celebrated the sixteenth anniversary of its organization by entertaining all the clubs of the city, also its own members, Friday, Feb. 22, at the home of its President, Mrs. Jas Britton. The house was decorated with flags, bunting and hatchet, as the day was also commemorative of Washington's birthday. Music and conversation while away the hours after which the guests were invited to the dining room where dainty refreshments were served. The dining table was beautifully decorated with carnations and ferns, the gift of Acme husbands, who in the evening were served with supper by their better halves The Club received many letters of regret and congratulation from former members now residents of other cities. Two letters contained original poems, one written by Mrs. Coue now of Santa Ana, Cal, Acme's first president, the other by Mrs. Neihardt of Bancroft, Neb.

Small Pox Scares

Seem to cause a great deal of excitement when they get started, but we have a line of goods that causes more excitement than the small pox. For instance:

Hoosier Seeders

These seeders we carry in three styles, viz: wide track, narrow track, and the Jumbo, which has on extra large hopper. These seeders are a strictly force feed with a land gage on end of each showing no of acres you are sowing. They are accurate and reliable. We now have a full line of

the Morrison Old Line Plow Goods

which have been tested to satisfaction and perfection. The little "Twin Brother" plow is good enough for anybody at the prices we are offering it at.

Harrows

Nobody can beat us. We also have just received a nice lot of the

Famous Robinson Buggies

which have stood the test of time. This is not a cheap buggy made of brackie materials, but is made of bone-dry, thoroughly seasoned, second growth timber, well painted and striped. Every thing we have is new, the latest the market can produce. If you are thinking of buying anything in our line it will pay you to call and get prices, as we are giving better goods for the money than any one in this section.

We are also agents for the best Threshing Machine built: The MINNEAPOLIS.

ELI JONES & SON, - Wayne, Neb.

ED. REDMOND

IN THE HIGH CLASS COMEDY

'Prince Romiro'

16--PEOPLE--16

THE BEST COMEDY OF THE AGE. REFINED SINGING AND DANCING.

Opera House, March 7.

CARROLL.

Look out for the small pox.

Ben Robinson's oldest child is very sick.

B. W. Wineland returned from Iowa, Monday.

The livery barn changes hands tomorrow.

Geo. Kingston is on the sick list this week.

Rob't Mellor was up from Wayne yesterday.

Mrs. S. Schaefer left for Cody, Neb. yesterday.

Everybody is getting vaccinated now-a-days.

J. R. Manning shipped cattle to Chicago Monday.

Ernst Beech shipped cattle to Omaha yesterday.

Mrs. M. A. Robinson went to Wakefield yesterday.

Wm. Jenkins was a passenger for Wayne Tuesday.

Joe Beldon of Wayne, was in Carroll one day last week.

Morris Wadsworth was an arrival from the east Tuesday.

Dr. Wightman of Wayne was in Carroll on professional business yesterday.

P. J. Murphy of Rogers, Neb., was in Carroll on business last Saturday and Monday.

The Davis girls expect to move their millinery stock into their new store room next Monday.

Gus Boberg has severed his connection with the Wadsworth ranch and goes to farm for himself the coming season.

The youngest child of Simon Gormen and wife living northeast of Carroll died Tuesday and was buried at Laurel yesterday.

C. E. Yates, Supreme Secretary of the O. W. A., with headquarters at Sioux City was in Carroll last Thursday, organizing a lodge at this place.

What might have been a very serious accident occurred to little Maude Andrews yesterday. It seems that Maude was sitting close to the fire reading, when in some unaccountable manner the celluloid comb which she was wearing, took fire, burning her head quite severely. Had it not been for the presence of mind of her mother, who smothered the flames with a cloth, Maude's injuries would have been much greater.

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.

The new map of the world issued by the Union Pacific is complete in every particular It shows every part of the globe, the new possessions of Uncle Sam, and presents every point of historical interest. It is a beauty and should be in every household in the country, and every office and hotel.

During last month 162 new camps of Modern Woodmen were chartered, and 11,684 benefit certificates issued. The total number of certificates outstanding on February 1 was 12,000, which if added to the total membership in good standing, would have given the Woodmen society a grand total membership of 585,163 on February 1.

FOR SALE.

Minnesota Seed Wheat. Call on R. Q. Warnock at the Milligan elevator.

FOR SALE.

Lots 7, 8, and 9, block 2, Lakes' add to Wayne. Enquire of Dr. E. BRADFORD, 18th St., Rock Island, Ills.

Superintendent's Notice.

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

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

FOR SALE.

About 400 bushels of good Blue Stem Seed wheat for sale. For information as to quality of wheat I refer you to the Wayne Roller Mills.

AUG. SAMELSON.

FOR SALE.

I will offer at private sale one excellent Garland heating stove, one Live Acorn cook stove with reservoir, and a good hunting or pleasure boat with boat carriage and oars. Also a few other household goods

S. H. ALEXANDER.

A Lucky Star.

It is said that a U. S. Senator from Nebraska, who happened to witness one of Mr. Redmonds performances during his engagement at the Boyd Theater at Omaha, told him where to obtain the play "Prince Romiro" that has since placed him at the top of the profession It is a case of "a tide in the affairs of man." At the opera house March 7.

Resolution of Respect and Sympathy on the Death of Monroe N. Conover.

Whereas, It has pleased God in his divine providence to take from our midst our beloved Brother, M. N. Conover, and thereby the Lodge has been deprived of a beloved brother and the family of a loving husband and father, therefore,

Be it resolved, By Wayne Lodge No. 103, A. O. U. W., that we tender to the family of our beloved Brother, in this, their hour of bereavement, our heartfelt sympathy.

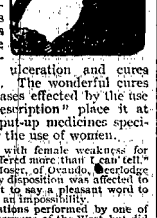
Resolved, That in memory of our departed Brother, the Charter of our Lodge shall be draped in mourning for 30 days, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of Wayne Lodge No. 103, a copy be furnished the family of our deceased Brother, and these resolutions be published in the Wayne papers

E. Hunter,
F. Volpp, } Committee.
L. C. Gildersleeve,

NO SHADOW

Of outward misfortune can darken the smile of the loyal wife and loving mother. But when disease comes the smile slowly fades, and in its place comes the drawn face and tight closed lips which tell of the constant struggle with pain.



When the delicate womanly organism is diseased the whole body suffers; the form grows thin, and the complexion dull. The first step to sound health is to cure the diseases which undermine the womanly strength.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription establishes regularity, dries disagreeable drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. The wonderful cures of womanly diseases effected by the use of "Favorite Prescription" place it at the front of all put-up medicines specially prepared for the use of women.

"I was troubled with female weakness for eight years, and suffered more than I can tell," writes Mrs. Gust. Moser, of Ovando, Deerlodge Co., Montana. "My disposition was affected to such an extent, that to say a pleasant word to any one was almost an impossibility.

"I had two operations performed by one of the most skilled surgeons of the West, but did not get relief. Then, against my doctor's strict orders, I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and also followed the advice given in the Common Sense Medical Adviser.

"I continued this treatment for three months, and today am as healthy and well as a woman can be. I cannot thank Dr. Pierce enough for his kind letters to me."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness and sick headache.

NO 3392

First National Bank,

WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

Report of the condition of the First National Bank at Wayne, in the State of Nebraska, at the close of business February 5th, 1901.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$200,609 95
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		5,572 29
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		18,750 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		16,520 00
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)	$ 5,488 26	
Due from approved reserve agents	20,807 19	
Internal revenue stamps	197 28	
Checks and other cash items	778 43	
Notes of other National Banks	2,855 00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	29 15	
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	2,949 85	
Legal Tender Notes	6,500 00	
		39,594 19
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		937 50
Total		$ 276,183 84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		75,000 00
Surplus fund		15,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		11,130 29
National Bank notes outstanding		18,750 00
Individual deposits subject to check	$78,010 57	
Demand certificates of deposit	75,292 50	
		153,371 57
Total		$ 276,183 84

STATE OF NEBRASKA, COUNTY OF WAYNE, SS:

I, H. F. Wilson, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is TRUE to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. F. WILSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of February, 1901. F. W. Burdick, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
FRANK E. STRAHAN,
JOHN T. BRESSLER,
FRANK FULLER. } Directors.

Sheriff's Sale.

Feb. 28-5w.

By virtue of an Order of Sale, to me directed, issued by the Clerk of the District Court of Wayne County, Nebraska, upon a decree rendered therein at the December, 1900, term thereof, in an action pending in said court wherein The First National Bank of Wayne, was plaintiff and Joseph Doblin, Hattie Doblin, A. R. Cherry, John T. Bressler, Henry N. Moore, T. Mitchell Bell, D. T. Altman, Shelby, Rogers & Co., The Wayne National Bank and Henry Hoover were defendants, I will, on the 1st day of April, 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the front door of the court house in Wayne, in said county, sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate, to wit:

The northeast quarter (nea) of Section Twenty Eight (28) and the northwest quarter (nw ¼) of Section Twenty Seven (27,) Township Twenty-Six (26,) North, Range one (1) east of the 6th P. M., Wayne County, Nebraska, to satisfy the aforesaid decree, the amount due thereon being $976, with interest at 8 per cent. from Dec. 4th, 1900, and costs and accruing costs.

Dated at Wayne, Nebraska, this 28th day of February 1901.

J. M. CHERRY, Sheriff.

Order on Probate of Will.

Feb. 28-4w.

The State of Nebraska, } ss.
Wayne County.

At a session of the County Court, held at the County Court Room in Wayne, in said County on the 27th day of February, 1901.

Present, E. HUNTER County Judge.

In the matter of the estate of Charles Fisher, deceased.

Whereas, letters of Administration have this day been granted to Anne Fisher as administratrix of the estate of Charles Fisher deceased, it is hereby ordered that creditors be allowed six months to present their claims against said estate for adjustment and allowance and that said administratrix be allowed twelve months to settle up said estate from the 26th day of February A. D. 1901.

It is further ordered that notice be given to the creditors of said estate to appear before me at the County Court room of said county on the 28th day of March, 1901, on the 28th day of June 1901, and on the 26th day of August 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day by publication in the Wayne HERALD, a newspaper published in said county, for four weeks successively prior to the 28th day of March, 1901.

E. HUNTER,
(SEAL.) County Judge.

SEED WHEAT
Cleaned free of charge at the Wayne Roller Mill. WEBER BROS.

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. H. F. WOOD
WELCH & WOOD,
Attorneys at Law.
Wayne, Neb.
Office up-stairs over the Citizens Bank.

JOE & 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

WAYNE HERALD

WAYNE, NEB.

W. H. McNEAL, - PUBLISHER

SEVEN YEARS IN PEN

SENTENCE GIVEN FRANK HAMILTON AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Convicted Last Week of Manslaughter in the First Degree—Petitions Asking for Pardon Are Already in Circulation.

MINNEAPOLIS: Frank H. Hamilton, convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, was Monday morning sentenced by Judge Brooks to seven years at hard labor in the prison at Stillwater. Hamilton, while he had been hoping for the shortest sentence allowed under the law, five years, did not seem greatly surprised at the length of the term given him. For a moment only his face showed dismay and pain, and then he turned to his attorneys with a half smile, and dropped back into his seat. In the room were a number of women, who began to cry when sentence was pronounced. The situation was dramatic from this standpoint, but Hamilton failed to notice any of the women and confined his attention to his attorneys and his newspaper friends. As soon as sentence was passed the prisoner was remanded to the custody of the sheriff. Petitions for his pardon are already in circulation.

AWFUL TYRANNY OF HAZERS

Medical Students in Maryland University Insist on Persecutions.

