THE WAYNE HERALD.

Twenty-Sixth Year. WAYNE, WAYNE COUNTY, NEBRASKA, JUNE 20, 1901. Number 21.

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

At

Jones' Book Store. . . . .

Kodaks
Photographic Supplies
Hammocks
Base Ball Goods
Croquet
Books for Summer Reading

Pianos AND Organs

"For that dry feeling"
There's a Cure--Sure
You will find it at

RAYMOND'S FOUNTAIN.

There's nothing like "OUR SODA" to give you one of those delicious "January chill's on a scorching, dry day.

Crushed Fruit Flavored Ice Cream Soda—None better - - - - 5c.

You are Always Welcome.

Raymond's = Drug = Store,

WAYNE, = NEBRASKA.

Great Bargains in Millinery.

I have a full line of trimmed hats in everything up-to-date but they must be closed in the next thirty days at cost and less, at your own price.

MISS H. WILKINSON,

Opposite post office.

There are many good women

and many wise ones—wives, daughters, aunts, cousins and neices of yours. You will be surprised how many of these women are buying

Summer Dress Goods

at our store. We have a complete stock of everything that is newest and latest in this line and prices were never so low as now.

Good clothes for men and boys

We can fit you out from a collar button to a suit of clothes that are made well and will fit and wear well.

We keep constantly on hand a new and complete stock of groceries. We give good value in all lines for your money. Come to our store to do your trading.

Furchner, Duerig & Co.

Highest market price for produce.

Local and Personal.

Rev. Fitzgerald was in Sioux City Friday.

Claud Stout returned from Tekamah Saturday.

J. M. Strahan arrived here from Malvern Sunday.

Mrs. Sigworth and son are visiting at Anamosa, Ia.

Frank Kruger made a business trip to Pender Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Chace are at Lake Okoboji for the summer.

Mrs. J. E. Owens arrived home from Sioux City Saturday morning.

The Danish Brotherhood of near Winside, will hold a picnic next Sunday.

Elmer Lundburg returned home Friday afternoon from the state university.

County Supt. E. A. Lundburg will deliver the address of the day at Wausa on the Fourth.

Mr. and Mrs. McElroy have been visiting the past week with their daughter, Mrs. D. C. Main.

Geo. Wilbur returned home Friday evening from Ann Arbor, Michigan. His father met him at Sioux City.

Mrs. E. M. Smith and Mrs. Will Weber entertained a party of friends at five o'clock tea last Friday afternoon.

Wm. Borkenhargen is a mixer of fine drinks, the like of which can be obtained over the fine bar at Milder's saloon.

Some people are of the opinion that the cherries in the yards of their neighbors look better than the cherries in their own yard.

The least in quantity and most in quality describes DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous pills for constipation and liver complaints. L. P. Orth.

The HERALD is in receipt of the Nebraska State Fair premium list which can be seen by calling at this office. The date of the fair is Aug 30th to Sept. 6.

Misses Midge Bayer, Mary Mettlen, Maude Benshoof, Lulu Cook and Ethel Norris and F. O. Davis and E. B. Philleo went to Ponca Friday to attend the Christain Endeavor district convention.

Mrs. H. Haas of Council Bluffs, has been here the past week visiting her daughter, Mrs. A. Wollert and also to look after some property interests in Wayne county.

The HERALD stated last week that Mrs. Conn went to Minneapolis with Mr. Conn, but she did not. We misunder stood the Prof. when he told us of his intentions to go to Minneapolis.

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.

If people only knew what we know about Kodol Dyspepsia cure, it would be used in every household. Cures dyspepsia and indigestion, belching. It digests what you eat, and can't help but do you good. Orth.

Thursday's St. Paul Pioneer Press contained a portrait of Dr. E. S. Blair of Wayne, Head Camp physician of the M. W. A. for Nebraska. Thus Wayne gets another nice advertising card. Let the good work go on.

The Democrat says that Ed Reynolds is a candidate for the democratic nomination for sheriff and Grant Mears for the republican nomination. That apparently settles the question from the sheriff point of view.

The Epworth League convention held at Pender last Friday was a decided success and proved both pleasant and profitable to the delegates who were well entertained by the good people of Pender. The next convention will be held at Norfolk.

Robert Pritchard of Iowa, who has been here the past week visiting with his brother, John, of Garfield, purchased on Thursday of H. F. Wilson, agent, the farm in Chapin precinct known as the Pittenger farm. He expects to send one of his sons here to look after it.

The summer term of the Nebraska Normal College began last week, Tuesday with ten more students enrolled than for the beginning of the same term a year ago, and this, too, in spite of the buggaboo of small pox scare. The college is entirely free of all contageous diseases, whatsoever, and the large attendance evidences the confidence the people have in, and the popularity of this excellent institution.

Tekamah Journal: H. M. Hopewell called the Journal's attention to a queer freak in connection with the 1880 series of $10 government greenbacks. At the bottom of the bill is engraved an eagle with wings out spread. Turned upside down the eagle is transformed into the head of a donkey, and thereby hangs a tale. A foreigner in the employ of Uncle Sam as an engraver was discharged for some misconduct. In completing his plate, to revenge himself upon the government, he engraved the eagle in this manner. It was not discovered until thousands of the notes were printed and in circulation.

Prof. Pile went to Columbus on business Friday.

W. B. Ramsey of Winside, was here on business Thursday.

LOST: A pair of light tanned gloves with large pearl buttons. Finder will please leave at this office.

A complete series of the Pan-American stamps are now on sale at the post office. Only a small supply was ordered.

You are much more liable to disease when your liver and bowels do not act properly. DeWitt's Little Early Risers remove the cause of disease. L. P. Orth.

Nels Orcutt came home from Chicago Thursday evening where he has been visiting the past five weeks with A. B. Slater. He likes the city very much.

Remember the Fair meeting Saturday afternoon. The general opinion is favorable to holding a fair and giving a street entertainment in the city each evening of the fair.

"I have been suffering from dyspepsia for twenty years and have been unable after trying all preparations and physicians to get relief. One bottle of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cured me. Thus writes C. W. Roberts, North Creek, Ark. L. P. Orth.

R. H. James and H. J. Graves came back Thursday from their trip up in northern Wisconsin, which country they claim is on a boom as two railroads are being put in to the Rice Lake country. They were much pleased with the outlook.

W. L. Jones has a fine line of samples of all kinds of general merchandise at his residence just west of the post office where you are invited to call and inspect goods. I can save you money. Remember the place, just west of the post office. W. L. JONES.

Homestead: I know that in many homes where this paper goes there are plenty of wide awake boys, and I would like to ask a few questions for their benefit. We frequently see white horses, but how many boys and girls have observed a white colt? Why does a horse eat grass backward and a cow forward. Why does a hop vine always wind one way and a bean vine another? Why does a horse tethered with a rope, always unwind it and a cow kink it all up by winding it into knots? Why do leaves turn upside down before a rain.

On the first of May the South Omaha Mutual made an assessment of 3¾ mills to meet extraordinary losses (?) and expenses! This company has boasted that it made no assessments, but the exigencies of poor risks and high expenses made the Company fall into the usual mutual rut The Farmers Mutual of Lincoln, during the spring, assessed part of its members 2 mills, others 2½ mills. That is hardly mutual as it favors some members to the disadvantage of others. If you get a policy in the Continental you know just what you will have to pay and that you will recieve every dollar on your loss. E. R. SURBER, Agt.

Saturday afternoon about one o'clock heavy clouds appeared in the west, evidencing the approach of a severe storm and while it did not rain very heavy here, in the west part of the county around Winside and Carroll the rain fell in blinding sheets and did a great deal of damage. At Winside the town was flooded, the water running into the buildings along the business streets and filling the cellars. The bottom lands along the Logan were flooded and the railroad tracks east and west of Winside were badly washed out, delaying the trains, the two o'clock train not arriving here until 6:30 in the evening, relief trains having been sent out. The damage to crops and property in the vicinity of Winside is said to have been considerable, while it was so along the Dog Town creek to the northwest of Wayne, where many bridges were washed out and the bottom lands along that creek were covered with water, doing a great deal of damage to hay and small grain crops and badly washing out the corn. Perry & Potterfield estimate their loss to be about $500 or $600, while the loss is quite severe to others along the stream. Those who seen the stream report that the water came down the Dog Town in a regular wave. Some stock was lost but just how much is not known. Because of the heavy rains in the west the Logan was out of its banks here and spread out over the valley to a considerable extent, doing a great deal of damage to the sugar beet crop, and also to hayland and other growing crops. The water backed up into the brick kiln of John Sherbahn's brick yard, running over 200,000 green brick in the dry sheds, where the water stood to a depth of over two feet, and men have been working diligently all week cleaning up the derbis at the yards. The brick in the kiln were under water at the bottom and as a result it will require considerable time to dry them in the manner which they were burned. The loss to Mr. Sherbahn is considerable. People along the Logan were warned of the approaching danger and all stock was removed to places of safety. Many people viewed the raging stream at the bridge south of the city Saturday night.

Commissioners' Proceedings.

Wayne, Neb., June 11, 1901

The County Commissioners met as required by law as a Board of Equalization. Present, Commissioners Carroll, Russell and Wittler, and Bert Brown, Clerk.

Board engaged in the matter of equalizing assessments; no business completed.

On motion Board adjourned to June 12, 1901 at 9 o'clock a. m.

Wayne, Neb., June 12, 1901

Board met pursuant to adjournment; all members present.

Board engaged in the matter of equalizing assessments; no business completed.

On motion Board adjourned to June 13, 1901 at 9 a. m.

Wayne, Neb., June 13, 1901

Board met pursuant to adjournment; all members present.

Board engaged in the matter of equalizing assessments; no business completed.

On motion an adjournment was taken to June 27, 1901, an 9 a. m.

Wayne, Neb., June 17, 1901.

Board met in regular session; all members present.

This being the day heretofore set for the hearing on claims for damages arising from the establishment of the the following section line road, towit: Commencing at the northeast corner of section 18, township 26, range 4, east running thense south for a distance of one mile on the section line between sections 17 and 18, and terminating at the southeast corner of section 18, township 26, range 4, east, in Wayne county and state of Nebraska, comes now S. B. Scace in person, and by his attorneys, Guy R. Wilbur and James Britton, and produce evidence in behalf of the claim for damages to the land of said S. B. Scace by reason of the establishment of said road. The Board of Commissioners after taking testimony and duly considering the same do hereby fix the damages to which each claimant is entitled to by reason of the establishment of said road as follows:

S B Scace	$375 00
P M Corbit	50 00
G D Bush	40 00
E B Girton	15 00

The following claims were examined and on motion allowed:

Melvin Case....roadwork	$ 10 00
Thos J Pryor	80 00
P Pryor	4 50
R R Sellon	10 40
Oscar Weiland	8 75
E & B Lbr Co., lumber	61 78
E & B Lbr Co., lumber	20 10
E B Chichester, road work	15 25
John Liveringhouse, road work	40 00
W H McNeal, prtg. and supplies	26 14
E J Raymond, supplies	3 70
Perkins Bros., supplies	52 05
State Journal Co., supplies	28 25
Thos Hennessy, grader work	9 00
Chas Williamson, grader work	51 00
J C Hansen, grader work	27 00
A T Waddell, grader work	45 00
Frank Leuck, blacksmithing	14 25
D H Sullivan, supplies	1 05
Carl H Staarm, taking patient to poor farm	1 25
Levi Dilts, assessing Logan precinct	50 80
George Berris, assessing Plum Creek precinct	80 60
L Simmerman, assessing Deer Creek precinct	90 00
Aug Ziemer, assessing Hoskins precinct	80 00
Jacob Reichert, assessing Hancock precinct	88 80
J W Agler, assessing Hunter precinct	77 00
Aug Joost, assessing Leslie precinct	70 40
W H James, assessing Sherman precinct	88 00
C H Eckman, assessing Garfield precinct	80 00
G S Mears, assessing Wayne precinct	149 00
J R Washburn, assessing Chapin precinct	63 00
Chas E Miller, assessing Winside precinct	36 40
Perry Benshoof, assessing Brenna precinct	84 00
G T Porter, assessing Strahan precinct	68 00
H E Hanson, assessing Wilbur precinct	68 20

On motion Board adjourned to July 8th, 1901. BERT BROWN, Clerk.

The cut below shows a picture of the celebrated Basting Baking pan. For roasting meats, etc., there is nothing superior to this pan and every lady of a household should have one. Nothing equals it. They are for sale by J. H. Goll, or rather given away with tickets. Call and investigate them.

Wall Paper for All.

The Latest Styles.
The Best Patterns.
Nothing More Nobby.
See them.

High Grade Pianos and Organs at

Davies' Bookstore.

From all directions
People travel to

Brookings' Grocery

Opposite Wayne P. O.

Why is it so?

Because here is to be found the best line of

FRESH GROCERIES

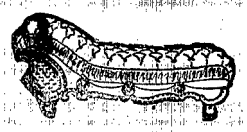
and you are always heartily welcomed.

Fresh Canned Goods stock always up-to-date.

Vegetables and Berries in Season.

Velour Couches $7.00 to $25.00

Hard wood seat diners 70c and up.



Cane seat diners, 90c and up.

Good Iron Beds $3.35 to $20.00.

Dressers from $9.50 up.

If you want the best spring made try our $4.50 coil.

We carry the elastic, felt and silk floss mattresses.

Golden Oak Book Case, $10 to $45.

See our $16.50 suits. We also have suits up to $55.00. Good hard wood extension tables $4.00 to $25.00.

Bissell's Sweepers, Prize and Gold Medal, $3.00; Grand Rapids, $2.50.

If you need a sewing machine don't miss our machines.

J. P. GAERTNER.

Times Change.

Fashions change—with a tailor always—with the ready-made clothing man if he sold his last stock. A man can be perfectly sure of entire clothing satisfaction only. There are no men alike. In one there is a little defect here—in another it is in an entirely different place. Tailor made clothing is the cheapest in every way man can figure. Style, satisfaction, finish and elegance all combined by

Holtz, the Tailor.

The Contrabandist; OR One Life's Secret!

A TRUE STORY OF THE SOUTH OF FRANCE

CHAPTER VIII.—(Continued.)

The next day Robin came again.

"Rose," he said, "I saw, yesterday, going away from here, when I was coming down, a man whom I think I have seen before. Do you know who it was?"

"You mean, I think, Gasparde, my cousin. But hush!—here he comes."

And at that moment the individual designated entered the cottage door. He made a civil obeisance to Rose and the young man, and accosting Hugh, requested, in a low tone, to speak with him alone.

The two retired, as before, to the garden. There a somewhat lengthy conference was held, during which time Rose and Robin were conversing together indeed, and Gasparde's name was not infrequently mentioned in the course of their dialogue. The young man seemed to be somewhat interested in him, and asked several questions concerning him, by which he gathered the knowledge that Gasparde had, some time very deeply offended both Rose and her father; but he also heard of his having come the previous day to make apologies for so doing.

And meanwhile, Hugh ended the colloquy between himself and Gasparde in the garden, when they prepared to re-enter the house. The countenance of the former was gloomier and darker than ever.

"Captain," said the man, "I don't remember having seen that person in the kitchen before. I suppose you won't think it impertinent if I ask you who he is."

"He is to become the husband of Rose," returned Hugh. "His name is Robin Marron." And he glanced closely at the countenance of his companion to detect some signal of his feelings at this announcement. But all was undisturbed there.

"So Rose is to be married?" said Gasparde. "Well, he will make her an excellent husband, I hope; and I wish her much happiness with all my heart. I suppose, monsieur, you have not forgotten the time when I wished so earnestly to marry Rose myself—have you? But," he continued, "I am going to be married to another young girl, at some distance from here, shortly."

And the lie was believed. They went in, and Gasparde remained a short time longer, affecting an air of the most perfect friendliness towards Robin. And when he took his departure, to return to the village, Robin accompanied him. They went along the road talking together of one thing and another in a careless way, speaking on a great many subjects and dwelling on none long, till they came to a little grove, past which the road ran, about half way between the cottage and the village.

"A pleasant place yonder," observed Robin, nodding his head towards it.

"Yes—yes, pleasant enough" responded Gasparde; "but I dare say there are pleasanter places."

"Just so, my friend," rejoined the young man; "you are right. And those that have more agreeable associations, as well. For instance, if a man had been shot there by an unseen enemy, the place would not be quite so attractive as many another."

He glanced casually at the face of his companion as he said it; but beneath the careless tone and manner was a meaning, and in that glance he read, like lightning, the expression of Gasparde's face. It was one of sudden, startled uneasiness. The man looked quickly up at him, without answer. The effect was satisfactory. Robin went on:

"I had a master formerly, who was, one day, wounded in the manner which I have described, and in that very wood which we have passed."

"And he told you about it?" said Gasparde, watching Robin closely.

"You are right. He told me about it."

"Did he guess who fired at him?"

"I suppose so. Though he kept it to himself. He said he meant to punish the rogue when he could catch him."

"Who was your master, if I may ask?"

"The Comte d'Artois. You may have heard of him possibly. But I must bid you adieu, my friend; for here I am at the farm."

"Adieu," returned Gasparde; and he continued his route, muttering, "I have you now, my master! You think I am cowed—do you? Ah! wait—only wait! You are taking a great deal of trouble to win my pretty cousin; but I shall have her yet! Only time—time. I will let you just grasp the prize, and then tear it from you. The later my vengeance, the sweeter it will be!"

It was sunset again, and our pretty heroine, Rose Lamonte, was returning from the Chateau Montauban, whither she had gone early in the afternoon to see Mademoiselle Montauban, who, she was told by her father, wished to speak with her on a matter of importance. With a light and happy heart, Rose had gone to meet the lady, and, three or four hours afterwards, was returning home, with tears in her eyes, and a step very different from that usual with her. Walking slowly along, wrapped in sorrowful meditation, she was suddenly aroused by the voice of Robin pronouncing her name. He was just going down to the cottage.

"Why, what ails you, my Rose?" he asked tenderly. "You are weeping! Why in this?"

"O, Robin, my father is going away!" was her sad answer.

"Going away? Ah, how sorry I am for you, dear child! But how soon is he going, and where will he go to?"

"I do not know. He did not tell me; Mademoiselle Helen told me, and she knew nothing further than what I have just said to you. But I am afraid it will be very soon." And the tears chased each other over her fair cheeks.

"Why did he not acquaint you with this fact, Rose?"

"Indeed, I do not know. Perhaps he had not the courage. Poor papa! And besides, the Marquis and Mademoiselle Montauban are to keep me at the chateau until he returns; that was why she wished me to come up this afternoon, to tell me of this, and so he left it all for her to tell."

"I knew you were going to stay at the chateau, Rose, but not that your father was going away. I learned it from him last week," said Robin.

"You did? and you did not let me know?"

"He preferred that I should not then. But do not weep," dear Rose!" said the young man, soothingly; "he will return, and, perhaps, will remain away but a short time. And it will be pleasant for you to be at the chateau a little while, only I am afraid you will forget me—will you not?"

"Ah, how can you think so?" asked his companion, in a tone of gentle reproach. "You know, Robin, that I could not forget you!"

"I will not go in to-night, I think, dear Rose. You will have a great deal to say to your father, and you will be better alone. To-morrow I will come. You will know then, I dare say, on what day he is going, and can tell me. I should like to hear." He bent down and kissed her. There was sympathy and tenderness in his glance and caress.

She went in. Her father, standing in the opposite doorway, looking out into the garden, turned quickly and beheld her. He held out his arms.

"Well, you know now," he said, with sorrowful gentleness, as she came up to meet his sad embrace—"you know now, Rose?"

"Yes, father—I know; you are going away. But it will not be long before I shall see you again? You will come home soon?"

"I do not know; do not ask me, I entreat, Rose!" He spoke with the desperate energy of sorrow.

"But where are you going; and how soon, papa?"

"I cannot tell you where I am going. But it may be to Nantes or Bordeaux. And I am going in two days."

"In two days?—so soon! O, papa!"

She sat down, poor little Rose, and covering her face with her hands, wept sadly. Hugh paced the floor with folded arms, and despair on his dark countenance.

"O!" he murmured, with fierce grief, "has not my revenge turned upon me?"

The next evening Robin came. He seemed more serious than usual, and heard of the arrangements for the departure of Hugh in silence. At length he said: "You are going, then, the day after to-morrow?"

"Yes, and Rose will go to the chateau to-morrow evening. The marquis and his daughter are coming for her."

"Yes, Robin," she said; "to-morrow evening I shall be gone."

Robin sat down by her, and took her hand in his.

"Rose," he said, "do you not think this makes me as sorrowful as you can be? What shall I do when you are here no longer? I cannot see you in your new home as I have seen you here. I cannot come there in my rude dress, though, one day. I mean to make myself worthy to enter even that proud place; There is nothing for me to do but to go away."

"Ah, Robin," uttered Rose, with tearful eyes, "do not go! What shall I do with no one left?"

"Do not weep, mignonne!" entreated the young man, sadly; "can you not see it is for the best? I cannot stay here without meeting you daily, as of old. And we may not meet now you are to dwell at the chateau. We both would be more unhappy should I stay. If I go away I may gain some situation where I may obtain wealth, and rise gradually to a position worthy to come back and win you. Now, Rose, tell me I may go."

"Go, then, if it must be so," she responded, striving to check the fast flowing tears. "But I shall be so lonely!"

"Let me go to-morrow morning, Rose. I cannot bear to see you go away—to wait till you are gone."

And thus it was.

CHAPTER IX.

It was not without a sigh of regret that Helen Montauban observed the pain which she was forced to inflict on one who loved deeply and truly. Francis Egerton had inspired her with a sentiment of the most earnest esteem; but the knowledge of the depth of his regard for her had almost decided her, at first, to break off an intimacy which, on his part, claimed something more than the name of friendship. This, however, seemed too harsh a measure. She could not persuade herself to go so far. She liked him sincerely; but regard for him was too real—too deep, to permit her thus absolutely to relinquish the occasional society of Lord Egerton; while she trusted to cure him, in time, of the passion, which she felt too well, from a consciousness of her own preference in a different quarter, she should never be able to return.

Since his arrival just after Rose had become an inmate of the Chateau Montauban, she had begun to feel that she had a means of assistance at hand. She did not pause for time to define any plan, or to say to herself, in so many words, that such and such an ultimate issue had been guessed at, or hoped for, by her; but she appropriated the means presented to her, and trusted that they would succeed.