BALTIMORE: Henry Schurman, a medical student at the Maryland university, was driven from the grounds of the institution Monday by his fellow students, who pelted him with eggs, dead cats, cabbages and many other missiles, as the result of his resistance to hazing.

The trouble began over a week ago when several of the students caught Schurman in the dissecting room of the college, bound and gagged him, and shaved off his moustache. Schurman had his tormentors arrested and the chief offender was fined $25 and costs. When Schurman again appeared at class he was roughly treated a second time. Again he appealed to the courts and two more students were fined $10 and costs each. Then the students burned the offending magistrate in effigy, and Schurman decided to stay away from the university until the affair blew over. Monday he came back escorted by several policemen. When he was left alone the bombardment began. It is thought further arrests will follow.

DRANK CARBOLIC ACID.

Wife of Attorney General of Liberia Commits Suicide.

CHICAGO: Embittered by what she regarded the studied neglect of former friends and her husband, Mrs. P. Gray, the wife of Perry O. Gray, attorney general of the republic of Liberia, drank a fatal dose of carbolic acid Friday night, and died in the Provident hospital on Sunday morning. It was not until Tuesday that the woman's identity was disclosed by friends.

The Grays were married in 1891 and separated a year later. The husband was sent by a syndicate to get a grant from the Liberian government to run a line of steamships under its patronage between Monrovia and some port to be selected in the United States. He was induced to enter the service of the Liberian republic and last year he was elected attorney general.

PILGRIMAGE TO HONOLULU.

Mystic Shriners Will Institute a Temple in Hawaii.

CHICAGO: The Mystic Shriners' caravan passed through Chicago Monday on its way to Honolulu, Hawaii, where a temple is to be instituted. The new temple will be instituted in an ancient volcano. The pilgrimage is being made by Lou B. Winson, imperial potentate of the Ancient Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, escorted by Saladin temple, of Grand Rapids. About 150 Shriners and nearly fifty ladies were in the party. While in Chicago the Shriners were entertained with a banquet. Stops were made at a dozen points before reaching San Francisco.

ALL PRACTICALLY SETTLED.

Americans in Pekin Think Conger's Departure Indicates It.

PEKIN: Monday morning Mr. Conger turned over the affairs of the United States legation to W. W. Rockhill, particularly the conduct of the negotiations with the Chinese plenipotentiaries, and he will shortly return to the United States for a six months' vacation.

Americans here feel that this arrangement is a confirmation of the report that everything is practically settled, for Mr. Conger felt it his duty to finish the negotiations satisfactorily.

Miss Hoel Probably Murdered.

PUEBLO, Colo.: The dead body of Maggie Hoel, the young woman who mysteriously disappeared Dec. 23, and was supposed to have been kidnaped, was found in the Arkansas River below this city Monday evening. The girl's right arm was shattered, and this fact, in conjunction with other circumstances connected with the disappearance, lead to the belief that she was murdered.

Restores Chief Devery.

NEW YORK: Commissioner of Police Murphy took hold of his duties Monday, and after making an address to all commanding officers down to and including captains, he issued a proclamation delegating to former Chief Devery the command of the forces and all the powers he formerly enjoyed, with the exception of those touching the discharge or transfer of men.

Grief Drove Her to Suicide.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky.: Insane from brooding over the death of her brother, a soldier, who died while coming home to be mustered out, Miss Nonie Prowse, aged 20, daughter of County Clerk John Prowse, committed suicide by swallowing carbolic acid.

Fire at Thurmond, W. Va.

MONTGOMERY, W. Va.: At Thurmond fire destroyed nearly all of the business portion of that town. It originated in the kitchen of the Hotel Thurmond. A number of freight cars near the hotel also burned. The loss will reach $50,000.

Benefit Netted Over $5,000.

CINCINNATI: In the place of the Jeffries-Ruhlin fight Friday night a benefit was given here in the Saengerfest Athletic Association. Music hall was crowded and the entertainment netted over $5,000. Champion Jeffries and his brother could only make their bows and retire, while the German singing societies and others proceeded with their parts.

Emperor to Return to Pekin.

LONDON: A Tien Tsin cable to Pall Mall Gazette says: "There is an impression here that a German expedition has gone to the northwest for the purpose of escorting the emperor to the capital."

PAT CEOWE LOCATED.

Alleged Kidnager of Eddie Cudahy Is on Bellevue Island.

KANSAS CITY: A special to the Times from Omaha late last Saturday night stated *that Pat Crowe is in hiding near Bellevue, in sight of the dome of the court house at Omaha.* The much wanted alleged kidnaper of Eddie Cudahy is guarded and is defying the authorities of Omaha and of Sarpy County in which Bellevue Town is situated. Such is the statement of a prominent police official who admitted that steps have been taken looking to a raid *on the place* with the co-operation of the sheriff of Sarpy County. It is stated that on the same authority that recent knowledge had come to the police establishing the whereabout of the alleged kidnaper to a practical certainty, and that his letter written to Mr. Cudahy a week ago and dated at South Omaha was not very misleading as to his exact location.

It has been supposed for a week past that Crowe was in hiding somewhere near Bellevue, but the exact location of his lair has been kept so closely guarded that direct information was unobtainable. Through information obtained Sunday it is learned that Pinkerton representatives have been working in the vicinity of Avery, and that Friday night one of their men was looking for information below Albright. These are two way stations on the road to Bellevue.

A week ago, Chief of Police Donahue admitted that he had received information that Crowe was hiding at the residence of a friend, where he was being guarded night and day, and that he had been told it was useless to try to discover the location of this house, but Chief Donahue then stated that the cold water thrown on his search would not deter him from prosecuting his work in the direction indicated by his informant.

It is certain that Chief Donahue has located the house in which Crowe is guarded and that he has information that Crowe has five companions with him, all armed to the teeth and ready to resist any assault which may be made upon his stronghold. Stronghold it is in every sense of the word, for the place is that which furnished the notorious Vic McCarty immunity from arrest after every escape that desperado made after committing numerous crimes.

The haunt for the Cudahy kidnaper, as it was the haunt of Kie McCarty, is on Bellevue Island, the most inaccessible, the impenetrable wilderness known to exist in that part of the country.

BURN POKER TABLES OPENLY

Fort Scott Constables Finish Hub Gambling Rooms Furniture.

FORT SCOTT, Kan.: Carrying out an order of the court Monday afternoon, constables took the furniture of the Hub gambling rooms, seized by the authorities recently, and burned it on the public square. A large crowd witnessed the proceedings. The furniture consisted of elaborate crap and poker tables, etc. The furniture, under the Kansas gambling law, was arraigned in court and put on trial as if it had been the keeper of the place. The court heard the testimony of several witnesses and found it guilty of being a gambling device. This is a result of a crusade against gambling. Monday evening a committee of citizens published a notice calling upon the officers to enforce all laws.

MUST BE WORK OF A MADMAN

Mysterious Assassin Again Makes His Appearance in Denver.

DENVER: A mysterious assassin, who for several months has terrorized the people of Denver by murderous assaults on women walking alone at night, added three more to his already long list of victims Saturday night. All were assaulted within a few blocks of the same place within an hour. Each was struck from behind on the right side of the head with a club, and all were unconscious when found. The victims are Mrs. Mary Short, colored, who will die; Mrs. Josephine Unterahrer, not seriously injured; Miss Emma Johnson who may die. There was no apparent reason for the assaults and the police are without the slightest clew as to the perpetrator. It is believed to be the work of a madman.

THREE PERSONS KILLED.

Train Runs Into a Well Filled Sleigh at Goshen, Ind.

GOSHEN, Ind.: Three persons were killed here Sunday night and several were injured by the Wabash west-bound passenger train running into a sleigh filled with people at a crossing near Wakarusa. The dead are: Christden Wagner, Christian Deering, Louis Wagner. The injured are: Edgar Wagner, aged 21, leg broken, with internal injuries; will probably die. Edward Wagner, aged 18, not seriously hurt. There were others in the sled, but they were either only slightly hurt or escaped injury. To those who were killed death came instantly. The team of horses escaped, but the sled was completely demolished.

Transport Solace Arrives.

SAN FRANCISCO: The transport Solace arrived here Monday from Manila with six officers and seventeen privates sick and wounded. She also brought thirteen military prisoners, among whom is Frederick M. Baker, a deserter, who was captured while serving as an officer in the Filipino army. He is under a sentence of life imprisonment.

Sale of the West Indies.

COPENHAGEN: A satisfactory understanding has been reached by the conferees of the ministry and financial committees of the rigsdag regarding the sale of the Danish West Indies. The result, it is understood, will shortly be communicated to the United States, in such form that will probably prove acceptable.

Murder Over Family Row.

ST. LOUIS: William Wood shot and killed M. P. Phillips, his sister's father-in-law, in a quarrel over family troubles at Woodburn, Ill., Monday. The quarrel started from charges that Wood's sister had been mistreated by her husband. Both families are prominent. Wood gave himself up.

Passes Franchise Tax Bill.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.: The senate last Friday by a unanimous vote, passed the franchise bill which taxes franchises of public and quasi public corporations at the same rate, for the same purposes, as other property is now taxed.

No Extra Session.

WASHINGTON: It was stated on high authority Monday that the Cuban amendment to the army appropriation bill is satisfactory to the president and that its adoption by congress will avoid the necessity for an extra session.

"Wild Man of Borneo" Dead.

MAYSVILLE, Ky.: Henry Robinson, colored, known as the "Wild man from Borneo," is dead. For the last ten years he has traveled with circuses and was on exhibition in museums all over the country.

Daughters of Revolution.

WASHINGTON: Mrs. Fairbanks, wife of Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, was elected president of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She received 333 votes out of a total of 584 cast.

$50,000 Chicago Fire.

CHICAGO: Fire Tuesday night in P. Ringer & Co.'s book bindery at 108 and 110 Randolph Street, caused a damage of $50,000.

DUN'S REVIEW OF TRADE.

Business in Most Lines Is Notably of a Better Tone.

NEW YORK: R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Business in *the east, and particularly along the north Atlantic coast, has been catching up with the rest of the country a little, so that in the few lines where complaint has been heard locally of late,* the tone is better. This comes from the working off of retail stocks which owners feared would have to be carried over until next season. In builders' hardware the buying has been notably better and the distribution in the grocery jobbing trade has been given a considerable stimulus. *Even the laggard dry goods marke has shown a good measure of improvement,* though in cotton goods there is still much to be desired, for the larger buying has not brought any improvement in the general tone, and in some directions the market is slower than a week ago. From the interior advices are almost uniformly favorable, with a very heavy movement of general merchandise and farm implements over the northwestern railroads. Activity grows more pronounced in wool.

Failures for the week were 253 in the United States, against 201 last year, and 39 in Canada, against 32 last year.

PUT A BULLET IN HIS HEART

Most Prominent Italian in Chicago Is Slain in the Street.

CHICAGO: Salvatore Giovanni, the most prominent Italian in Chicago, and a member of several secret societies, was found in Grand Avenue late Friday night dead, with a bullet through his heart. The police believe he was the victim of the dreaded Mafia. Five hours after the murder the police raided a house in Milton Avenue and arrested nine Italians, said to be sympathizers with the Chicago branch of the Mafia.

Further investigation of the death of Giovanni convinced the police that the murder was the result of a carefully arranged plot carried out under orders of a secret Italian society. The theory is that Giovanni was murdered to prevent his appearance at a murder trial in New York. Letters found in the murdered man's pockets showed he had been summoned east for that purpose.

The Mafia society is mentioned in the case, but as yet the police have no evidence directly implicating the society with the murder.

MINNESOTA'S BUTTER BEST.

Gets Highest Award at National Convention in St. Paul.

ST. PAUL: Minnesota secured the highest award and three out of four medals at the buttermakers' national convention.