Meeting, on the very first evening of his arrival at the chateau, with a repulse, gentle, though firm, from Helen—a disappointment to hopes long, yet doubtfully, cherished; and feeling that the dejection and unhappiness which he felt would, if observed, draw upon him the attention of those about him, he endeavored to conceal all evidence of his feelings under a calm exterior, and to evince as much interest in affairs about him as was possible.

He found himself thrown daily into the society of Rose Lamonte, often by chance, oftener by Helen's own agency. He admired her beauty—her innocence and grace, had a charm for him. Helen Montauban knew it. He first merely acknowledged, and was sensible of her presence; then he sought it. Rose confessed to Helen her admiration of him, and seemed to evince a pleasure in his society. It was plain that she did not dislike him; and Helen, although she had many doubts at first, changed them finally for most agreeable yet secret speculations on the future, little dreaming that Francis Egerton was yet true to her, or that Rose Lamonte's thoughts, even in his presence, turned and dwelt fondly, though sadly, on the memory of her humble, yet unforgotten, lover.

Meanwhile, Mademoiselle Montauban thought often and anxiously of her cousin; for Louis had not written once since his departure from the chateau, and two months had now elapsed, and nearly the third, since that time. Her father also mentioned him frequently, and expressed his perplexity at his silence, and no less at his prolonged absence. Many an hour, at nightfall, Helen knelt sadly at her casement, with her glance sorrowfully fixed on the road below that wound through the valley and beyond the hills—the road over which he had passed on the morning when he left her.

"When will he traverse it again?" she asked herself. "When, kneeling here, at my sad post, in the twilight or the dawn, shall I behold him returning?"

One afternoon, being oppressed with a slight headache, she had thrown herself upon her couch to dispel it, if possible, by slumber. Suddenly her uncle's step, light and quick, came through the gallery, and immediately Jessie herself entered the chamber, bearing a light. Her face was suggestive or something pleasant. She came on tiptoe to the bedside.

"O, I am awake, Jessie," said Helen; "but I have slept a great while."

"Yes, mademoiselle—a long time; but I hope your headache has quite left you now; for monsieur le comte, your cousin, mademoiselle, Monsieur d'Artois——"

"Jessie, is he here?" asked Helen, quietly, as she rose.

"Yes, mademoiselle, he has just come."

She entered her dressing room, and hastened to bathe her face and head and re-arrange her hair. But she trembled from head to foot. She descended the stairs just in time to meet Louis himself. He it was, but paler and thinner than usual. He came forward with an exclamation of pleasure.

"Helen, my dear cousin!" he cried, warmly embracing her.

Her cheek burnt—her heart beat rapidly, as he pressed his lips to hers. She could not speak at first.

"My own fair Helen, and so lovely as ever!—yes, a million times lovelier!" he said, smilingly, as he gently turned her face so that the glow of the pendant lamp above them fell full upon it. "But you do not speak, cousin. And yet I know you welcome me."

"Indeed, I welcome you, Louis, most warmly. But you are pale—you have been ill."

"I have been ill—yes; but not long or seriously; and as soon as I recovered, I came hither."

He pressed her hand in his with kindly affection, as he released her. She turned and entered the saloon. Her father stood by the hearth, and the guests were grouped about it, chatting together, as she came in. She was greeted with unanimous exclamations of pleasure, and drawn into their circle. There were inquiries on all sides concerning her late indisposition, and infinite rejoicings at the arrival of Louis. In the midst of the conversation Louis re-entered.

"My dear uncle, I cannot express the pleasure it gives me to find myself here once more," he said, "and particularly in the midst of such excellent company."

In a little while the evening repast was spread and they gathered about the board, a convivial party enough, as it went; afterward they repaired, by the invitation of the marquis, to the library, where they passed the remainder of the evening. Rose and Francis Egerton, who, of late, had occasionally sung together, were prevailed upon by the marquis and his guests to do so now. Both had fine voices and excellent taste, and their united melody poured forth in one sweet, harmonious strain, that could not fail to please. Louis, standing behind the seat of Mademoiselle Montauban, regarded Rose and her companion with a quiet but closely observant glance.

"Is not Rose a little nightingale?" softly whispered Helen, looking up at him.

"A sweeter one never sang. By-the-by, my dear cousin, when did she come here?"

"Something more than a month ago. She is prettier than ever; do you not think so?"

"Decidedly. Francis seems tacitly to agree with us, too, it appears to me. Is he not very attentive to her? And yet, he does not look quite happy to-night. What ails him, I wonder?"

(To be continued.)

SUCTION OF A FAST TRAIN.

Cautions People Will Avoid the Wake of a Flying Express.

There is hardly any person, young or old, who does not like to see a fast railroad train go by. There is a fascination in the rush and roar, the engine represents so much resistless strength, and it is all such a triumph of man's skill that it never fails to evoke wonder and admiration. Yet there is danger in a moving train, and everyone should know enough to keep at a respectful distance while admiring this marvel.

"The theory that a moving train carries along with it an envelope of air is very interesting," says an engineer. "I first had my attention attracted to the subject by a curious incident that happened several years ago at a crossing near Birmingham, Ala., where trains pass twice a day at a speed of about forty miles an hour. The tracks are seven feet apart, and there would seem to be ample room to stand between them in safety between two trains. One day a terrier dog belonging to a section boss was asleep in the middle space, and woke up just as the trains closed in from each side. There was a barrel on the ground near by, and the dog in his fright jumped on top of it. That probably brought him into one of the rushing envelopes of air. At any rate, he was whirled off his feet and thrown clean to the roof of the opposite car, where he was subsequently found, jammed against a ventilator chimney, with no injury except a broken leg. How in the world he ever made such a journey and escaped alive is a mystery, unless his fall was deadened by a cushion of air.

"Apropos of atmospheric pressure, it is a well-known fact that there is a vortex space, or 'zone of suction,' directly behind any rapidly moving train, and its presence accounts for a grotesque happening that took place some time ago on the Southern Pacific. While the California-bound express was going through Western Arizona at a clipping gait a passenger who was on the verge of lunacy rushed out to the rear platform, climbed on a rail and jumped off. He was wearing a very long linen duster, and a muscular tourist who happened to be on the platform at the time grabbed it by the tails as it sailed by and yelled for help. When some of the others ran to his assistance they found the lunatic stretched straight out in the air behind the platform, safely anchored by his duster, which had turned inside out and caught him at the shoulders. The muscular gentleman was hanging on for dear life, but had it not been for the fact that the would-be suicide was virtually sustained and carried along by the suction of the vortex something would certainly have given way. They reeled the man in like a kite, and he promised to be good. We have very little knowledge at present of the atmospheric conditions that surround a moving train. A fuller knowledge of them may lead to the solution of some baffling problems in traction."

Art in the Proper Direction.

Agent—Don't you want an enlarged photograph of yourself?

Stout Gentleman—Enlarged! What for?

Agent—That's so. But—say—let us make you one three sizes smaller.

A Dilemma.

Mrs. Von Blumer—I don't know what we shall do about that cook.

Von Blumer—What's the matter now?

"She threatens to stay."—Life.

HIS ATTITUDE.

President McKinley Not in Favor of *Any of the Free-Trade Innovations.*

There is good reason to believe that the well-informed Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press speaks with knowledge and authority when he asserts that President McKinley *is opposed alike to tariff revision, and to the Kasson plan of reducing tariff* rates by special trade treaties. The President, it is said, deprecates the *opening up of the tariff question as dis*turbing and injurious to business interests, and the Babcock folly of *slaughtering the minor concerns by re*moving all protective duties from foreign products competing with the products of the Steel Trust will receive no encouragement from the Administration.

With equal positiveness it is affirmed that President McKinley has not only exerted no pressure for the ratification of the French reciprocity treaty, but, on the contrary, has been in full sympathy with the protectionist opposition to that ill-advised and mischievous instrument. According to the Press correspondent the President did not examine the French treaty before submitting it to the Senate for approval, and hence was not aware that Commissioner Kasson had agreed upon a draft distinctly designed to benefit certain industries by withdrawing needed protection from other industries.

With equal reason it may be taken for granted that the President had not investigated the scope and operation of the proposed Argentina treaty, which provided for a reduction of 20 per cent from the duties on wool provided for in the Dingley Tariff law.

Undoubtedly the President is in favor of reciprocal trade arrangements that shall enlarge the foreign demand for American products, but it is real and not hogus reciprocity that he favors—the reciprocity authorized by the Republican National Platform of 1900, in "what we do not ourselves produce." Those who imagine that President McKinley is to-day anything less than the sound and consistent protectionist that he always was are nursing a vain delusion. The President is a friend of American labor and industry. Make no mistake about that.

Bryan as a Possibility.

There is only one logical construction to put upon his statement, and that is that Mr. Bryan will be a candidate for the Presidency unless the Democratic party will adopt a platform and name another man in harmony with his principles. The distinctive Bryan principles are free silver, anti-militarism and anti-imperialism. He has no personal claim upon any of the other issues already discussed. It seems wholly incredible that the Democratic party should, in 1904, reiterate the hopeless doctrines that contributed to its failure in the last election, and one of which was the prime cause of defeat in 1896. But that does not wholly shut out the Nebraska man. If the Democratic party does not stand by its principles, he will doubtless stand by his party—whether it be Populist, Socialist or a fusion of radical organizations—that will adopt his doctrines. Such a course would make him a great factor in national politics in another Presidential election, although it would not open the slightest possibility of his reaching the White House.

Changing conditions may bring new issues. But Mr. Bryan is in a peculiar position. It has been established that he cannot win on platforms embodying the principles of Bryanism. If a new declaration, eliminating these principles, were adopted, he would not be the logical man. Nor, according to his professions, would he accept a nomination upon such a platform. It is preposterous to suppose that the party will continue indefinitely to be dictated to by Mr. Bryan, yet he has it in his power to divide the strength of the organization and keep it out of power for at least one more election.—Kansas City Star.

A Good Policy to Continue.

The Republican protective policy was adopted at the beginning of the Civil War, and it was maintained during all the subsequent years up to 1894, when the enormous war debt was being reduced. Not only did protection serve to provide the revenue needed to meet the burden imposed by the prosecution of the Civil War, but it encouraged and built up the industries that have given this country first place in the fight for the markets of the world. During all the years that the United States was reaping the benefits of protection the manufacturers of England, aided by a strong minority of the American people, were doing their utmost to break down the protective wall and open our markets to an invasion by foreign-made goods. Now the conditions are practically reversed. This country is fast becoming the commercial master of the world, and England, confronted by an enormous war debt, finds her foreign trade dwindling and is beginning to feel the effects of domestic industrial depression. There was never a better opportunity for the protectionists to make headway in England, and they are likely to take full advantage of the opportunity. Whether or not the prospective change in the fiscal policy of the British Government will be injurious to the United States remains to be seen.—Cleveland Leader.

Stop and Think.

Like some other Republican newspapers which are carried off their feet by the proposition that the tariff should be removed from all articles which can be produced so cheaply as to enable American manufacturers to successfully compete for the control of foreign markets, the St. Paul Pioneer-Press gives unqualified support to the Babcock program of so revising the Dingley Tariff law as to abolish protective duties on foreign products competing with the products of the Iron and Steel trust. Out-Heroding Herod, the Pioneer-Press is prepared to go much farther than the Babcock bill in the direction of tariff reform, for it urges that—

"Every consideration of party policy demands that the Republican party shall promptly deprive its enemies of a weapon which may easily become powerful and effective in their hands—that it shall completely dissociate the protective tariff from the trusts by the speedy abolishment of all duties on trust-made articles."

If this wholesale scheme of tariff revision were to be carried out the result would be to practically place the country on a free-trade basis for there are very few industries which are not to some extent in the hands of the trusts. Therefore, to repeal protective duties on all foreign articles competing with American trust-made articles would virtually involve the repeal of all protective duties. What, then, becomes of the concerns operating outside and independent of the trusts? There are some thousands of such concerns, which are engaged in supplying the home demand and do little or nothing in the way of export business. For example, the Woolen trust. Only a small proportion of the manufacturers of woolen textiles are incorporated into the American Woolen Company. Shall all these mills be deprived of protective duties merely for the sake of punishing a combination with which they are in no way connected? Shall the iron and steel producers outside of the big trust be forced to close down their mills and discharge their workmen in order that free-traders and tariff tinkers may make the gallery play of taking away from the billion-dollar trust the protection which it frankly states it does not need and does not want? That sort of claptrap would not disturb the billion-dollar trust a particle. As a matter of fact it would play into the hands of the big trust by driving a large number of non-trust concerns out of business. But how about the non-trust concerns in all the different lines of industrial production—concerns which employ a greater number of wage-earners than do the trusts? Republican newspapers of the Pioneer-Press stripe should think of these things before plunging heels-over-head into the anti-trust tariff reform puddle.—American Economist.

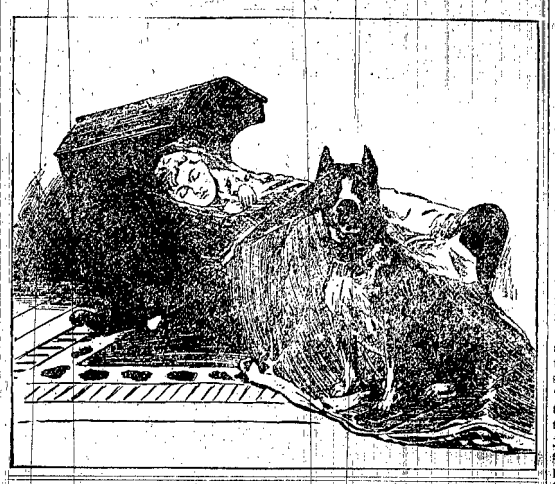
They Never Reflect.

Philadelphia Record managers and other free-traders, whose main political policy is, "Anything to deprive American wage earners of employment and wages and enrich foreign monopoly by giving them our home market while we pay the taxes," are still battling for a return to the robber Wilson tariff which swindled, according to Samuel Gompers, two and one-half million breadwinners out of their jobs. Do these enemies of the common people ever reflect that the Ruler of nations is also the God of the poor, and that His justice is merely delayed?

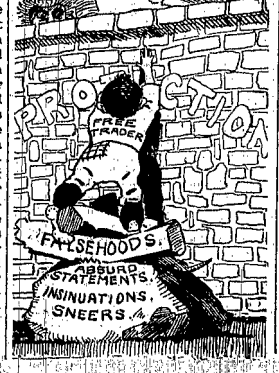
Otherwise Employed.

It is early yet for the Democracy to begin "paramounting" an issue. Just now that party has about all it can do to keep the more enlightened and progressive element thereof from breaking into the Republican party.—Moweaqua (Ill.) Republican.

FAITHFUL, WATCHFUL, ALERT.



He Will Not Succeed.



JUST A FACE IN THE CROWD

SOME of these good people will get hurt in a minute!"

Captain Ferrars of Her Majesty's Life Guards gazed over the surging sea of packed humanity that struggled and swung to and fro in the approaches to Ludgate Circus.

The passing of a parcels mail-van had broken the ranks of his troopers, and the crowd had immediately taken advantage of the eddy in its wake to make a blind rush, which, with irresistible force, had swept him with his charger half a dozen yards from his station.

"Steady, Sultan!" murmured the Captain, patting his charger's glossy neck. "If you kick now you'll kill a ratepayer and get the army disliked, just when we are doing our best to make it popular."

Sultan shook his patrician head disdainfully at his master's warning, and knocked the hat from the head of an enthusiastic citizen who was celebrating the return of the South African troops by wearing a large false nose and blowing a tin trumpet.

"Nar, then, guv'nor, mind where you're treadin'! We ain't dirt, you know!" remonstrated the indignant citizen.

"Don't mind 'im, 'Arry!" cried another ratepayer, who, hopelessly jammed between a stout woman and a drifting soldier, was trying gallantly to reach a distant factory-girl with the tickling point of a peacock's feather. "'Is number's up! E's one of those in-di-da tins o'lobster that Bobs is going to give the push to as soon as he comes home!"

"Nat 'ar!" responded an appreciative bystander. "I 'ear the guards are goin' to leave us! Ho, listen to the band!"

The crowd took up the chorus, and Captain Ferrars felt himself blushing as pink as the symbolic lobster.

"Tilbid, bloomin' popinjay—that's wot you are! A bloomin' fever-bed sojer, wot's as to 'ave a couple o' bolsters to keep him in in 'is 'is bloomin' 'elmet! Bloomin' nickel-plated policeman that's wot you are!" cried the first citizen, conscious of an audience.

"Garn, leave 'im alone, can't yer?" shrieked the factory girl, whose attention had been drawn at last by the persistent tickling of the peacock's feather. "Don't you mind 'em, Bertie," she continued, turning an engaging smile upon the embarrassed captain. "They're only jealous of yer becos yer've got a front seat on that nice black 'orse! Don't pull 'is 'ed off, Bertie, or they won't take 'im back on the trams!"

She would have continued her remarks had she not been interrupted by an ugly rush of the roaring crowd.

The Captain felt himself and his horse carried helplessly on the crest of the surging wave of humanity. He felt his boots and his bridle clutched by a dozen hands. He heard accusing voices from the crowd addressing him as "Sardine!", "A brass-bound bobby!" and a "Tinned tomato!"

Looking down upon the struggling crowd, he caught sight of a small white face, wide-eyed with fear.

"Gad! the child will be killed!" ejaculated the Captain.

A sudden impulse prompted him to perform a trick of horsemanship which is not exacted by her Majesty's regulations, and which he had learned long ago from a friendly dervish in the Soudan. Disengaging a foot from the stirrup, he swung around almost under his horse's body and grasped the child under the tiny arms that were held up to him as though in entreaty.

With a mighty effort he swung up into his saddle again.

Two tiny gloved hands clutched tightly to the gold cords that crossed his breastplate, and he heard a small voice whimpering with fear through the deep roar of the crowd.

"Look at him! Look at him! He's down!" yelled the crowd, as he disappeared from his saddle.

"Well, done! Bravo!" roared a thousand voices, as the shining breastplate gleamed again above the surge of black-hatted heads.

The Captain blushed as red as a peony with exertion and shyness. The wave had passed, and the crowd, by one of those mysterious movements that govern crowds, loosened and gave way.

"I'se so fwightened!" whimpered the small voice. "I'se lost mamma!"

"Never mind, Topsy," said the Captain, settling his tiny burden on the saddle bow. "We'll find mamma before long."

"There now!" murmured the crowd approvingly, as the small golden-haired waif nestled trustfully against the mail-clad horseman. "Look! The officer's picked a little girl out o' the crowd! Ain't it a pretty sight?"

Then they cheered him again. They had come out with the intention of cheering, and meant to lose no chances.

"I'se not afwaid now, Mister Soldier," announced the small voice from the saddle bow.

"That's right, dear!" said the Captain. His voice halted at the word of endearment which seemed to come strangely to his tongue. Many years had passed since he had addressed anyone as "dear," and never till to-day had he held a child in his arms.

II.

The roar of the crowd grew dim in his ears. A mist floated before his eyes. Memory plays men strange tricks in strange places; so it happened that, in the grip of the gasping, choking mob, and amidst the chaff of a holiday-making London crowd, the Captain saw a vision of the past—a vision of a sweet woman's face, patient and sad.

He had seen it many a time and oft in the gleam of the hot sun upon the sands of the desert. It had risen before him in the dark, silent night, shrouding a slowly moving British square with a veil of darkness that hid the coming battleground. It had risen before him, like a ghost, when he was lying, fever-stricken and helpless, in the white-walled hospital at Assouan.

The Captain straightened himself in the saddle with a start.

"Now we're going to find mamma," he said, as he reined Sultan slowly back through the resisting crowd.

"I'se not a bit afwaid now!" said the little girl with decision. "You is so kind an' bwave!"

There was a note of truth in her voice that penetrated the steel cuirass and sent a thrill of protecting kindliness through the Captain's heart.

"Now, look here, dear," said he, "I'm going to give you to a kind policeman, who will take care of you until you find your mamma."

"Iss!" assented the small girl inquiringly.

"And you must stop where I am going to send you until your mamma comes to call for you."

"Iss," replied the little girl, rather doubtfully, as though she would prefer to stay where she was.

Captain Ferrars succeeded in backing Sultan to his troop. A burly sergeant of police pushed his way through the crowd and saluted respectfully. He knew the Captain well, for his beat, except on such great occasions, lay in the vicinity of the Guards' Club.

"Look here, Johnstone," said the Captain affably, "this little girl has lost her mother in the rush. I want you to take care of her. Don't take her to the station. It may frighten her. Get her sent up to my brother's chambers at the temple—you know them—and telephone her description round the town."

"Yes, Captain," said the sergeant.

"Call to-morrow at the club when you're off duty. The porter will have a message for you," said Captain Ferrars.

"Now, dear," continued the Captain, bending down to his tiny charge, "this kind policeman has promised to take you to see my brother, who keeps a big box full of sweets for good little girls. Good-by."

"Good-by, Mister Soldier," replied the little girl obediently.

The Captain felt two tiny arms creep round his neck. His head was pulled downward with tender force, and his chin was greeted with two hearty kisses. Then the little girl slid into the open arms of the policeman.

The crowd roared with delight.

"Good luck to ye, Gineral! An' it's meself that would like to do the same by your bonny face! God bless ye!" cried the shrill voice of an Irish lady from the pavement.

"Hooray!" yelled the crowd.

The Captain was still blushing redly under his helmet, when, greatly to his relief, the crash of bands announced the coming of the long-waited-for troops.

It was long past dark, when the Captain, happy in mufti, knocked at the door of John Ferrars, the famous Q. C.

"Hallo, Jack!" he cried cheerfully. "Did you get that little girl all right?"

His brother laughed.

"Just like you, Jimmy," he replied—"turning my chambers into a home for waifs and strays!"

"Did her people find her?" inquired the Captain. "I supposed she was lost by some folk who were trying to get through the crush to their seats. Nice little kid, wasn't she?"

"She is," replied his brother.

"Is she still here?" asked the Captain.

"Yes," answered his brother shortly. "Her mother was sent here an hour ago by the police, and I've asked her to stay to dinner."

"To stay to dinner?" exclaimed the Captain. "By Jove, Jack, I really didn't mean to quarter the whole family on you."

"I asked the mother to stay because I wanted her to meet you, Jimmy," said the Q. C.

Something in his manner caused the Captain to start. He half rose from his chair.

"It isn't Mary," he gasped.

"It is."

"And that scoundrel of a husband?"

"He's dead, so he's a scoundrel no longer," answered his brother. "I have been talking to Mary about him, and—about you. If you'd only had the pluck to speak up she'd never have married that other fellow."