Kansas won the silk banner for the highest state average, 89.44 per cent.

For "separator" butter the gold medal went to E. O. Quenwold of Owatonna, Minn.; silver medal, C. H. Jenson of Barnadotte, Minn. For "gathered cream" butter the gold medal went to W. C. Noble of South Waterford, Me.; silver medal, M. Magnussen, Bee, Minn. Silver cups went to Marvin Powers, Corley, Iowa; R. Sorenson, Utica, Wis.; F. E. Barrett, Union, Ill.; O. L. Distad, DeSmet, S. D.; William V. Beach, Charlotte, Vt.

The state averages were: Kansas, 89.44; Minnesota, 89.39; Illinois, 88.94; Iowa, 88.34; Wisconsin, 88.13; Michigan, 86.96; South Dakota, 89.90.

The scores were the lowest made during the nine years of the association's history, owing to the numerous exhibits.

FOR 50,000 ARMY RATIONS

Contract Is Closed for Immediate Shipment to Philippines.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.: Maj. S. W. Fountain of the emergency ration board of the army, has closed a contract with the Armour Packing Company for 50,000 emergency rations to be shipped at once to the Philippines. The ration ordered is the one which proved most satisfactory in the recent extensive marching tests between Fort Sill and Fort Reno, in Oklahoma. Each ration weighs a pound and is sufficient for a day. It is carried in a small can shaped somewhat like a whisky flask. The ration is put up in small cakes. There are two cakes of sweet chocolate and three cakes of a dried and compressed food preparation consisting of desiccated beef and kiln dried wheat.

Is Wanted in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb.: Gabriel S. Wagener, arrested in Chicago at the instance of Eau Claire parties, is wanted here for swindling Miss Nettie Reynolds out of $10,000 cash. He rented a building and started a manufacturing concern, borrowed money for that alleged purpose and skipped a year ago. The Cudahy Packing Company is also said to have been victimized for a small amount.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK: The weekly bank statement shows a loans decrease of $2,882,100; deposits decrease, $2,142,000; circulation increase, $66,400; legal tenders increase, $1,418,800; specie decrease, $260,100; reserve increase, $1,694,275. Surplus reserves in excess of legal requirements Feb. 16, $14,546,675.

Sixty Years a Priest.

INDIANAPOLIS: Rt. Rev. Aug. Bessonies, vicar general of the diocese of Indianapolis, died here Friday on the sixty-first anniversary of his ordination as a priest.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $3.00 to $5.75; hogs, shipping grades, $3.60 to $5.50; sheep, fair to choice, $3.00 to $4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 75c to 76c. corn, No. 2, 38c to 39c; oats, No. 2, 24c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 49c; butter choice creamery, 21c to 22c; eggs, fresh 15c to 17c; potatoes, 39c to 43c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3.00 to $5.50; hogs, choice light, $4.00 to $5.37; sheep, common to prime, $3.00 to $4.00 wheat, No. 2, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2 white, 39c to 40c; oats, No. 2 white 27c to 28c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $3.25 to $5.65; hogs, $3.00 to $5.40; sheep, $3.00 to $4.40; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 38c to 39c; oats, No. 2, 25c to 26c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 52c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $3.00 to $4.85; hogs, $3.00 to $5.37; sheep, $3.00 to $4.10. wheat, No. 2, 78c to 79c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 26c to 27c; rye, No. 2, 56c to 57c.

Detroit—Cattle, $2.50 to $4.60; hogs $3.00 to $5.40; sheep, $2.50 to $3.75; wheat, No. 2, 78c to 79c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 39c to 40c; oats, No. 2 white, 29c to 30c; rye, 53c to 54c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 77c to 79c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 26c to 27c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 52c; clover seed, prime, $6.75 to $6.95.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern 72c to 73c; corn, No. 3, 37c to 38c; oats, No. 2 white, 27c to 28c; rye, No. 1, 52c to 53c; barley, No. 2, 57c to 58c; pork, mess, $13.50 to $13.80.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, $3.00 to $5.50; hogs, fair to prime, $3.00 to $5.60; sheep, fair to choice, $3.00 to $4.75; lambs, common to extra, $4.50 to $5.60.

New York—Cattle, $3.25 to $5.35; hogs, $3.00 to $5.85; sheep, $3.00 to $4.65; wheat, No. 2 red, 78c to 79c; corn, No. 2, 46c to 47c; oats, No. 2 white, 32c to 33c; butter, creamery, 21c to 23c; eggs, western, 17c to 18c.

STATE OF NEBRASKA

NEWS OF THE WEEK IN A CONDENSED FORM.

Dividend Paying Powers of the State Banks, as Measured by the Banking Board, Shows a Most Satisfactory Increase.

During the year ending Dec. 2, 1900, the *deposits* in Nebraska state banks, exclusive of national banks, increased over $4.200,000. This flattering indication of the continued prosperous growth of the financial interests of the state is reflected by the quarterly report of the condition of all state banks, made public last week by Secretary Royse of the state banking board.

"The figures contained in the report may be taken as an unquestionable indication of the properous and superlative dividend-paying condition of the banks of our state and of the sound conservative basis upon which the banking interests are being conducted," said Secretary Royse. "So far as I know the department has never issued a report showing a more substantial advance. A year ago there were 405 banks in the state. Today there are 413 and all are in good condition and doing a paying business. There have been increases in the items of loans and discounts, legal reserve, surplus and profits and deposits, while in notes and bills rediscounted and bills payable there has been a substantial decrease. The general deposits amount to $25,894,056.37."

Following is the consolidated report:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$22,438,341.15
Overdrafts	342,976.62
Stocks, securities, judgments, claims, etc	340,638.37
Due from national, state and private banks and bankers	7,917,589.67
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	1,182,140.10
Other real estate	666,834.37
Current expenses and taxes paid	485,129.83
Premiums on bonds, etc	4,529.76
Assets not otherwise enumerated	203,953.18
Cash reserve	2,080,125.23
United States bonds	21,760.80
Total	$35,684,219.08

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$ 7,036,950.00
Surplus fund	1,056,252.91
Undivided profits	1,498,535.12
Dividends unpaid	8,901.36
General deposits	25,894,059.37
Other liabilities	2,001.91
Notes and bills rediscounted	66,262.38
Bills payable	121,256.03
Total	$35,684,219.08

Comparison with the report of the condition of banks on Dec. 2, 1899, shows the following changes:

Increase in loans and discount	$1,235,788.48
Increase in legal reserve	2,898,472.11
Increase in surplus and profits	302,137.68
Increase in deposits	4,227,948.25
Decrease in notes and bills rediscounted	125,021.35
Decrease in bills payable	147,504.01

AN APPEAL FOR PROTECTION

Pat Crowe Writes a Letter to Cudahy, Begging for Mercy.

Pat Crowe has been heard from under circumstances which indicate that he is soon to make a public appearance. E. A. Cudahy is in receipt of a letter bearing Crowe's signature. The handwriting has been tested by comparison, and it is the opinion of the Pinkertons, Chief Donahue of Omaha and other authorities that the signature is genuine.

The letter is dated South Omaha, Feb. 15, but the envelope indicated that it had been mailed in Omaha.

Owing to the fact that the letter is now in the Pinkerton office, Chicago, and that no copy was retained in Omaha, Mr. Cudahy was unable to repeat it verbatim. Mr. Cudahy and Chief Donahue have made its contents known, however.

Crowe explains in the letter that he has heard that the Omaha police are looking for him and believe him to be one of the kidnapers of Edward Cudahy, jr. He maintains that he is innocent and says that he has no knowledge of the affair, with the exception of what he has read in the newspapers. He says that he will drop into Omaha some day and prove himself innocent, and that he would have done so long ago had he not been afraid that he might suffer the fate of the negro who was lynched at Leavenworth.

Crowe says that Omaha people must have cooled off considerably by this time, and expresses the opinion that he will soon be able to go there with safety. He makes an appeal to the chief of police and Mr. Cudahy for protection, and says he will expect them to stand between him and violence. In conclusion he says to is much hurt to think that Mr. Cudahy suspects him of being guilty of the kidnaping, and expresses his appreciation of the kindness Mr. Cudahy has shown him in the past.

FINDS GENTLEMAN GUILTY.

Murder in the Second Degree the Verdict Rendered by Jury.

The jury in the Gentleman case at Columbus agreed upon a verdict in short order. The verdict is as follows:

"We, the jury, duly empanelled and sworn in the above entitled cause, do find and say that the defendant, Nicholas J. Gentleman, is guilty of murder in the second degree in manner and form as charged in the information."

The jury was polled, each answering in a firm voice that the above was their verdict. If Gentleman heard the verdict there was no outward show to indicate it. He maintained the same indifference to his surroundings that has marked his demeanor throughout the trial.

Horse Killed in a Runaway.

A team driven by Harry Moore ran away at Schuyler and struck an electric light pole. One horse was killed and Mr. Moore was picked up unconscious, but not seriously hurt.

Oxley is Found Guilty.

The jury in the Fulhart case at Broken Bow found Oxley guilty of murder in the second degree, after being out nine hours. The ballot stood at first 9 for conviction and 3 for acquittal. The defense will appeal the case in all probability.

His Hair in Curl Papers.

J. D. Cockeril, a veteran Democrat, who lives near Elk Creek, was in Table Rock last week with his hair done up in curl papers. He made a solemn promise early in 1896 not to have his hair shorn till W. J. Bryan was elected president.

Farmer Attemps Suicide.

M. C. Rider, a farmer living a few miles from Fairbury, attempted to suicide by cutting his throat with a pocketknife. Medical aid was promptly summoned and it is thought he will recover. Rider is a veteran of the civil war and is in good circumstances financially. The reason for his conduct is unknown.

The jury in the Lutz arson case at Beatrice brought in a verdict of guilty, as charged, after being out all night and taking seventeen ballots. Judge Hardy, the attorney for the defendant, will file papers asking for a new trial. In the meantime Lutz will remain at the county jail.

FORMAL COMPLAINT FILED.

Callahan, Cudahy Suspect, Charged with Robbery and Kidnaping.

A formal complaint against James Callahan *was filed in Omaha Feb. 20,* charging robbery and kidnaping. Callahan is 38 years old and has lived in Omaha for several years. He has been employed in the packing house of the Cudahy Packing Company at South Omaha up to three months ago. In 1893 he was given a five years' penitentiary sentence for highway robbery, but after serving eighteen months was paroled. Six months later he was convicted for stealing and sent back to serve the remainder of the sentence. Callahan was in a sullen mood when seen by a reporter and at first talked reluctantly, but later warmed to the subject and discussed it freely.

"I don't know anything about this thing," said he, "and if I did I wouldn't say anything about it. I know what kind of a fellow Pat Crowe is. He's the kind of a man who would walk up to you at night, push a revolver under your nose and blow your head off—and then go home and take a *good night's rest.* If I did him dirt, as friendly with him as I was, he'd camp on my trail until he 'put me off watch' if it took him a lifetime.

"But, as I told you, I don't know anything about this kidnaping business. I was at home the night that it was pulled off and there's plenty of people who will swear to it."

Callahan was asked why he had gone to the trouble of fixing up an alibi if he was innocent.

"It is not a fixed up alibi," he answered positively. "When I read it in the newspaper a few days after the job I remarked to my sister, 'Now, it's just like them to accuse me of that trick,' and she said they couldn't do that very well because I was at home that night and went to bed early. Then I remembered that I was at home that night, sure enough, and we named over some parties who saw me there. That's how I came to have the alibi.