"It must have been the child's face that reminded me of her!" murmured the Captain, half to himself.

"Now, look here, Jim," said his brother, rustling his papers on his desk, "you let the girl slip through your fingers once for the want of a little pluck. She thought you didn't care for her, and that's why she married the other fellow. Go in and see her now."

He pointed to the door of the sitting-room. The Captain rose and walked stiffly toward it, turned the handle and entered. A woman was seated by the fire. She turned her head as the Captain entered, then she rose and advanced toward him.

"Jim!" she said gently.

The Captain gazed with hungry eyes on the face of the vision.

"Mary!" he murmured hoarsely.

Then Mary's head dropped upon his shoulder and Mary's arms stole around his neck.

A small girl seated on a hassock by the fire surveyed the scene with wonderment not unmixed with satisfaction.

"Where's 'is 'orse an' tins?" she inquired, after a weighty consideration. "He's my soldier," she explained, "what found me when I was lost!"—Chicago Times-Herald.

Of Mixed Nationality.

The usual humorous incidents were not lacking in the recently taken British census. An emigrant in New Zealand stated to the authorities that his mother was a Kaffir, his father an Irishman, who had become a naturalized American, but afterward served in the French army, and that he himself was born on the passage between Yokohama and Colombo in a Spanish vessel. "Put him down a Scotchman!" was the official decision.

Many Deaf-Mutes in Germany.

Deaf mutes are on the increase in Germany. There are no fewer than 6,458 persons in institutions where deaf mutes are specially instructed.

Few people go fishing with the expectation of catching fish.

TALMAGE'S SERMON

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In this discourse Dr. Talmage raises high conceptions of the day when that which is now only dimly seen will be fully revealed; text, Job xxvi. 14, "Lo, these are parts of his ways. But how little a portion is heard of him? But the thunder of his power who can understand?"

The least understood being in the universe is God. Blasphemous words in any tongue by painting or sculpture to represent him. Egyptian hieroglyphs tried to express him by putting the figure of an eye upon a sword, implying that God sees and rules, but how imperfect the suggestion! When we speak of him, it is most always in language figurative. He is "Light," or "Daysprring from on High," or he is a "High Tower," or the "Fountain of Living Waters." His splendor is so great that no man can see him and live. When the group of great theologians assembled in Westminster Abbey for the purpose of making a system of religious belief, they spent all afternoon in answer to the question, "Who is God?" No one dared to undertake the answering of that overmastering question. They finally referred it to Give the task to the youngest man in the assembly, who happened to be Rev. George Gillespie. He consented to undertake it on the condition that only godly men unite with him in prayer for divine direction. He began his prayer by saying, "O God, thou art a spirit infinite, eternal and unchangeable in thy power, wisdom, holiness, justice, goodness and truth." That first sentence of Gillespie's prayer was unanimously adopted by the assembly as the best definition of God. But, after all, it was only a partial success, and after exercising that language can do when put to the utmost strain and all we can see of God in the natural world and realize of God in the providential world, we are forced to cry out with Job in my text: "Lo, these are parts of his ways. But how little a portion is heard of him? But the thunder of his power who can understand?"

Archbishop Tillotson and Dr. Dick and Timothy Dwight and Jonathan Edwards and Robert Hall and the mightiest theologians of the nineteenth century have discoursed upon the power of God, the attributes of omnipotence. And we have all seen definitions of God's almightiness. It seem as if we have been far out at sea when in a great imperial gale God showed what he can do with the waters. It might have been in the Arctic Mediterranean in the time when God showed what he could do with the icebergs. Our cheek was blanched, our breath stopped, our pulses fluttering and our whole being was terrorized, but we saw been only an instance of divine strength. What was the power of that storm compared with the power which holds all the oceans? What was the power that shook the hills compared with the power that swings the earth, keeping it in the centuries and for 6,000 years and in a formative and improlific agency for hundreds of thousands of years? What is that power that sustains and holds compared with the power which holds through humidity the entire solar system and all the constellations and galaxies and the universe? The mightiest intellect of man would give way if for a moment there came upon it the full appreciation of what omnipotence is. What you and I see and hear of divine strength are only "parts of his ways. But how little a portion is heard of him! But the thunder of his power who can understand?"

God's Way of Doing.

We try to satisfy ourselves with saying, "It is natural law that controls things; gravitation is at work, centripetal and centrifugal forces respond to each other." But what is natural law? It is only God's way of doing things. At every point in the universe it is God's direct and continuous power that controls and harmonizes and sustains. That power withdrawn one instant would make the planetary system and all the worlds which astronomy reveals one universal wreck—hurtling hemispheres, dismantled systems, dead constellations, debris of worlds. What power it must be that keeps the internal fires of our world imprisoned—only here and there spurting from a Cotopaxi or a Stromboli, or from a Vesuvius, putting Pompeii and Herculaneum into sepulcher, but for the most part the internal fires chained in their cages of rock, and century after century unable to break the chain or burst open the door. What power to keep the component parts of the air in right proportions so that all around the world the nations may breathe in health, the lungs and the hearts hindered from working universal demolition? Power, so lumbrous that it can take up the seas as a very little thing, Cyclops and Dorneo and Hurricane, though they were pebbles; power to weigh the "mountains in scales" and the "hills in balances"—Teneriffe and the Cordilleras.

What is that power to us? asks some one. It is everything to us. With him on our side, the reconciled God, the sympathetic God, the omnipotent God, we may defy all human and satanic antagonisms. And when we are shut in by obstacles we can say as did one of Frobisher's men when the sailor was describing how their ship was surrounded by icebergs in the Arctic Sea, "The tide was strong, but God was stronger than the ice," and whatever opposition we may have our God is mightier than the opposition. All right with God, we may have the courage of the general in action on the battlefield. He asked to be posted, and when they said, "Which way shall we turn you?" he said, "Turn my face toward the enemy." What a challenge that was uttered by the old missionary hero, "If God be for us, who can be against us?" Think of it! God is the only being in the universe who has power to do as he pleases. All human and angelic forces have environments. There are things they cannot do; heights they cannot scale; depths they cannot fathom. Whatever their might and velocities, they are servants of omnipotence, which has no limitation, no hindrance and no insurmountable obstacle. Human power, however great, tires and must rest, but omnipotence never wearies, and a quadrillion of years from now will be as fresh as at this moment.

Workings of the Divine Power.

We get some little idea of the divine power when we see how it builds the proudest cities and nations. Ancient Memphis it has ground up until many of its ruins are no larger than your thumb nail and you can hardly find a souvenir large enough to remind you of your visit. The city of Tyre is under the sea which washes the shore, on which are only a few crumbling pillars left. Sodom and Gomorrah are covered by waters so doubtful that not a fish can live in them. Babylon and Nineveh are so blotted out of existence that not one uninjured shaft of their ancient splendor remains. Nothing but omnipotence could have put them down and put them under. The antediluvian world was able to send to the postdiluvian world only one ship with a very small passenger list. Omnipotence first rolled the seas over the land, and then told them to go back to their usual channels as rivers and lakes and oceans. Almighty command, the waters rolling upon their prey, and at omnipotent command slinking back into their appropriate places. By such, rehearsal we try to arouse our appreciation of what omnipotence is, and our reverence is excited, and our adoration is intensified, but after all we find ourselves at the foot of a mountain we cannot climb, hovering over a depth we cannot fathom, at the rim of a circumference we cannot compass, and we feel like first going down on our knees and then like falling flat upon our faces as we exclaim: "Lo, these are parts of his ways. But how little a portion is heard of him? But the thunder of his power who can understand?"

So all those who have put together systems of theology have discoursed also about the wisdom of God. Think of a wisdom which can know the end from the beginning, that knows the thirtieth century as well as the first century. We can guess what will happen, but it is only a guess. Think of a mind that can hold all the past and all the present and all the future! We can contrive and invent on a small scale, but think of a wisdom that could contrive a universe! Think of a wisdom that can lose nothing new, a wisdom that nothing can surprise, all the facts, scenes and occurrences of all time to come as plainly before it as though they had already transpired. He could have built all the material universe into one world and swung it a glorious mass through immensity, but behold his wisdom in dividing up the grandeurs into innumerable worlds, rolling splendors on all sides, diversity, amplitude, majesty, infinity! Worlds! Worlds! Moving in complete order, shining with complete radiance. Mightiest telescope on one hand and most powerful microscope on the other, discovering in the plan of God not one imperfection. What but divine wisdom could have planned a human race and, before it started, but for it a world like this, pouring waters to slake human thirst and giving soils capacity to produce such food and lifting such a canopy of clouds embroidered with such sunlight and surrounding the world with such wonders that all the scientists of the ages have only begun to unroll them? Wisdom in magnitude and in atom, in archangel and in mollusk. The worlds that have been counted are only a small regiment of the armies of light, the hosts of heaven, which have never passed in review before moral vision. What a God we have!

The God of Abraham.

A tradition says that Abraham of the Old Testament was taken an infant hidden in a cave because of the persecutions of Nimrod. The first time the child came out of the cavern it was night, and he looked up at the stars and cried, "This is my God," but the star disappeared, and Abraham said, "No, that cannot be my God." After awhile the moon rose, and Abraham said, "That is my God," but it set, and Abraham said, "No, that cannot be my God." After awhile the moon rose, and Abraham said, "That is my God," but it set, and Abraham was again disappointed. After awhile the sun rose, and he said, "Why, truly, here is my God," but the sun went down, and Abraham was saddened. Not until the God of the Bible appeared to Abraham was he satisfied, and his faith was so great that he was called "the Father of the Faithful." All that the theologians know of God's wisdom is insignificant compared with the wisdom beyond human comprehension. The human race never has had and never will have enough brain or heart to measure the wisdom of God. I can think of only two authors who have expressed the exact facts. The one was Paul, who says, "Oh! the depth of the riches, both of the wisdom and knowledge of God, how unsearchable are his judgments and his ways past finding out." The other author was the scientist who composed my text. I think he wrote it during a thunderstorm, for the chapter says much about the clouds and describes the tremor of the earth under the reverberations. Witty writers sometimes depreciate the thunder and say it is the lightning that strikes, but I am sure God thinks well of the thunder or he would not make so much of it, and all up and down the Bible he uses the thunder to give emphasis. It was the thunder that shook Sinai when the law was given. It was with thunder that the Lord discomfited the Philistines at Eben-ezer. Job pictures the war horse as having a neck clothed with thunder. St. John, in an apocalyptic vision, again and again heard the thunder. The thunder, which is now quite well explained by the electricians, was the overpowering mystery of the ancients, and standing among these mysteries Job exclaimed: "Lo, these are parts of his ways. But how little a portion is heard of him? But the thunder of his power who can understand?"

So, also, all systems of theology try to tell us what is omnipresence—that is, God's capacity to be everywhere at the same time. "Where is God?" said a heathen philosopher to a Christian man. The Christian answered, "Let me first ask you where he is not?" The child had it right when asked how many Gods are there and he answered, "One." "How do you know that?" he was asked again. He answered, "There is only room for one, for he fills earth and heaven."

The Omnipresence of God.