"I'll admit I know Pat Crowe," he continued. "I probably know him better than any other man in this town knows him, but that don't say anything. That does not say I turned this trick for him, does it? I know it will be a bad point against me if this case comes to trial. They will make the most of my friendship for Pat, but I can't help that. I believe I can get clear if they will let me have the right kind of a lawyer."

Within two weeks after the abduction Callahan began showing signs of opulence and later manifested the recklessness of a Croesus.

During the month that Callahan has been under surveillance the police have succeeded in tracing $400 of the money he spent. He has probably spent much more than this, but this amount can be vouched for, and persons who have this knowledge will be subpoenaed as witnesses against him when his case comes to trial.

On several occasions Callahan has been decidedly "flush" for a man who is not employed and has no regular income. One incident which constitutes a piece of especially strong evidence for the state is thus described by an eye witness:

"It occurred one night about four days ago in one of the down town saloons. I don't care to say which one, as I don't want Callahan's lawyer shipping witnesses out of the state, but the fact is Callahan came very near tipping his hand that night. He was drunk, drunker than usual, and was throwing money around recklessly. He tossed two or three silver dollars into the stove. He pushed quarters into the slot machine instead of nickels, and was trying a $5 bill at the cigar lighter when somebody stopped him.

"'Oh, to h—l with you!' he cried, 'this is my money, and when it's gone I know where to get more!'

"Then he went on rolling silver dollars on the bar, and when one would fall off he wouldn't take the trouble to pick it up, but would fish another out of his pockets and go at it again."

REHEARING REFUSED.

Supreme Court Denies It in the Irrigation Case.

Irrigators of the state will be disappointed by the action of the supreme court in overruling a motion for rehearing the suit in which an opinion was rendered some months ago, holding that the old common law regarding riparian rights holds in Nebraska. This law, in effect, is that owners of land adjacent to a running stream have the right to use the water of that stream, "undiminished in quantity."

The suit was one originating in Dawes County, where the Crawford Company organized for the purpose of running a ditch from the White River to the village of Crawford, the water in the ditch to be used for domestic and irrigating purposes. Leroy Hall was a mill owner on the stream a short distance below Crawford. The water used by the Crawford Company slightly affected the flow at Hall's mill and he was charged with threatening to destroy the dams of the company. It appealed to the district court for an injunction restraining Hall from interfering with its property in any way and for an adjudication of the rights of property owners along the stream.

A temporary injunction was granted, but the court refused to make it permanent whereupon the supreme court was asked to review the action of the lower tribunal. Some months ago the court held that the trial court did not err, and it was on this that the company asked a rehearing. This is denied.

Gavel for Theodore Roosevelt.

Theodore Roosevelt, on his ascendancy to the vice presidency March 4 will be given by Dr. Fred Brother of Beatrice a beautiful osage orange gavel fitted with a handle of clear ash which is covered by a silver band with the following inscription: "This wood grew on the land of the first entry on the homestead act. Presented to Vice President Roosevelt by Fred Brother, M. D., Beatrice, Neb., Feb. 22, 1901."

Omaha School Gets Big Gift.

Mrs. William Thaw of Pittsburg, Pa., has transferred outright to the Omaha Presbyterian theological seminary her half interest in the property of the institution, the value of which is $60,000. This seminary is under the control of the Presbyterian general assembly, and an appeal has been made for $100,000 to endow it.

Regents May Turn Ross Down.

Four members of the board of regents of of the University of Nebraska, two being absent, declined by a tie vote to confirm the selection by Chancellor Andrews of Prof. A. E. Ross, recently of Leland Stanford University, as lecturer on sociology. Supporters of Prof. Ross say his confirmation is merely delayed, and that the full board of regents will act favorably.

Chestnut Hangs from a Tree.

An old man, a stranger, named Chestnut committed suicide by hanging himself to a tree at Falls City.

Doctor Shoots Marshal.

City Marshal Harrington of Ogalalla was accidently shot in the hotel office by Dr. Conover, proprietor. The bullet passed between two ribs on the left side, coming out under the left arm, passing very close to the heart. Harrington is dangerously wounded, but has chances in favor of recovery.

Bloodhounds for Kansas.

The Fulton bloodhounds were taken from Beatrice to Manhattan, Kan., a few days ago by Detective Maxfield in answer to a telegram from that place. The message did not state the nature of the crime perpetrated.

STATE CAPITAL LINCOLN CHAT.

Interest in medical circles is now centered in the fate of senate file 102, a bill permitting the practice of osteopathy in the state. The committee on medical societies have heard both the old practitioners and representatives from the school of osteopaty. *The discussion between the two* factions was spirited at times and considerable sarcasm was indulged in. The committee listened to a discussion on the merits and demerits of the measure and reported the bill for the general file without recommendation. Now the struggle will be shifted to the senate.

The bill provides that any person holding a diploma from a school or college of osteopathy in good standing shall, upon presentation of such diploma to the State Board of Health of Nebraska, be granted by such board a certificate permitting such person to practice osteopathy in the state of Nebraska, upon payment to said board of a fee of $10, which certificate shall be recorded by the county clerk of the county in which the holder desires to practice, for which said county clerk shall receive a fee of $1.

"The term school or college of osteopathy in good standing shall be defined as a legally chartered osteopathic school or college, requiring before admission to its course of study a preliminary examination in all the common branches. It shall further require as requisite for granting the degree of diplomate or doctor in osteopathy an actual attendance at such osteopathic school or college of at least twenty months, or four terms of five months each, its course of study to include anatomy, physiology, physiological chemistry, toxicology, histology, hygiene, pathology, symptonatology, physical diagnosis, obtetrics, gynecology, medical jurisprudence, osteopathic theapeutics and theory and practice osteopathy and especially requiring clinical instruction in the principles and practice of osteopathy of not less than four hours per week in the last ten months of its course and having a full faculty of professors to teach the studies of its course. The foregoing requirements shall be regularly published in each prospectus or catalogue of such osteopathic school or college. The certificate provided for shall not authorize the holder thereof to prescribe or use drugs in his or her practice, nor to perform operative surgery. The board may revoke certificates of persons guilty of unprofessional or dishonorable conduct; provided always that they have given the person opportunity to be heard in his or her defense."

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The senate committee of the whole has recommended for passage the bill which provides for a license of peddlers, the object of the bill being to protect retail dealers. The bill, among other things, provides:

Peddlers plying their vocation outside the limits of a city or town within any county in this state shall pay, for the use of said county, an annual tax of $25; those with a vehicle drawn by one animal, $50; those with two and less than four animals, $75; those with four or more animals, $100. But the board of county commissioners of any county may remit the tax where it is deemed that the articles to be sold are educational in nature. Nothing in this section shall be held to apply to parties selling their own work or production, either by themselves or employes, nor to persons selling at wholesale to merchants, nor to persons selling fruits, produce, trees or plants exclusively.

A certificate or license shall be issued to any such peddler by the county clerk upon the presentation of a receipt showing the payment of the proper tax to the county treasurer, and such certificate, or license, shall be good only in the county where issued, and shall not authorize peddling in cities and towns.

Any person peddling outside the limits of a city or town in any county within this state without such certificate, or license, or after the expiration thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and the person actually peddling is liable, whether he be the owner of the goods sold or carried by him or not, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined $50 and stand committed until the fine is paid, or be discharged, as provided by law; and if any peddler refuses to exhibit his license to any person requiring a view of the same, he shall be presumed to have none, and if he produces a license upon trial, such peddler shall pay all costs of prosecution.

‡ ‡ ‡

The house has passed the senate bill, known as the hide registry bill, the object of which is the protection of cattle growers from the rustlers, who have proved such a menace to cattle-growing in western Nebraska. In the passage of this bill which, the thorough inspection of branded live cattle maintained at all market points by the Nebraska Stock Growers' association, of which Senator Van Boskirk has been the executive head for many years, it is regarded as affording adequate protection to all the cattle growers of Nebraska.

‡ ‡ ‡

The senate committee on public lands and buildings, of which Senator Allen is chairman, presented its report on the condition of the Norfolk insane asylum. The committee found the water supply inadequate, both as to pumps and storage, and suggests that a standpipe be erected fourteen feet in diameter and eighty feet high. The probable cost of such a standpipe is $4,000. The committee recommends 100 rockers for the elderly inmates, one couch for each male ward, and new iron beds in the female wards. After consultation with some of the most prominent physicians in the state the committee recommends that a female physican be appointed for the institution.

Playing Solitaire.

"Is Penelope an advanced woman?"

"Well, she thinks she's so far ahead of other women that she won't belong to any clubs at all."

Too Much to Bear.

"Julia's engagement is broken."

"Dear me! How did it happen?"

"Well, it was one of those awfully hot nights. Jack dropped his last cigar and she stepped on it."—Indianapolis Journal.

Stuffed Birds in Arkansas.

A law has been passed in Arkansas making women who wear stuffed birds in their hats liable to a fine of from $25 to $50.

Preparing for Emergencies.

"Very well," concluded the lady of the house, "I will engage you."

"Yes, ma'am," said the pretty chambermaid, "and I think I'd better tell you, ma'am, that I've got a steady beau that I'm very fond of."

"Oh, that's all right."

"Yes, ma'am. So if you catch your husband tryin' to kiss me you'll know it ain't my doin's."—Philadelphia Press

Guy M. Walker, who has been made official interpreter to Gen. Chaffee, is a son of the Rev. W. F. Walker, for many years a missionary in China.

Legislative.

Lincoln Correspondence:

Twenty-seventh ballot for senator—Feb. [illegible]:

Allen	[illegible]
Crounse	[illegible]
Currie	[illegible]
Hitchcock	[illegible]
Hinshaw	[illegible]
Harrington	[illegible]
Meiklejohn	[illegible]
Rosewater	[illegible]
D. E. Thompson	[illegible]
W. H. Thompson	[illegible]
Others scattering	[illegible]

The following bills passed the senate Feb. [illegible]: Senate file 24, by Ziegler, an act to restrain male animals from running at large; senate file 72, by O'Neill, an act making disabled soldiers of the Spanish and Philippine wars eligible to admittance to the soldiers' home; senate file 110, by Young, providing for an annual meeting to be held by the Nebraska Poultry Association; senate file 18, by Young, an act defining vagrants and providing a penalty for vagrancy; house roll 49, Ransom's concurrent resolution asking congress to call a convention for the purpose of submitting a constitutional amendment whereby United States senators may be chosen by a direct vote of the people. The amendment was carried without dissenting vote. Considerable headway was made with bills in committee of the whole.

After a protracted debate in committee of the whole the house on Feb. [illegible] recommended for passage a bill to reimburse Treasurer Stuefer and former Treasurer Meserve for money paid for official bonds. In the discussion Whitmore of Hamilton, Sprecher of Colfax and Fuller of Seward spoke emphatically against the bill, while speeches in its favor were made by McCarthy of Dixon, Mockett of Lancaster and Brown of Furnas. In the committee of the whole a motion by Whitmore to indefinitely postpone was lost and the bill was favorably reported. Taylor of Custer moved to non-concur in the report and demanded a roll call on this proposition. The vote was [illegible] to 32 in favor of the bill. The measure contemplates an appropriation of $2,000 for Meserve and $3,000 for Stuefer. Beyond the introduction of a few new measures the day was spent in committee of the whole considering bills on general file.

Twenty-eighth ballot for senator—Feb. 21:

Allen	[illegible]
Crounse	[illegible]
Currie	[illegible]
Ashby	[illegible]
Hitchcock	[illegible]
Hinshaw	[illegible]
Meiklejohn	[illegible]
Rosewater	[illegible]
D. E. Thompson	[illegible]
W. H. Thompson	[illegible]
Others scattering	[illegible]

By a vote of 81 to 7 Senator Van Boskirk's hide inspection bill passed the house Feb. 20. It contains an emergency clause and will therefore become effective as soon as signed by the governor. Notwithstanding an entire afternoon was recently devoted to a discussion of the merits of the measure, it received only seven negative votes on the roll call. It was believed at the time that the bill would have a very close shave, but the vote indicated the sentiment very suddenly changed or else was particularly one-sided the day it was considered in committee of the whole and that the fight against it was made merely for the purpose of delaying the proceedings. A number of new measures were introduced.

One bill was passed by the senate Feb. 20, it being senate file 15, a bill by Harlan of York which provides that any person who shall maliciously or forcibly lead, take or carry away, or decoy, or entice away any child under the age of 18 years with intent unlawfully to detain or conceal such child from its parent or parents, guardian, or other person having the lawful charge of such child, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than twenty years nor less than one year. Beyond introduction of a number of new measures the session was consumed in committee of the whole considering bills on general file. Much headway was made in this regard, the bills being either recommended for passage or indefinite postponement.

Twenty-ninth ballot for senator—Feb. 21:

Allen	[illegible]
Crounse	[illegible]
Currie	[illegible]
Hitchcock	[illegible]
Hinshaw	[illegible]
Meiklejohn	[illegible]
Rosewater	[illegible]
D. E. Thompson	[illegible]
W. H. Thompson	[illegible]
Others scattering	[illegible]

There was more excitement crowded into a brief half hour of the session of the senate Feb. 21, than that august body has previously enjoyed during the present session. It all came about as a result of a motion made by Senator Ransom that the committee on mines and mining be allowed a stenographer. As the committee on mines and mining has never had a bill referred to it and has never even had a meeting the request was at first considered as a joke, but when the fact developed that the senator from Douglas was really in earnest a protest was at once filed by a number of the members from the Republican side, and an amendment to the motion, referring the matter to the committee on employes, was made, but was lost. The question then reverted to the original motion made by Ransom and a call of the roll, owing to the absence of a number of the Republican members, showed that the motion had received a majority; but before the chair had time to announce the result Senator Oleson was on his feet asking for a call of the senate, which was ordered. At this time the tardy members put in an appearance and the call was raised.

At this point, before the roll call had been finished, Senator Harlan was on the floor raising a point of order, when Senator Ransom tried to have him sit down.

"Others besides you have some rights upon this floor," said Harlan.

"Yes, and I have some rights here, too, and I shall insist upon them," retorted Ransom.

"Well, then, keep your mouth shut," said Harlan, but a few moments later he said he had spoken in haste and would withdraw his remarks. The roll call was then proceeded with with the result that the motion was lost, the vote being 10 to 16. The entire day was spent in committee of the whole. Senator Crounse introduced a bill which provides for the sale, either at auction or private sale, of the property belonging to state and known as the governor's mansion, the bill providing that the money shall be turned into the state treasury.

The house devoted nearly the entire afternoon on Feb. 21 to a discussion of Representative Fowler's bill providing for the appointment of a state sanitary inspector. The measure was designed to convey means to protect the public health and especially to enable the state board of health to protect the state from the spread of smallpox or other infectious disease. By its terms the inspector would receive a salary of $1,800 per year. In its original form the bill provided for a salary of $2,500 per year, but the figure was reduced by an amendment introduced by Taylor of Custer. Final action was postponed to the next session of the committee of the whole. Thirty-two measures were placed on general file and twelve were indefinitely postponed on recommendation of standing committees. Adjournment was taken until Feb. 25.

Overland Wires.

Overland wires—Pollak and Virag's system—enables the transmission of 80,000 words an hour.

Confusion of Sentiments.

"My dear George, if you keep on praising yourself you will surely rouse my jealousy."

"My dear Jane, you don't know the difference between jealousy and envy."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Appreciation.

She—The Browns called on us last week, you know.

He—Yes.

"Don't you think it is about time we should retaliate?"—Indianapolis Press.

Art and Realism.

Actress (indignantly)—I'll tell you one thing! If you can't drive the mice out of this apartment I'll move!

Landlady—Ah, shame on ye! In the theater you make believe to be the maid of Orleans and at home you're afraid of a mouse!—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

Indeed.

Watts—A man can't really be a gentleman less than $10,000 a year.

Potts—And when he has that much he doesn't have to be a gentleman.—Indianapolis Press.

BIG SHIP GOES DOWN

Pacific Mail Steamer Rio de Janeiro Is Lost.

STRIKES MILE ROCK.

Disaster Occurs Just Outside the Entrance to San Francisco Bay.

While Trying to Make San Francisco in a Fog the Vessel Goes to the Bottom—Effort to Get the Small Boats Ready Proves of Little Avail—Consul General Wildman and Family Among the Lost—Panic of Passengers Adds to Horror.

The most terrible steamship disaster that the Pacific coast has ever known occurred a few miles from San Francisco Friday morning at daybreak, when the Pacific Mail steamer City of Rio de Janeiro ran on a hidden rock just outside the Golden Gate, as she was attempting to make the entrance to San Francisco bay. Within ten minutes she was a total wreck, and somewhere in the kelp that fringes the coast or imprisoned in the cabins of the vessel were more than a hundred bodies of men, women and children, who a few moments before they went down to their death were beginning a new day, happy in the thought that in a few hours at most they would be ashore.

CONSUL WILDMAN.

Of the 207 souls on board but seventy-nine were saved. The bodies were washed ashore. Against all the rest of the names on the roster of passengers and crew is placed the word "missing." And with only a part of the vessel's smokestack and rigging showing above the sea's surface near treacherous Mile Rock that word has but one meaning.

Bonneville Wildman, United States consul general to Hongkong, his wife and two children were among those who perished in the wreck. The Rio de Janeiro was inbound from Hongkong via Honolulu and was three days overdue. The vessel sailed from Hongkong Jan. 22. Pilot Frederick Jordan, who was at the helm when the ship struck, was washed ashore bruised and insensible.

The steamer reached the Heads Thursday night, three days overdue from Hongkong. For several miles up and down the coast where she rode waiting for her pilot the fog hung like a blanket, and the ship lay to. Pilot Jordan picked her up with his schooner, boarded her and then began to maneuver for a good position so that he might draw in line with the lights on Fort Point and the Cliff House when morning came.

At about 6 o'clock the fog lifted and the lights were plainly visible. The Rio was started under a slow bell toward the gate, but in half an hour ran into another fog bank. She felt her way again, but was making small headway speed for many passengers to dress and make their way to the deck, where they stood peering out into the darkness and speculating whether they would be eating their breakfast in San Francisco or not.

In Sight of Safety.

Between them and their desire lay Mile Rock, a jagged, sharp spur running out from half shore to the south of the North Head. This same Mile Rock has been dreaded by mariners ever since vessels began to pass in and out of San Francisco bay. Exactly ten years before an American deep water ship, the Frank Jones, ran on it, shuddered and went down with all hands.

But the Rio's passengers had no thought of grim sea tales like this. A bare mile from harbor, daylight already peeping out of the east and a pilot aboard. What could there be to fear? A moment more, and then a sickening, grinding crash, a stagger and recoil, as if the ship were a living thing.

In the brief space of a few minutes after the vessel struck and before she took the final horrible plunge with her living freight, the officers had launched three boats.

The testimony of several of the survivors is in accord about one other thing. Captain Ward made no effort whatever

THE RIO JANEIRO.

to save himself. He had rushed to the bridge at the first shock, and there he remained shouting his instructions through a megaphone and straining every nerve to get the women and children off in the boats. At the last moment, as his ship went down with the waves lapping and then closing over her amidships, he was still standing rigid at his post.

When the ship struck the officers assembled and at once set about notifying all the passengers of the danger. In the steerage forward were fifty-eight Chinese and Japanese passengers, and stewards raced into the pews of the vessel to get them out.

Screaming and crazed with fright, these men swarmed over the decks, mingling with the other passengers, cursing and clinging into the rigging.

One small boat that was launched near the bows was caught by the forward end of the vessel on her final plunge and was smashed to pieces. Purser John Rodney, who had in his possession the passenger list, was drowned, and his death will prevent very much being definitely known about the identity of the drowned till the agents in Honolulu can be communicated with.

When the Rio went down by the head she drew in with her a whirlpool of water that all but engulfed the two boats containing the passengers that had been saved.

Three fisher boats hugging the coast and spinning along with their morning catch for the city markets swept between the wreck and the shore. The Italians aboard worked hard to save some lives from the gulf in which the Rio had plunged, but it was impossible to do anything, and so they turned homeward to take the news to the docks.

The Fort Point life-saving crew was out drilling at 7:40 o'clock, when the fishing boat with the first of the survivors passed in and reported the wreck. The rescued people were taken ashore to the life-saving station and the crew started out to the wreck, but there was nothing to be found

GREWSOME FATALITIES HAVE PURSUED PACIFIC MAIL LINERS.

A strange fatality seems to have pursued the Pacific Mail's liners. The City of Rio de Janeiro is only one of twenty steamships of the line which have been wrecked since the incorporation of the company.

The Nicaragua, on her maiden voyage, struck a sunken reef and was lost.

The San Pablo, in 1887, wrecked in Formosa Straits and attacked by Chinese pirates, who were finally beaten off.

The Japan, burned to the water's edge; 300 Chinese passengers lost.

The Southerner, lost in the early days.

The Northerner, a total loss on the rocks off Cape Flattery.

The Golden Gate, in 1872, on the rocks fifteen miles out from Manzanillo, caught fire and went to the bottom; 200 lives lost.

The Golden City, a few months later, stranded on Point San Lazaro. All reached land safely.

The America, in the same year, burned in Yokohama harbor; number of crew lost.

The Guatemala, same year, foundered off Yonolobon; fifteen lost.

The Sacramento, lost in December, 1872; fifth of the year.

The Honduras, a few years later, went ashore on San Salvador coast.

The City of San Francisco, in 1877, wrecked on the Central American coast.

The Georgia, in 1878, sank off Contra Costa coast.

The City of Tokio, in 1885, wrecked near Yokohama.

The Granada, in 1888, went on the rocks at Point Ticussan, after leaving Manzanillo; all saved.

The Nicaragua, in 1891, totally wrecked on a hidden reef at Point Romidias; all escaped.

The City of New York, some years later, struck the rocks at Point Bonita, just outside San Francisco harbor and sank.

The Colima, in 1895, wrecked in a hurricane off Manzanillo; nearly all on board lost.

The Columbia, wrecked on her maiden trip; no lives lost.

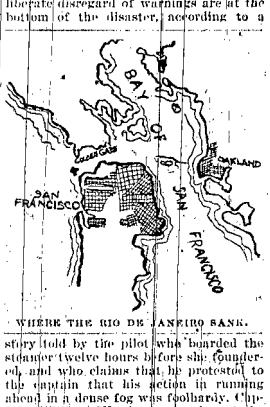
The Starbuck, wrecked off the coast of Central America.

The Rio de Janeiro concludes this grewsome list of ocean tragedies.

Some threw themselves into the sea and others tried to swarm into the boats. Two of these had been lowered, and, with at least fifty people aboard, stood off just clear of the wreck to aid in the work of rescue.

Two registered mail bags which were found had been ripped open with a knife and all their contents stolen. The Rio carried in all 200 bags of mail. Five bags of newspapers are among the sacks secured.

Unaccountable carelessness and a deliberate disregard of warnings are at the bottom of the disaster, according to a



WHERE THE RIO DE JANEIRO SANK.

story told by the pilot who boarded the steamer twelve hours before she foundered, and who claims that he protested to the captain that his action in running ahead in a dense fog was foolhardy. Captain William Ward, commander of the vessel, will never be able to defend himself against this charge, for he went down with the Rio.

Help Came Too Late.