We have all been painfully reminded in our own experiences that we cannot be in two places at the same time, and yet there comes the thought that God can be in all places at the same time. Madler, the astronomer, went on with his explorations until he concluded that the star Alcyone, one of the Pleiades, was the center of the universe, and it was a fixed world, and all the other worlds revolved around that world, and some think that that world is heaven and God's throne is there, and there reside the nations of the blest. But he is no more there than he is here. Indeed, Alcyone has been found to be in motion, and it also is revolving around some great center. But no place has yet been found where God is not present by sustaining power. Omnipresence! Who fully appreciates it? Not I. Not you. Sometimes we hear him in a whisper. Sometimes we hear him in the voice of the storm that jars the Adirondacks. But we cannot swim across this ocean. The finite cannot measure the infinite. We feel as Job did after finding God in the gold mines and the silver mines of Asia, saying, "There is a vein for the silver and a place for the gold where they fine it." And after exploring the heavens as an astronomer and finding God in distant worlds and becoming acquainted with Orion and Mazzaroth and Arcturus and noticing the tides of the sea the inspired poet expresses his incapacity to understand such evidences of wisdom and power and says: "Lo, these are parts of his ways. But how little a portion is heard of him? But the thunder of his power who can understand?"

So every system of theology has attempted to describe and define the divine attribute of love. Easy enough is it to define fatherly love, motherly love, conjugal love, fraternal love, sisterly love and love of country, but the love of God defies all vocabulary.

The nature of God never changes, and from all eternity that holy passion glowed in the infinite, and I think he was throwing out worlds into space and inhabiting them and more worlds for the application of that love. He may not have told the other worlds what he did for this world, as he has not told us what he did for them. I think the love of God was demonstrated in mightier worlds before our little world was fitted up for human residence. Will a man owning 50,000 acres of land put all the cultivation on a half acre? Will God make a million worlds and put his chief affection on one small planet? Are the other worlds and larger worlds standing vacant, uninhabited, while this little world is crowded with inhabitants? No, it takes a universe of worlds to express the love of God. And there are other ransoms and other rescues and other redemptions, as there may be other millenniums and other resurrection mornings and judgment days than those of our world. But in the space of six feet by five was comprised the mightiest evidence of God's love that any world ever saw or ever will see. Compressed on two planks joined together as a cross. There was enough agony there concentrated, it distributed, to put whole nations into torture. That God allowed the assassination of his own Son for the rescue of our world is all the evidence needed that he loved the world. Go ahead, O church of God! Go ahead, O world, and tell as well as you can what the love of God is, but know beforehand that Paul was right when he said, "It passeth knowledge."

Seeing God Face to Face.

Only glimpses of God have we in this world, but what an hour it will be when we first see him, and we will have no more fright than I feel when I see you. It will not be with mortal eye that we will behold him, but with the vision of a cleansed, forgiven and perfected spirit. Of all the quintillion ages of eternity to us the most thrilling hour will be the first hour when we meet him as he is. This may account for something you have all seen and may not have understood. Have you not noticed how that after death the old Christian looks young again or the features resume the look of twenty or thirty years before? The weariness is gone out of the face; there is something strikingly restful and placid; there is a pleased look where before there was a disturbed look. What has wrought the change? I think the dying Christian saw God. At the moment the soul left the body what the soul saw left its impression on the countenance. I think that is what gave that old Christian face after death the radiant and triumphant look. The bereaved spirit has reached the harbor; the hard battle of life is ended in victory. The body took that look the moment heaven began, and the curtain was completely lifted, and the glories of Jehovah's presence rushed upon the soul. The departing spirit left on the old man's face a glad goodby, and that first look gave the pleased curve to the dying lip and smoothed out the wrinkles and touched all the linaments with an indescribable radiance. As no one else explains that improved and gladdened post mortem look, I try to explain it, saying: "He saw God!" "She saw God!"

SERMONETTES

Beyond Human Conception.—There are thousands of good Christians who believe with me that the character of Christ, the man as pictured in the New Testament, is beyond human conception.—Rabbi Isador Philo, Hebrew, Akron, Ohio.

Conquerors Through Grace.—In all our several callings and conditions, God is able, if we open our lives to receive him, to hold us up and guard us from stumbling and make us conquerors through his grace.—Rev. Dr. Hall, Presbyterian, New York City.

The Saving of Our Souls.—The only means for saving our souls are those pointed out by our Lord. We must be members of his church. If we are not we are not pleasing to him. Being members of the church, we must live up to its holy obligations. To do this God helps us; gives us his grace, spiritual food, and by means of the spiritual food we are able to do all that is required. In the society in which we live there are dangers on all sides.—Archbishop Riordan, R. C., San Francisco, Cal.

The Ideal Church.—The individual Christian is an epitome of the ideal church and the church in turn becomes a divine opportunity and to a degree the equivalent to Jesus Christ. We should grasp the great idea of God in his church. Man-made creeds may need revision and some theology may require reconstruction, but we shall find that truth, eternal truth, will remain the same yesterday, to-day and forever. Then we should have fewer denominations, but small men will cease to hide beneath their small ideas that full-orbed character may touch the ideas of God. Then shall the church not spend her strength in taking care of herself, but in taking care of those outside the fold.—Rev. L. O. Dyott, Congregationalist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Faith.—I doubt if there is any one Bible fact whose treatment has done more to alienate intelligence than the fact attempted to be expressed by that unhappy little word, "faith." Faith is not a form of intellectual quiescence; it is a mode of mental and moral activity of the intensest kind. So far from being more dormant and listless than reason, faith is the advance courier of reason, like the morning twilight running on ahead of the sun. Faith is that genius for the unreached which arouses a man to the level of a vast possibility. The tendency is to humanize the divine instead of deifying the human, to reduce the miraculous to the grade of what is happening every day. That is what pure intellectualism does. A man's Christian life begins in being born of God, in becoming a divine man as really and literally so as Christ was a divine man.—Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, Presbyterian, New York City.

Poverty is the test of civility and the touchstone of friendship.—Hazlitt.

Value of the Foot Bath.

Doctors who are not too anxious for fees unite in declaring that the best way to break up a cold, which certainly disfigures the face of beauty as well as a valuable adjunct in the removal of facial eruptions, the nightly foot bath is invaluable. The largest sweat glands of the body are located in the palms, armpits and soles of the feet. It is of primary importance that these multitudinous outlets should be unclogged. Where facial eruption exists and the whole attention is devoted toward the care of the face every pore is active and open to afford the escape of clogging impurities. This is all wrong. The feet should be made the gateway for the escape of effete deposits.

The temperature of the foot bath should range from 105 and 110 degrees as hot as can be endured with comfort. Should there exist chronic profuse and offensive perspiration, add a lump of washing soda to neutralize the acid exudation. The feet should be rubbed briskly to draw the blood down to the extremities. Cool the water before withdrawing the feet, so that they may not become unduly tender. Rub long and thoroughly with a soft towel. Good pedal circulation is a foe to corns and chilblains. Frequent warm foot baths prevent callouses and make walking a pleasure. For beauty and complexion take extraordinary care of the feet.

White House Clocks.

There are clocks innumerable—historical and commonplace—in the home of the President of the United States. But one of the clocks is of American make. It was bought by James Monroe and has always remained in the green-room. It keeps just as good time as its foreign contemporaries, though in the early days America did not shine as a successful clockmaking country.

The clock in the blue room was once owned by Napoleon Bonaparte, who gave it to Lafayette, who in turn bestowed it upon Washington. It has a frame of alabaster and gilt bronze, and is wound but once a month. It keeps time to-day as accurately as when it was new.

The Lincoln clock is in the red room, and is made of ebony and gold. It strikes the halves and quarters, as well as the hours.

In the room now occupied by Mrs. McKinley is a clock which has been ticking away for thirty years. The clock with which the public is most familiar is on the stairs leading to the President's office, and many a weary and anxious waiter has watched its hands creep relentlessly across the face. It is modern and commonplace. The private secretary has a clock with a cathedral gong, which is a good timekeeper.

Wasted Tower Treasures.

Down in the crypt below the White tower of the Tower of London lie, unheeded by the powers that be, some ancient and valuable stained glass windows, and there they will probably continue to lie unless the powers that be are stirred to repentance. The City Press, which has discovered these hidden treasures, says that they were so far as can be judged, placed in the chapel windows by Edward III. Thence they were removed to the Armory house, and when that building was not long ago rebuilt they were cast into the crypt by an irreverent war office.

Couldn't Be Mistaken.

An artist who died some years back had a fine physique and the appearance of a portly, well-to-do farmer. He was one day standing at a railway station, when a cattle dealer approached him and said: "Man, yo're a good-looking chap. I'll wager noo ye'll weigh aboot fowerteen stane."

"You are quite correct."

"Aye, I howt soa. Ah'm nivver varry far wrang, for I'm the best judge o' cattle in t' county."—Tidbits.

Their Family Silver.

"Fer the land's sake!" said the woman in the blue Mother Hubbard as she fastened the clothesline to the division fence, "what do you think of them Joneses tellin' around that the burglars got in their house an' stole the family silver? Family silver! Huh!"

"It's so, though," said the woman in the next lot. "They had a dollar an' a quarter piled on the mantelpiece for the grocery bill, an' it was all in silver."—Indianapolis Press.

WOES OF THE PENSIONERS.

Commissioner Evans Receives Some Curious Letters from Them.

The following letters were received by Commissioner Evans of the Pension Bureau recently:

"I varily believe that Orville Jameson is fatigued from earnin his leavin becos he is too fattways 200 pound and has a family to feed—the nabors think he have drópsy but I do not he have no drópsy because he would bust if he had more insides him than he now hav, besides wich he are without vitious habits or references. I no he hav solid fat vittels in him and no drópsy."

"The way I got my war injery was a ketchin of a hog. The hog wor a sow hog and our captain wanted her for foreign. We was chasin the sow and she crawled threw a hole in a rale fence. It was a big hole and I thet I war about the sis of a hog and I tried to crawl threw, but I stuck and tring to wigle out I throde the rales off and one hit me on my bed and nocked me senseless. I do not think the sow pig had nothing to do with my line of dury for I did not kech the hog.—Wich she never war daught."

"Now I want you or the comeseuir of pensens to give me a plais in your offis—then I want ask for no moar raze in pensen jus—now.—I can jes ask o. k. but I cant labor, or I gud loss the other clurks mail them stan roun and raze dewlie cattrel pensens Keape them from loifeinge whosperin in offis ours in fact akt as janeer or superviser seeing all things gone rite."

"I fust got to be a total wreck from liver and kidneys then I was a totally wrecked by consumption which came one me.—Now I am totally wrecked by army troubles, sprains and hard marching."

"I got blood poison by being hit with a heas eg which was not good, when you send my pausen I want the Deed made sos my wife cant get none off it—she throde the eg."

Voting and the Poll Tax.

In several States the payment of a poll tax is a condition of suffrage. There is a poll tax in Arkansas, Delaware (where it is called a registration fee), Mississippi ($2 a head), Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Georgia, the requirement in the last State being the payment of all taxes since 1877. By the 1900 Federal census the population of Georgia was 2,216,000, and under the ordinary ratio of voters to population, one in six, the total vote in Georgia should be about 370,000. Actually it is only one-third of this, or 122,000 last year.

A Pike County Miracle.

Velpin, Ind., June 17.—Wm. O. B. Sullivan, farmer of this place, and who is a brother of ex-Representative Sullivan of Pike and Dubois Counties, has had a remarkable experience recently. Mr. Sullivan is 49 years of age, and has been a citizen of Pike County for thirty years. For two years he has suffered much with Kidney Trouble and Rheumatism. His shoulders and side were very sore and stiff, and his back was so bad he could hardly straighten up at all. He had palpitation of the heart, and a smothering which was very distressing. He used three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and is as strong and well as ever he was. He pronounces his cure a miracle. Mr. Sullivan's statement of his case is startling:

"A month ago I was a cripple. To-day I can do a hard day's work every day, and have not a single ache or pain."