Half an hour later steamboats of all kinds were pounding full speed down the bay, but when they reached the spot where the steamer had disappeared there was nothing to be done. A little wreckage tossed idly about by the waves and two dead bodies loosened from the tangle of death below to pick up and save for burial. That was all.

The Rio's resting place is about half a mile from the shore, a mile to the southward of North Heads and a mile and a half to the south and west of Fort Point. The cargo of the Rio de Janeiro was valued at over $500,000. There was besides $600,000 in treasure in the specie tank. The steamer itself was valued at from $650,000 to $700,000.

Captain William Ward had been in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for several years. He first entered the service as a cadet on the steamship Tokio, and in 1885 was assigned to the command of the Rio de Janeiro. Later he was transferred to the Peru, then to the China, then to the City of Pekin.

He was then placed in charge of the Rio de Janeiro again, and had been three years and a half on the ship when the recent disaster occurred. The captain was 35 years old and a native of North Carolina. He leaves a sister and two brothers, who are residents of Raleigh.

Told in a Few Lines.

The silk industry of China employs, it is estimated, from 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 people.

Recently 4,000 acres of coal lands in Belmont County, W. Va., were sold for $80 an acre.

Last year 7,798 cases of smallpox were reported in the United States, as against 2,487 in 1899.

Three Congressmen now in Washington have found it necessary, on account of the similarity of their names, to hold a sort of clearing house for their mail every morning. They are Messrs. Robinson of Indiana, Robertson of Louisiana and Robinson of Nevada.

The United States coast and geodetic survey will soon publish an atlas of the Philippine Islands which will contain thirty maps that have been made by Jesuit missionaries in the islands. This atlas will also contain three lists of geographic names, amounting in all to about 6,000, which have been prepared by the various geographers at work in the islands.

It is estimated that there are about 400,000 Angora goats in the United States, and that our annual production of mohair is about 1,000,000 pounds. Although very little has been said or written about Angora goats during the last forty years, they have been extensively bred in the Western States and territories, especially in Texas, New Mexico, Nevada, Florida, California and Oregon.

One of the most significant consequences of Queen Victoria's death has been the remarkable demonstration of personal grief by the natives of India. Mohammedans, Hindus and other sects displayed as much zeal in this respect as the official Christian congregations

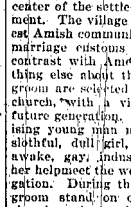
BOY SLAIN BY A ZOO TIGER.

Young Nielson, a keeper at an Indianapolis zoo, entered the cage of a ferocious Bengal tiger, presumably by mistake, and was attacked. When the attendants heard his shrieks the lad was under the beast's paw and the savage teeth were crunching his head and neck. Clubs and red-hot irons were used without avail, and not until seven bullets were fired into the beast was the mangled youth's release secured. It was then too late.

SAYS HE WAS PERSECUTED.

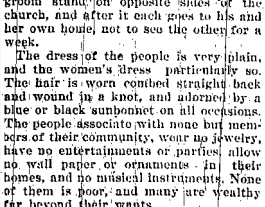
Reason Given by Samuel Moser for Murdering His Family.

A murder trial which is of more than ordinary interest, not only because of the enormity of the crime charged to the defendant, but on account of the revelations it is expected to bring forth concerning the peculiar customs and beliefs of the Amish community in this country, has been in progress at Pekin, Ill. The defendant is Samuel Moser, who last May murdered his entire family, consisting of his wife and three sons. Moser is the son of Benedict Moser, a man worth $100,000 and a leader among the Amish people. The elder Moser refused to aid in his son's defense, declaring that lawsuits are against the principles of the church.



SAM MOSER.

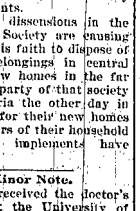
In an Amish community the church expects to regulate the conduct of its members. One of their characteristics is that they do not believe in the expression of emotion in any way, and it is in connection with this peculiarity of their belief that Moser got into trouble with the church, which led to his expulsion, to persecution, according to his statements, and eventually to crime of a most horrifying nature. One Sunday, in church, he dandled his child on his knee and caressed it, to stop its restlessness. He was rebuked for this "idolatry" by the preacher and later told to confess his fault before the congregation. He refused and was expelled. Then, he claims, persecution began. He says he was not permitted to eat at the table with his wife, that his father and mother would not visit at his home, that



THE MOSER HOME

his wife and children were away from him all day long Sundays at the church. These, with other persecutions, he says, made life so intolerable for him that there was only one thing left to do, and that was to end the lives of all his family and seek a new home or else death for himself. Moser shot himself, but without fatal result, and was arrested before he could repeat the attempt upon his own life.

The Amish people, of whom the Mosers are a part, are mainly of German or Russian descent. Their invariable rule is to settle in communities and buy all the land they can in one uninterrupted stretch. Then they build their big church in the village in the center of the settlement. The village of Morton is the largest Amish community in the country. The marriage customs are more sharply in contrast with American ideas than anything else about the people. Bride and groom are selected for each other by the church, with a view to equalizing the future generation. The bright and promising young man must take to wife the slothful, dull girl, and the most wide-awake, gay, industrious maid gets for her helpmeet the worst lout in the congregation. During the ceremony bride and groom stand on opposite sides of the church, and after it each goes to his and her own home, not to see the other for a week.



MRS. MOSER.

The dress of the people is very plain, and the women's dress particularly so. The hair is worn combed straight back and wound in a knot, and adorned by a blue or black sunbonnet on all occasions. The people associate with none but members of their community, wear no jewelry, have no entertainments or parties, allow no wall paper or ornaments in their homes, and no musical instruments. None of them is poor, and many are wealthy far beyond their wants.

The troubles and dissensions in the Amish Church and Society are causing many members of this faith to dispose of their farms and belongings in central Illinois and seek new homes in the far West. The largest party of that society yet moved left Peoria the other day in special tourist cars for their new homes in Utah. Twelve cars of their household effects and farming implements have been sent on ahead.

News of Minor Note.

Fourteen women received the doctor's degree last year at the University of Zurich.

Congress has adopted the "slow-sand system" of filtration for the water supply of Washington.

In the present House of Representatives of the Japan Diet, there are 130 farmers, 23 barristers, 12 officials, 26 merchants, 6 newspaper editors, 3 doctors and 70 members without fixed professions.

Cattlemen in South Dakota are generally agreed that it is time to abandon the present method of branding cattle as cruel. In New Zealand they have a composition which is used to make an easily distinguishable mark. It is applied with a cold iron, destroying the hair or hide, but not causing pain to the animal.

TO RAISE THE MAINE.

Men Who Do the Work Will Receive Only a Salvage.

It has been three years since 258 sailors of the United States navy went to the bottom of Havana harbor with the wreck of the battleship Maine, and on the third anniversary of that event a contract was signed for the raising of the wreck. The N. F. Chamberlain company of Chicago will undertake the work.

A little over two years ago, when the question of raising the wreck was first seriously broached Mr. Chamberlain conceived a plan for raising the wreck of the Maine, as well as that of the grounded Spanish transport Alfonso XII. He immediately organized a company and set to work to perfect the details of the task. Mr. Chamberlain then proposed to raise both the wrecks of the Maine and the Alfonso for salvage, agreeing at the same time to pay the government 3 per cent of the net proceeds and guaranteeing the return of all personal property of the crew that should be recovered. The government notified the company that the proposition was acceptable and with the approval of the bond and the attachment of the official signatures the company is now ready to begin work.

The plan which Mr. Chamberlain has adopted for the Maine is the building of an immense cofferdam around the wreck. The dam will be eighty feet broad at the base and wide enough at the top for a safe wagon road. The incline will be on the inside. Bundles of brush thirty feet long, weighted with stone, will first be let down all around the wreck. Upon this dirt and gravel will be dumped, forming a comparatively water-tight foundation. Stone, brush, dirt and gravel will then be alternated until the wreck is completely surrounded by a dam forty-five feet high.

Pumping engines will be put to work as soon as the dam is completed and the wreck cleared of water. A well will be dug inside the dam into which the bilge water can run, and the work of retrieving the wreck will then be fairly begun. One hundred tons of brass and bronze, together with the engines and the protective armor of the Maine, will be the property of the Chamberlain company. The cost of doing the work outlined by Mr. Chamberlain is estimated at $75,000.

An entirely different method will be pursued with regard to the Alfonso XII. This vessel was sunk in shallower water, nearer the shore, and it is proposed to drag it farther upon the beach by an intricate system of blocks, tackles and rollers.

MARCHING INTO THE UNKNOWN.

A Silent Procession of the G. A. R. that Moves Rapidly.

The Grand Army of the Republic still makes such a brave show upon parade that it comes like a shock to learn how rapidly its numbers are decreasing. Since 1890 the ranks have been reduced from 400,489 to 276,662, a great division comprising 123,827 men has obeyed the last command and marched in mystery beyond the call of human voice or sight of human eyes.

In Pennsylvania alone the roster has been cut down from 46,511 to 28,818 in the decade. In Illinois the losses for the last year were 720 or 3 per cent. Whole posts have surrendered in that final defeat which is the end alike of life's victories and failures, and the vanguard is being joined by the comrades left behind at the rate of 1,000 every month. Such are the figures now, but with each succeeding year the hurrying host will increase as the veterans come near the mark of threescore and ten and there can be no doubt that the great order of patriots is swiftly approaching dissolution. Considering the age of the surviving members it can exist but a few years at most as a compact and active organization whose encampments are among the most important and by far the most affecting of our public gatherings.

In speaking of the future the Adjutant General says that all plans for the perpetuation of the Grand Army have been abandoned, and it is well that this is so. The association was unique in its origin, unique in its character, and it must die with its members. For the essence of the organization was service, and particular service in the most appalling crisis of our country's history. To perpetuate the name when the service was lacking would make that name meaningless and would amount to a desecration. There can be no substitution which would not savor of false pretense, and it is a thousand times better that the name should live only as a symbol.

RURAL MAIL ROUTES.

Their Continuance May Depend on Patronage.

Localities which have recently had rural mail routes established in them will be interested in a new order just issued by the government, which may indicate that rural service is not to be permanent if the delivery routes are not self-sustaining in point of revenue. Though Uncle Sam is always obliging and ever ready to cater to the wants of rural residents, yet he expects the rural mail system to be patronized to such an extent as not to detract from other departments of the postoffice service.

Contrary to the usual idea, postoffice business is computed on the basis of the amount of stamps canceled and not on the number of letters, postals and packages delivered from the office. Hence it will be seen that if on a certain rural route 2,000 pieces of mail were delivered in a month and the carrier on that route received no letters and cancelled no stamps, the route would be considered from the point of view of the business end of the postal department, as a complete failure.

CONSTITUTION SIGNED.

Cubans Agree as to the Form of Government Desired.

The Cuban constitution in its final form, after being passed upon by the committee of phraseology, has been signed at Havana. All the delegates were present except Senor Llorente. Two manuscript copies were made, both of which were signed. One of these was delivered to Gov. Gen. Wood immediately after the meeting. The other copy was placed among the archives in Havana. Senor Cisneros created a sensation by refusing to sign. He said:

"Cuba is now independent and I can see no reason for sending this constitution to the United States for acceptance. The United States government has no right to pass on it, for it is a distinctly Cuban document and was drawn up by this convention, which has assumed the responsibility of establishing the republic."

Several delegates crowded around him and endeavored to dissuade him from his course, but he was immovable. As the delegates retired Senor Tamayo remarked:

"We are all Cubans, senor," and Senor Cisneros replied:

"Yes; when the time comes to fight the Americans, we will fight them together."

Then he turned toward the press table and shaking his fist at the American newspaper men, he said:

"The Americans are like the monkey. When the monkey closes its paw on a thing it never wants to let go."

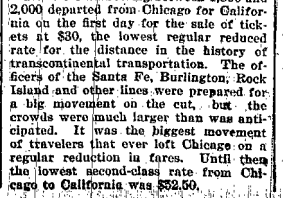
Subsequently he said he would sign the copy of the constitution that had been filed with the records of the convention, but would wait until the other had been sent to Washington in order to avoid any possibility of his name being attached to that also.

FIFTEEN MEET DEATH.

Result of a Collision on the Pennsylvania Road.

Fifteen dead, two fatally injured, and thirty-eight more or less seriously injured is the result of a collision on the Camden and Amboy division of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Bordentown, N. J. The "Nellie Bly" express, from New York to Atlantic City, collided with a local passenger train. Both trains were running at great speed, and the force of the collision was tremendous. The wreck took fire, and it was only by the most heroic and energetic work that more lives were not sacrificed.

As it was, the scene was fearful. Women and children, terror-stricken, and many of them injured badly, had to be pulled through car windows to escape the fury of the flames that burned with amazing rapidity. Ten bodies were found in one heap. Among the killed was Walter Earl, engineer of the express, and James Birmingham, baggagemaster of the local train. The two trains collided at full speed, and both engines and the forward car of each train, in both instances a combination baggage and smoker, were demolished. The wreckage then took fire. The second car of the "Nellie Bly" turned over on its side, and the passengers had to climb out through the windows, in this they were assisted by passengers from the cars that did not leave the track.



New life will be infused into the Burlington road by the election of Mr. Harris to the presidency.

On all through tickets via Buffalo next summer a stay-over ticket of ten days will be allowed by depositing tickets and paying a fee of $1.

A rate of one fare for the round trip will be made by the Western roads for the meeting of the Elks' grand lodge in Milwaukee in July.

Western roads will make a rate of a fare and a third for the round trip for the automobile exposition to be held in Chicago March 23-30.

A bill has been introduced in the Missouri Legislature compelling railroad companies to furnish separate cars for white and colored persons.

Surveyors have been put on the road to locate a route for the proposed Kansas City, Mexico and Orient road, westward from Manaca, State of Chihuahua, Mex.

A large amount of money is to be expended by the Nickel Plate during the coming year in building new steel bridges and other betterments preparatory to the use of heavier locomotives.

The chairmen of the seven passenger associations of the country met in Chicago to organize a protective bureau against manipulations of tickets. No definite plans were agreed upon.

Among the recent equipment orders are sixteen locomotives by the Eastern Illinois, 1,000 box cars by the Illinois Central and 150 pressed steel cars by the Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern.

Western roads have again agreed to pool all government soldier travel. Bids for the movement of troops will hereafter be made only by the chairman of the Western Passenger Association of Chicago.

Shipments of dead freight from Chicago proper to the East last week increased slightly over the traffic of the preceding week. Grain last week amounted to 2,298,633 bushels, dressed beef to 21,082,226 pounds and flour to 20,209,494 barrels.

It is currently reported that the Milwaukee and St. Paul company is negotiating for the purchase of the Mason City and Fort Dodge. It is believed if the St. Paul acquires this property it will build a connecting link from Fort Dodge to Omaha.

A bill has been introduced in the Wisconsin Legislature to protect railroads from tramps. It provides that riding on under or between cars without paying fare and with intent to avoid payment shall be a misdemeanor subject to fine and imprisonment.

An unusually fast run has been scored by the Erie road. A train departed from Salamanca, N. Y., one hour and sixteen minutes late and arrived in Chicago on time. One stretch of 127 miles was covered in 130 minutes, including five stops, one of eight minutes.

Travelers numbering between 1,500 and 2,000 departed from Chicago for California on the first day for the sale of tickets at $30, the lowest regular reduced rate for the distance in the history of transcontinental transportation. The officers of the Santa Fe, Burlington, Rock Island and other lines were prepared for a big movement on the cut, but the crowds were much larger than was anticipated. It was the biggest movement of travelers that ever left Chicago on a regular reduction in fares. Until then the lowest second-class rate from Chicago to California was $32.50.

STOP GRABS IN CHINA.

UNITED STATES CHECK PARTITION OF EMPIRE.

Powers Will Not Press Claims for Territory—International Consent Required for Concessions—Punishments Demanded Will Be Inflicted.

At the instance of the United States government the powers have accepted the principle that no further individual concessions of territory in China shall be sought or obtained by any one power without international assent. This agreement applies not only to Tien-tsin, where there has been some rivalry exhibited in the effort to obtain concessions for foreign settlements, but to all other Chinese points.

According to a Washington correspondent, the State Department began this movement some time ago. It is surmised, though no admission on that point can be obtained, that the occupation by Russia of the important concession opposite Tien-tsin, including the railroad terminus, caused the initiation of this movement. However, it was realized that it might be very difficult to deal with a separate case, because thereby national pride might be aroused. But it was conceived that all of the powers might be willing to subscribe to a general principle which promised upon its face to maintain the rights of all against selfish individual efforts.

The conjecture was well founded, for after the department had addressed each of the powers on the subject the answers received from not only a majority, but nearly all of them—and certainly a sufficient number to insure the execution of the plan—were an acceptance of the American principle. So hereafter, if any one nation seeks to secure room for its individual settlements or like privileges in ports or elsewhere in China, the application must be approved by the other powers before the Chinese government will be permitted to assent, even if it desired to do so.

China Yields All Points.

It is believed at the State Department that the Chinese acquiescence in the demands of the ministers covers also the additions to the punishment program made by the ministers on Feb. 8. These provide for the degradation and exile of Chao Chi Chao and Ying Lien and death for Prince Chwang, the chief of the Boxers' society.

Later official information from Minister Conger was received that the Chinese government had consented to order Prince Chwang to commit suicide, to degrade and banish Prince Tuan and Duke Lan and to inflict some punishment, yet to be determined, on Chi Tsu and Hsu Cheng Yu.

While Minister Conger does not say that the action of the Chinese government is thoroughly satisfactory, it is inferred that it is. At any rate, the cause for the hostile movement against Singan-Fu has been removed.

A Pekin dispatch says that the European and Chinese secretaries of legations and others who have lived in China for years consider that China has gained a victory, as the only man the court has to behead is Yu Hsien. The other two are in the hands of the Japanese, and could be beheaded when their execution is wanted. Suicide is no disgrace whatever in the eyes of the Chinese. No one believes Gen. Tung Fu Hsiang will ever suffer punishment.

People in Pekin say Chinese imperial edicts are very unstable documents, especially when private edicts to the executive officials accompany the public edicts. A recent decree ordered all the indicated officials to commit suicide, yet, it is evident, a secret edict was sent instructing the persons implicated not to obey. What proof, it is asked, is there now that the terms of the decree will be carried out?

THOUSANDS OUT OF POCKET.

Stopping of the Jeffries-Ruhlin Contest a Blow to Promoters.

The granting of an injunction against the Jeffries-Ruhlin match in Cincinnati, backed up by the stand taken by Gov. Nash, who threatened to call the militia to his assistance in case the managers of the fight made any attempt to pull it off, resulted in the stopping of the championship contest that was scheduled to take place there. There was some hint that an effort might be made to hold the match no matter what action would be taken by the court, but there was apparently no ground for this, as the supporters of the mill took their medicine.

The most sorely disappointed of those who were in favor of holding the contest were the members of the Saengerfest Athletic Club. They made a hard fight to have the bout take place and brought all their powerful influence to bear, but the opposition was too strong. The match was planned to raise a big debt that rested on the Saengerfest, but now the society finds itself plunged thousands of dollars deeper in the financial hole. It went to great expense in advertising the contest, overhauling the buildings where the fight was to take place, etc., besides the money it paid out to fight the injunction in the courts, and also the forfeit money that had to be paid the managers of the fighters in case the match would not be held. The total indebtedness of the organization at present amounts to about $85,000.

After the Saengerfest the next heaviest losers were Billy Brady and Billy Madden, the managers of Jeffries and Ruhlin respectively. The former figures up his loss at $18,000 and the latter at about $10,000. These figures include the training expenses of the men and the cancelling of profitable theatrical dates in order that they might go into training.

That the fight would have been a financial success is shown by the advance sale of seats, which amounted to $50,000. This money was refunded to the purchasers of tickets and the fight was declared off temporarily. San Francisco and Denver have put in bids for the contest.

DOWIE DEFIES LEGISLATURE.

Chicago "Healer" Declares His Bank Cannot Be Investigated.

"Dr." John Alexander Dowie of Chicago, whose banking institution is to be inspected by a committee from the Illinois Legislature, openly defies the Legislature, and says he will not permit his books to be examined—not because he fears any result, but because he insists that his Zion City Bank is a private concern and of no interest to the State. He says he will not answer a summons, and invites arrest for contempt, in which event he will take his case into the courts and carry it to the Supreme Court for a decision before he will abide by the action of the Legislature.

Since he started the "Christian Catholic Church" not many years ago Dowie has acquired the great sum of $1,000,000 by his practices. He is not yet content. He wishes to broaden his influence and add to his power. The purchase of hundreds of acres near Waukegan in the name of "Zion" has started another stream of gold running into the Dowie treasury. It is charged that thousands of persons, influenced by religious enthusiasm, have made heavy investments in real estate

DOOM SLAYER OF DAY.

Jurymen Find Frank H. Hamilton Guilty of Manslaughter.

The jury in the Hamilton-Day murder case at Minneapolis returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, after having been out forty hours. The jury recommended mercy in their verdict.

Leonard A. Day, son of a millionaire lumberman, a social leader in Minneapolis, a young man with plenty of money and a lack of serious purpose, was stabbed to death in the billiard room of the West Hotel at 2 o'clock in the morning, Nov. 25. Frank Hamilton, sporting editor of the Minneapolis Times, was immediately arrested, afterward indicted for the murder and was placed on trial Feb. 4.

The murder, the strange stories of social degeneracy that caused a quarrel, the prominence of all parties, caused a tremendous sensation and for months there has been an exclusion of all other topics of discussion in the circles in which these young men were prominent. Following the arrest came rumors that perhaps Hamilton was not the guilty one after all, and from circumstances and events the friends of the accused sought to weave a web of mystery for the confusion of the prosecution.

Hamilton denied that he had killed Day, although at the trial a policeman testified that Hamilton had confessed the murder to him. The cause of the quarrel was jealousy. Stories growing out of the affair connected several society men and women with unspeakable scandal, and for a time it was feared that the trial would reveal a hideous condition of social life in Minneapolis. Several young people hastily left the city. The forecast of sensational evidence as to Minneapolis society was not made good at the trial.

The prisoner was dazed with speechlessness when the foreman of the jury announced the finding, and the prisoner's lips moved silently in mute protest as he looked despairingly at his attorneys. No one, it is said, expected anything but a verdict of not guilty, or, at the most, a disagreement. The severity of the decision is tempered somewhat by the recommendation of court clemency. The penalty for manslaughter is imprisonment for not more than twenty or fewer than five years.

All the tin can factories throughout the United States are to be controlled by a new combination to have a capital of $15,000,000 and will include nearly 100 concerns. The deal is being promoted by James H. and Wm. H. Moore. The trust is expected to become effective on April 1, all the leading manufacturers, it is reported, having already signed the agreement. The new trust will control the entire output of all the factories from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Not an independent concern of any importance in the country will be left outside the combination. An immediate advance in the prices of the product of the new trust is anticipated.

Religious News and Notes

The Rev. H. W. Rehard of Milan, Ill., has been called to the pastorate of Beth any Presbyterian Church, Detroit, Mich.