Dodd's Kidney Pills have done some wonderful cures in Indiana, but none more miraculous than that in the case of Mr. Sullivan.

How Topeka Got Its Name.

Charles M. Murdock thus explains the origin of the name Topeka in the Marshall County, Kansas, News: "In May, 1857, my father arrived with his family at the Otoe mission, building near the north line of Marshall County. He was sent there by the Presbyterian Home Missionary Society, and was the first missionary sent to the Otoe and Missouri tribes. After we had been at the mission a few days the seven chiefs of the tribe came over to visit father, their first missionary. Father had on an old-fashioned open-breasted vest, and the Indians named him Topeka, the definition being white breast or missionary at home."

A Change.

An old writer tells of a person who was counselor to the Grand Duke of Baden, who was a beekeeper and prided himself on being able to handle them at any time without ever being stung. He was attacked by a violent fever and was confined by it for some time. On his recovery he attempted to resume his amusement with the bees, and much to his astonishment found that they regarded him as a trespasser, attacking him with much fury, and never afterward could he go near them without their showing anger. The sickness or the medicine had evidently created a change in him, perhaps an odor perceptible and disagreeable to the bees though unnoticed by people around him. We recollect an old neighbor who had for years handled bees for himself and others, without any protection for hands, arms or face, and seldom or never getting stung, yet one day his own bees stung him without provocation so badly that it was feared that he would die. As we were quite young then we do not remember whether he had been sick before this occurrence or not, but we well remember the comments on the strange change in the disposition toward one who had for many years handled bees without being stung. We think he never attempted to handle them afterward.

Epidemic of Baldness in Japan.

The ladies of Osaka, in Japan, are in a state of the utmost terror lest they should lose their beautiful hair through a disease which results in baldness.

It is not unusual for a fair one to have her hair dressed one day in a most elaborate manner, and a few days later to find every hair come out in the comb. This remarkable epidemic prevailed in the Chiba prefecture last spring, and now it is devastating human heads in Osaka.

The disease has also claimed a few victims in Tokio, where the police have issued stringent regulations to barbers regarding the disinfection of their scissors, combs, razors, etc.

The germ of the disease, according to one doctor, is of an "extremely fine sort," and more dangerous to the hair of women than to that of men.—Yokohama Correspondence London Mail.

He Caught Her Fairly.

A young man who had been sent by a newspaper to report the proceedings of a political meeting in a neighboring town was occupying his time while on the journey by writing a letter in shorthand to a brother reporter at home. Having finished the body of the letter, he proceeded to add a postscript as follows:

"P. S.—A rather pretty young woman by the way, is sitting on the seat directly behind me. She seems considerably interested in what I am doing and I believe she is a stenographer herself, and has read every word I have written——"

"Sir!" explained the young woman, interrupting him indignantly. Then she turned a fiery red and looked the other way.—Youth's Companion.

A Fable.

There was once an astute manager of a dramatic company which was playing to about $10 a night.

Now, the astute manager argued to himself: "There will have to be something doing here pretty suddenly, or it will be a case of lie to the friendly inn for we cannot eat the papier-mache turkey."

So he put out the S. R. O. sign and refused to let any one into the theater that evening.

Next day there was a line of people reaching from the box office to the edge of town.

Moral—If you carry something besides hair under your hat you do not need to dramatize a novel or take milk baths.—Baltimore American.

Room for Improvement.

"Say," remarked the impatient passenger, who was traveling on business in the South, "is this the fastest train you have down here?"

"Yes, suh," replied the conductor, proudly; "this is the fastest western limited, suh."

"Well, your company ought to raise the limit, that's all."—Indianapolis Press.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot and Sweating Feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Not His Fault.

"Jones, you never get done talking."

"Well, somebody is always interrupting me."—Indianapolis Journal.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 75 cents.

If people lamented their own faults as much as those of others the millennium would soon arrive.

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

When the Boers migrated from Cape Colony to the Transvaal they were forced to clear the way by killing 6,000 lions.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

No Use.

"Are you guilty or not guilty?" asked the magistrate of the man accused of theft.

"What's the use o' me sayin' 'Not guilty?' I said that last time an' you wouldn't believe me."—New York World.

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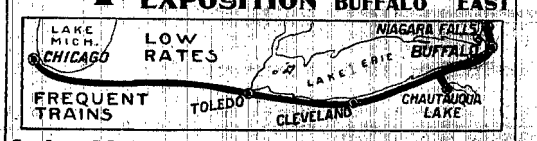

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Most people eat more than is good for them. The stomach tries to digest all that's put into it, but if repeatedly overloaded, it goes on a strike. That's indigestion. Rich, over-sweet, indigestible food weakens the stomach and makes it unable to take care of the material put into it. More food taken into a weakened stomach than the stomach can digest, stays there, forms gases and rots, bringing on all the horrors of dyspepsia. The only way to cure dyspepsia is to clean out the digestive canal with CASCARETS. Keep it clean with Cascarets, eat light food sparingly, and give the stomach a chance to rest up and get strong again.

Be sure you get the genuine CASCARETS!

when he is pr. posing to a heiress, do you? —Indianapolis Journal.

"For six years I was a victim of dyspepsia in its worst form. I could eat nothing but milk toast, and at times my stomach would not retain and digest even that. Last March I began taking CASCARETS and since then I have steadily improved, until I am as well as I ever was in my life." DAVID H. MURPHY, Newark, O.

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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.

Hazen S. Pingree, ex-governor of Michigan, died in London last Tuesday night.

President McKinley does not wish to serve but two terms as president and says so in a manner that cannot be misunderstood.

Next month the good citizens of Fremont propose to royally entertain the firemen of Nebraska, who will hold their annual tournament in that city.

The projectors of the South Omaha Street Fair have "called off" the bull fights. 'Tis well; there seems to be enough fighting between the bulls and bears as it is.

Bixby of the State Journal "Daily Drifts," now says that it has been clearly shown that the abolition of the army canteen was no victory for the cause of temperance.

The big deals and gigantic combinations in railroad circles go merrily onward, but you seldom see any combination in the newspaper business or editor's names mentioned in connection with trusts, etc.

The presidential boom of Carter Harrison has been launched and now democracy will look around for an issue upon which to make a campaign. What will Bryan be doing all this time? Has the luster which once enshrouded him faded away with the free coinage of silver? If so, it were better so.

If large corporations are to be granted the power to boycott an employee so that it is impossible for him to get a situation in any other establishment, what becomes of the liberty of a free and independent people in that case. No judge can make such a ruling and not expect to see the day when he will be damned by the people, and in no uncertain tones.

The general rule is safe to follow that in the distribution of post office patronage in the smaller towns recognition should be accorded the editor of the republican paper that has fought the battles of the party and kept alive the party spirit in season and out of season. If party service is to be the deciding factor, then the country editor will in nine cases out of ten have the strongest claim.—Omaha Bee.

The howl of the populist press has long since been silenced about the mortgage ridden farmers of the country. When we had "four years more of Grover" and the people could not pay the interest on their mortgages and more mortgages were filed than released, the populator and pop press greatly enjoyed the pleasure of telling the people how miserable they were. It is different now, and they have sense enough to keep silent.—Seward Blade.

Brother McNeal of the Wayne HERALD, is advising his brother republican editors not to reproduce an article that appears in this paper—Stanton Register.

Just what Pont has reference to the Lord only knows, we don't. Don't think for a minute The HERALD would waste space requesting "brother republican editors" not to reproduce anything appearing in the Stanton Register. Generally speaking, they are not given to reproducing slush, and are amply able to take care of their own business.

The Omaha Bee celebrated its 30th birthday yesterday and devoted the illustrated Bee of Sunday to a review of its history and success under its efficient editor, the Hon. Edward Rosewater. The Bee is now recognized as one of, if not the leading daily in the west, ever championing the cause the people and devoting its untiring efforts in the upbuilding of Nebraska a fact that no one can deny. The HERALD congratulates Editor Rosewater in his marked success in placing the Bee foremost among the leading dailies of the country.

There is something in a safe, conservative but progressive government that appeals to the best judgement of honest citizens of this country. Really they want to be safe. They want protection for themselves, their families and their property. They want laws for that purpose and they want them enforced. They do not expect to prey upon others and they do not want others to bully them nor prey upon them. They want their own and they have worked and planned and denied themselves to get, and they do not want to be compelled to divide with the shiftless, lazy and dishonest.—York Times.

What the Country Wants.

Having just returned from an extended tour through the Western and Pacific States, where he took especial pains to ascertain the trend of public sentiment, Congressman Dalzell of Pennsylvania, a member of the House Committee on ways and means, gives positive assurance that in the sections visited by him there is no demand for Tariff revision; on the contrary, the feeling is general that any discussion of the Tariff at this time would be detrimental not only to the interests of Republican party but to the interests of the country. Mr. Dalzell does not believe that the Republican party is getting ready to change its policy on the Tariff question. Babcockism has taken no hold on the Western people. They do not want any tinkering with the schedules. They want the Tariff let alone.

Some hint of the manner in which the Ways and Means Committee will receive the proposition of the Wisconsin Tariff reformer to abolish Protection on all imports competing with trust made articles is to be found in Congressman Dalzell's statement that: "If Mr. Babcock reintroduces his bills and they come before the next Congress for consideration it will be easy enough to prove that the decrease of duties provided in them means lower wages for the workingman. This being the case, in my mind, there will be no question as to what action a Republican Congress will take. If the Republicans deliberately deprive a workingman of part of his earnings it will be time for them to go out of business. There is no doubt that a good share of the working man's wages is represented by the Protective duties on manufactured articles of this country which come into competition with those of foreign make.

It will also be easy to show that the abolition of Tariff duties is not the way to strike at trusts. According to my doctrine the Tariff has nothing to do with trusts. Taking Mr. Babcock's plan at his own estimate, I cannot see how he hurts the trusts, but, on the contrary, I believe the measures he advocates will play right into their hands. The great steel trust cares nothing for the Taaiff duties on their products, but if those duties are abolished all the small competitors of this trust will go to the wall because they cannot subsist if the Tariff is removed. I could give instances from my personal knowledge where large combinations of manufacturers asked that the Tariffs in the Wilson law be not increased in the Dingley bill, because such increase would result in the establishment of additional factories and produce competition which they did not want to encounter. When it is shown, therefore that lower duties mean lower wages and also the shutting down of independent manufactories, I cannot see how Mr. Babcock's plan will find any following whatsoever."

There is no reason to doubt that Congressman Dalzell correctly states the sentiment prevailing in the Republican ranks alike in the west, the far west, and throughout the country generally. Outside of a few interests, which for purely selfish reasons are clamoring for Tariff reductions on other people's products in order that their own export trade may be increased, the Republicans of the United States are opposed to tearing open the Tariff question. They realize that the country is doing well, phenomenally well, with things as they are, and they want the Tarriff let alone.—Economist.

Next Issue.

The paramount issue for the party of fusion and fallacies, in the early summer of 1904, will be the third nomination for the presidency of "the peerless populist" of whom Gumshoe Bill, of Missouri, said:

"When this young eagle of ours bore aloft the stainless flag of true democracy, we were proud of him; when he screamed his defiance all the mighty forces of oppression and wrong allied against him, trembled with alarm."