The Rev. Charles Fluhrer, D. D., has resigned the pastorate of the Universalist Church at Albion, N. Y. He has been in poor health.

The Rev. F. E. Brush, D. D., has resigned the pastorate of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Ottumwa, Iowa, because of failing health.

The Rev. C. H. Woolston, D. D., celebrated the completion of fourteen years as pastor of the East Baptist Church, Philadelphia, on last Sunday.

The Rev. E. E. Chivers, D. D., general secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union, has resigned on account of the great amount of work required.

The Rev. John E. Bushnell, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., will accept the call to the pastorate of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Minneapolis.

The Rev. Frank S. Hatch of Monson, Mass., will sail for India, where he is to be secretary of all the Christian Endeavor societies of India, Burmah and Ceylon.

The Rev. C. R. Ferner, former manager of the publication interests of the Reformed Church at Philadelphia, has begun work as pastor of the church at Scottsdale, Pa.

The Rev. Henry C. McCook, D. D., has been pastor of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, for thirty one years, and the event was celebrated a few days ago.

The Rev. Charles A. Fulton, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Detroit, Mich., has resigned to accept a call to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Syracuse, N. Y.

The members of St. Thomas' Church at Braddock, Pa., the pioneer Roman Catholic Church of the Monongahela valley, expect to build a beautiful and commodious house of worship in the near future.

The last Catholic Directory shows 10,774,987 Catholics in the United States, 13 archbishops, 1 cardinal, 80 bishops, 11,987 priests, 6,127 churches, 3,518 missions, 1,774 chapels, 3 universities and 76 seminaries.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Creston, Iowa, claims the unique distinction of being the only church in the country that owns a bass drum. The instrument was presented to the Sunday school orchestra by John Gibson, a prominent member of the church.

At a meeting of the Presbytery of Philadelphia the discussion was on the old question: "May a man marry his deceased wife's sister?" and whether that section of the confession of faith should be repealed. The final vote stood: For repealing the section, ministers 12, elders 8, total 20; against repealing the section, ministers 10, elders 5, total 15.

Carlstadt, N. Y., a town of 3,000 inhabitants, appears to be in a bad way religiously. The doors of St. John's German Lutheran Church were closed permanently last Sunday and the pastor, the Rev. Henry Pohlman, has retired from active ministry because of physical weakness. So far as the German Lutheran denomination is concerned the church will not be reopened. There is but one church left in the town, the Presbyterian, and there are twenty saloons. The Presbyterian Church is without a pastor at present.

The Success or Failure

of a mercantile business is in the question of profit. If goods are constantly sold below cost, failure is bound to come. If prices are marked away up the people will not come more than once and trade is light. Too high or too low prices mean failure.

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THURSTON ON 'THE PRESIDENT'

Speech of Nebraska's Senator in New York City on February 16th.

At the annual banquet of the American Protective Tariff League at the *Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, February* 16th, Senator John M Thurston, of Nebraska, *responded* to the toast, "The President." The banquet was a brilliant affair, typically American in all details. Mr. Thurston spoke as follows:

Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen: "I am full of the best of American products [Great laughter and applause], and I can safely testify that a Tariff League dinner is as good as a Tariff League document [Laughter] I am asked to respond to the toast "The *President of the United States.*" The highest and most dignified office in the world [Applause], coming to no man by heredity, depending upon no illustrious line of ancestry, it comes with the heartfelt wishes and cordial approval of the American sovereign who sits at every American fireside [Applause]. I am here tonight to speak of him who became president at the time of the nations greatest financial and industrial depression, who is President in this glorious year of American pride, American prosperity, American progress, American power, American prestige and American triumph [Applause], and who is to be President for the four opening years of a new century, wherein we are to fashion those policies that will enable us to successfully meet a wider field of American influence than we now exercise as a world power. These are opening years of a new century, in which are to be laid broad and deep foundations of that mighty temple in which the people of this country for a century to come are to enjoy the fruits of the greatest opportunities, a measure of the greatest justice, and the exercise of the utmost freedom and the splendor of the widest possibilities that have ever yet come to any organized people on the face of the earth. [Applause.] Destiny, Providence, Omnipotence has been good and kind to the American people. It has given us a great leader in every time of great emergency. When it became necessary to launch a thunderbolt against kingly rule it gave us Thomas Jefferson [Applause]; when it become necessary to successfully complete on the field of battle in order that independence might be gained, it gave us George Washington [Applause]; when it became necessary to formulate and establish a great national system of revenue and finance that would make us successful in time to come, it gave us Alexander Hamilton; when it became necessary to put the spirit of national unity into the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, it gave us John Marshall [Applause]; when it became necessary to make liberty a meaning and not an idle question, it gave us Abraham Lincoln [Applause]; when it became necessary to settle for the Union the mighties conflict of ancient or modern times, it gave us Ulysses S. Grant [Applause]; when it became necessary to make the Protective Tariff of the United States a thing settled forever, to place upon an eternal basis our financial credit and our monetary system, and to meet the war-like epoch of the close of the nineteenth century in a masterly way it gave us the great man who is now our president, William McKinley of Ohio. [Applause.] And who is William McKinley of Ohio? Soldier, citizen, statesman of the Republic, noted by his country's commission for daring deeds on desperate fields. When Sheridan, summoned by the mighty roar of battle, rode down from Winchester during the night, the first man he saw was a young Lieutenant. "Phil" Sheridan found McKinley there at his post of duty as the Americans have found him from that day to this. [Applause] Through all the great years of his public career he has stood for everything best and wisest and noblest of the American citizen: champion, above all others, of Protection, which means American prosperity to the manufactory and on the farm, in the forests or mountains or territories. In the preliminary campaigns he added new luster to the American name When by the will of his party he was first placed before the people of this country for the great office he now holds, with what dignity and manliness and Americanism he bore himself through all that heated contest and gravely and calmly met every issue with words of wisdom! He never demeaned himself by chasing the American voter hotspeed across the country by special train. He waited on the porch of his own vine-clad cottage while the nation came to him. [Applause.]

Now that we have seen the execution of the people's will the country still feels secure. We know that the American interests are safe at home and abroad. We know that there will be American meaning in every fold and every star of the flag under his administration. When the time came, when the people of this country would no longer tolerate the condition of tyranny and oppression in the Island of Cuba; when the time came for using the mighty responsibility, for using privilege as a good neighbor for the liberties of men, William McKinley was not backward or false to the high sentiment of the American people And yet we can well say of him that in all the heated discussion of the sentiment of the country that forced us irresistibly into that conflict with a foreign power, William McKinley had the clearest head, the best judgement and the most consistent action of any man in the country. Having the greatest responsibilities, he exercised *every friendly office of the United* States to avoid the conflict of armies. When there was no longer any other power that he could call upon to aid our neighbors in Cuba, then it was, and only then, that he exercised the *mighty power to carry on the most* brilliant, successful and remarkable work for humanity that the annals of history disclose. [Applause.]

There are those who have passed criticism upon the *management* of this Administration in our late war with *Spain, and yet history will record that* in ninety days from the declaration of war a mighty army sprang from the ranks of the citizens of the country, and a victory was won that has amazed and astonished the whole civilized world. [Applause.] In all the results that have grown out of that war, how magnificently this man has stood before the world! Say what you please, this thing is true. When William McKinley became President of the United States, this country was hardly considered in a foreign port, but today such luster has come to the American arms, such respect to the American courage and American statesmanship, that the humblest craft that sails the seas under the American flag is welcomed the world over [Applause]

William McKinley has also been criticised for his administration because he took over to the United States the Philippine Islands, and yet, what else could the United States of America have done? At the close of that war when we went into negiogation with Spain and our commissioners were in Paris, it is known throughout all the length and breadth of the land that our President did not assume to annex to the United States the Philippine Islands. But there came a time in these negiogations when we either had to take the islands or turn these people back to the oppression and tyranny of Spain. [Applause] Could we, in declared war upon a foreign power to liberate a million and a half of Spain's oppressed subjects from their thraldom in Cuba, could we have justified ourselves to the consciences of mankind if we had placed twelve millions of people back to the same tyranny of the same despotic power [Applause.]

William McKinley has been criticised because he upheld the flag of the United States is the Philippine Islands. Now stop and think. When we annexed the Philippines by a treaty ratified by the American Senate, which could never been ratified except by Republican votes, and Democratic votes, and Populist votes, the Philippine Islands became a part of the United States. [Applause.] And it is the constitutional duty of the President of the United States, imposed upon him by the solemn oath of office, to preserve law and order and safety on every foot of American soil.

He has been criticised because he has kept the armies of the United States in the Philippine Islands; he has been charged with an attempt, as President of this country, to oppose a weak people. It is not true. History will acquit us of the charge. There has never been a moment when the President or the people of the United States have sought to give to the people of the Philippine Islands anything else than the greatest measure of liberty and civil rights consistent with the maintenance of law and order and the progress of civilization. [Applause.] And, as I said the other night, and I repeat tonight, a civilization that has the support of the most enlightened nation of the earth; this nation of ours, that civilization has the right of way over barbarism, and has had it since the beginning of time. No people ought to be left to the formulation of government among themselves until they show themselves capable of administering a government that means law and order to every interest and to every man, woman and child in the country. [Applause.] And to-day let us face the world and say one thing: No American ever yet made terms with an enemy while the en my was firing on the American flag, and no American ever will. [Applause]

We stand ready to do justice of the highest most enlightened kind to the people of the Philippine Islands, but before they ask us to tell to them what we are to do in the future, we ask them to stop shooting at the blue coated boys of the army of the United States and recognize the flag that has been the only flag that ever meant freedom and liberty to them. [Applause.] And that flag means now what it has ever meant before. How it has grown in meaning with the growth of the nation and expanded in power with the nations expansion of boundaries! Washington made it a flag of independence, Lincoln made it the flag of liberty, and McKinley has made it the flag of man's humanity to man, until to-day, on land and sea, the world round, it floats the greatest flag of the greatest nation of the earth."

The speaker closed in prolonged applause and three cheers for Senator Thurston were given with great enthusiasm.

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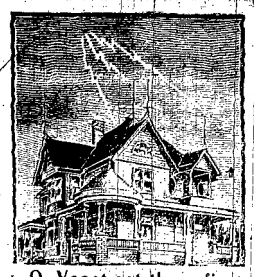

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Road Notice.

To all to whom it may concern:

The Commissioner appointed to locate a road commencing at the North west corner of section nineteen (19) township twenty-seven (27) range two (2) east of the 6th p. m. running thence southeasterly along the right of way of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad and adjoining the same on the south side thereof through said section nineteen (19), in said township and terminating at the public highway running north and south between sections nineteen and twenty in said township and range, all in Wayne County, Nebraska, has reported in favor of the establishment thereof, and all objections thereto or claims for damages, must be filed in the county clerk's office on or before noon of the 3rd day of May, A. D. 1901, or such road will be established without reference thereto.

Dated at Wayne, Nebraska, this 27th day of February, A. D. 1901.

Bert Brown,
County Clerk.

4-4

New Map of the World.

The Union Pacific Passenger Department has just issued a large wall map, a new map of the world, mounted on cloth 44x62 inches. The map shows every square mile of land and water on the globe. The ocean currents are accurately drawn, and all the steamship routes properly shown, with figures giving the exact mileage from any one given point in the world to any other. At the bottom of the large map are detail maps showing the new possessions of Uncle Sam: Philippine Islands, Hawaiian Islands, Puerto Rico, etc., as well as Cuba; also South Africa, and Northwestern China, which recent military operations have made interesting. Send 25 cents for postage, and map will be forwarded on application to D. M. Collins, Gen. Ag't., Sioux City, Iowa, or E. L. Lomax, G. P. & T. A., Omaha, Neb.

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