The allied wretches need a few more tremors. The wicked combine of voters which defeated the screaming eagle in 1900 have earned the penalty of more tremulous alarm for 1904 and the Conservative hopes the punishment may be repeated. Let the stainless flag sail once more the stainless skies in the vocal beak of the screaming young eagle.—Conservative.

Market Reports.

South Omaha, Neb., June 19, 1901.

Receipts of cattle at this market are about like a week ago. Market has taken quite a slump, being 10 to 15 cents lower on steers and 15 to 25c lower on cows. This decline, we think, was caused by heavy receipts at outside points and also a sprinkling of grass cattle and Texas, and buyers took this opportunity of taking off here. We think this is only temporary, however, as choice cattle are scarce and look for market to regain this decline within a week. Market today was about steady on the best heavy dry lot of cattle. Cows and butcher stock are quoted a little lower with trading very dull. Nothing new developes in the stocker and feeder divisions. Supplies are limited and what is coming is of poor quality.

Hog receipts have lightened up considerably and market is about steady with a week ago, after being a dime lower. Today with 8000 on sale market opened strong five higher but closed weak, advance mostly lost. Provision market is very quiet but tendency strong, and we look for good market balance of week.

Sheep receipts moderate and prices are about steady, market fairly active.

Nye & Buchanan Co.

COLLEGE.

The summer term has opened with an attendance surpassing all expectation.

The new dormitory will be ready for the plasterers next week. It is much needed, as rooms suitable for students are difficult to obtain.

The base ball diamond claims not a little attention from the college "fans." The college team has not been defeated so far and is eager for coming engagements.

C. C. Singer of the Teachers' class of '98, and last year principal of schools at Gerlaw, Ill., is again with us. He is doing advanced work and his presence adds strength to the student body.

The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. held a joint session last Sunday afternoon in Chapel hall. Rev. Rieger led the meeting which was in the nature of a bible reading. Special musical numbers added to the interest of the occasion.

H. E. Hiatt was a college visitor on Monday. Mr. Hiatt has just closed a successful year's work as principal of the schools of Butte, Boyd county, Neb. He is remembered as a strong student and is certain to become a successful school man.

Prof. Pile spent Friday in Columbus where he delivered a lecture before the teachers' institute. His visit was beneficial in counteracting the groundless rumors about sickness at the college, now so industriously being circulated over the state. Incidentally three students were brought to the college.

The botany class is under obligation to Miss Lizzy Leahy of Hammond, Neb. for a yucca plant — typical to Western Neb. — sent this week and continuing in blossom for several days after its arrival. Miss Leahy will be remembered by the students of three years ago, and is now a successful teacher at Hammond.

The enrollment of students for the present term surpasses by ten that of last year at corresponding date. Some of Prof. Pile's classes are so large as to necessitate reciting in the chapel hall. Other classes are in proportion. The physiology class numbers forty, the largest previous enrollment being thirty-three.

Helen Pile was a visitor at Fullerton last week. Misses Meek and Batchelor who have been grade teachers in the Fullerton schools will spend the summer in Indiana and Ohio. Miss Meek returns to Fullerton next year and Miss Batchelor will have charge of kiadergarten work in Spokane, Wash. She will instruct in the Fullerton institute in August.

CARROLL.

The big posters are now out. Read them.

Geo. Merrill was in Wayne on Tuesday.

Ben Bardwell is papering the Baptist church.

Frank Berry and wife came up from Wayne Saturday.

A. P. Childs was a passenger east Saturday afternoon.

Geo. Merrill and wife had visitors from Wayne Sunday.

Celebrate in Carroll where you will have a grand good time.

Grant Neff and Miss Thursie Mossman were married in Wayne Tuesday.

A baby boy arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Hankins last Friday.

Pearl Bell came up from Wayne Friday and spent a few days with Maude Yaryan.

Come out to the school election. Everybody vote and the results will be satisfactory.

Mr. Lewis, pastor of the Baptist church at this place, expects to leave for Illinois on a visit after the first Sunday in July.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hurlburt of Wakefield, on Saturday last, a girl, Frank's friends in Carroll extend congratulations.

A fishing party composed of H. Bassford, Ed Davis, Will James, F. A. Berry and others expected to go over to the Elkhorn Monday, but owing to the heavy rains the past week, the trip was indefinitely postponed.

There will be two members chosen for the school board in this district next Monday, one director and a treasurer. This is not generally known except by the opposition. But the voters of the district want to bear it in mind to see to it that they vote for two. H. Bassford is a candidate for director and John Beach is a candidate for treasurer, while Geo. Merrill and Geo. Bailey are the opposing candidates for the respective offices. It is generally supposed that only one would be chosen. Owing to the fact, however, that Geo. Bailey failed to qualify in the time specified by law, and also failed to furnish any bond, which is especially required, the office of treasurer is vacant and must be filled at this election. The opposition have taken no pains to enlighten the voters in this matter, but it is a fact just the same, and we trust that the people of the district will see to it that a man is chosen who will qualify and furnish the required bond. We believe John Beach will make a good treasurer and you will make no mistake in electing him. On next Monday you want to be sure your ballot reads: For Treasurer, John Beach. In running Mr. Bassford for director, we are simply carrying out the ideas of the people of the district, as expressed time and again. It is time we elected some man on the board who had children in the school and who would be vitally interested in the rules that governed the children on the school ground. Mr. Bassford has several children in school, is a heavy tax payer to the district and can be relied on to carry out the ideas and wishes of the majority of the patrons of the school, and if H. Bassford and John Beach are chosen for these positions the people of the district will never have cause to regret their action. Again we say vote for Bassford and Honest John.

Edw. Huss, a well known business man of Salisbury, Mo., writes: "I wish to say for the benefit of others, that I was a sufferer from lumbago and kidney trouble and all the remedies I took gave me no relief. I was induced to try Foley's Kidney Cure, and after the use of three bottles I am cured. Ed J. Raymond.

WINSIDE.

Corn plowing is getting away behind with so much wet weather, but small grain is doing fine.

W. M. Gue is at Hoskins this week, finishing up the work on the new bank building and getting ready to move in to it.

John Glandt is reported to be up and around after being dragged by the feet for 80 rods or more by a runaway team.

E. R. Gurney returned home from his trip througe Iowa and Illinois and says Nebraska is having more rain than any of them.

Dr. A. L. Muirhead has sold his drug stock to McElrath & Anderson. The doctor intends to attend to his practice only, in the future.

Mrs. A. H. Carter returned home on Saturday to move into her new home, which had just been completed. And a very neat and cosy home it is.

Benj. McKeen made a trip over to Iowa to meet his wife, who had been on a visit to her home in Wisconsin. They returned Tuesday accompanied by Mr. McKeen's mother and sister.

John Owens, O. O. Miller and Misses Nelle and Rhoda Miller took the early train Sunday for Oakland to see a game of ball between Craig and Bancroft. O. O. Miller playing with Craig.

Saturday W. H. McClusky, E. T. Rennick and Jas. Baird were going to ship cattle to Chicago and got part of them loaded, but the railroad company would not bill them out that night, so they stayed in the cars until Sunday morning, and were unloaded Monday evening in Chicago.

Last Saturday the rain came down in torrents causing much annoyance and damage to some of our citizens, caused by the big draw north of town that is not properly fixed to take care of the water that comes down it. It washed out the railroad track in two places west of town where No. 10 train was locked in between the two.

HOSKINS.

Come to Hoskins to celebrate and you won't miss it.

The German band has been engaged to play here the 4th.

J. F. Crosby is moving into the new bank building today.

F. A. Carpenter shipped a car of hogs to Omaha Tuesday.

Mrs. Smith of Florence is visiting her brother, J. G. Foster.

John Kaulin went to Missouri Valley Monday where he will visit for a few days.

J. H. Hutchison started overland with his bunch of cattle Monday for Omaha.

Sam Smith and Otto Miller are out in Boyd county this week looking at the country.

Mrs. Chas. Green and children, Dora and Glenn, went to Belden Friday, returning Monday.

About 12 head of cattle belonging to different parties were killed in this vicinity Saturday by lightning.

John Shannon shipped a load of black polls to Sioux City Tuesday that averaged 1295. They brought $5.50, which was top for that day.

Otto Kruger returned from Boyd county Saturday evening very much pleased with the country. He intends to return in August and take up a piece of land.

The Assessment of 1901.

From the Republican:

Again the duties of the various assessors are finished and the board of equalization performed its duties and all things are ready for the levies necessary to provide the funds for the administration of our public affairs. The footings of the various precincts of the county produce a grand total of assessed values for 1901 of $1,902,407 against a total of $1,805,603 for 1900, or an increase of $37,804. Of this amount $1,319,187 is real estate and $344,326 is personal property, to this must be added $236,808 for railroads and $2,091 for telegraphs. In 1900 the real essate was $1,271,876, the personal property, $350,506, railroads $236,808, telegraphs, $2,091. It will be noticed that while the assessed valuation of the county is $37,804 more than in 1900 the entire increase is borne by the real estate of the county outside of railroads and telegraphs. The following figures will give the reader a comparative idea of the assessment of some of the personal property:

	1901		1900	
	No.	Val.	No.	Val.
Horses,	6950	$ 67123	6744	$ 62540
Cattle,	27704	106893	30845	123491
Mules,	387	3418	478	4216
Sheep,	285	109	1016	482
Hogs,	23534	1 1	30938	31017
Totals,	58860	$203054	70021	$221746

These figures indicate that in 1901 there were 11,161 less head of live stock than in 1900 and that the difference in value was $18,692. By reference to the total personal property assessments for the two years it will be found that the total excess of 1900 over 1901 is $6,180, and when it is taken into consideration that the live stock assessment for 1900 exceeds that of 1901 by $18,692 it becomes evident that the value of other personal property in the county has increased $12,512. The returns disclose the deplorable fact that in the entire county there there are but 51 sewing machines and that all of these are in the city of Wayne, few as are the number in 1901, it is 42 more than in 1900 and then they were divided between Wayne and Wilbur precinct. There are 98 pianos and 141 organs in the county, if the assessors counted correctly, and of course they did, because an assessor always find everything that is assessable. There are 45 steam engines this year against 33 in 1900, 50 fire and burglar proof safes against 62 in 1900 and 1872 wagons and carriages against 1740 in 1900, 7 billiard and pool tables against 11 last year. This year there is 47,940 acres in wheat, 101,598 in corn and 39363 acres in oats. In 1900 there were 44,610 acres of wheat, 91,078 of corn and 2,054 of oats, showing an increased acreage of wheat, corn and oats of 3,330, 10,490 and 1,308.

This conglomeration of statistics may not be the most interesting reading to some of our readers, but to others they will probably convey information that may be at least satisfactory in some respects.

The doctor sometimes passes a harder sentence than the judge. But the sentence of the doctor is more often set aside or overruled than is that of the judge. In the case of Mrs. Reycraft given below, the doctor sentenced her to about eighteen years of physical punishment and misery. But she rebelled against the sentence, and commenced the use of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. In a few weeks she was a well woman.

It's a peculiarity of the cures effected by the use of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription, that they are generally cures of chronic diseases. A woman suffers with diseases peculiar to her sex, she takes medical treatment, gets no better, and has no hope held out to her of improvement. Then in her discouragement she turns to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and finds a prompt and lasting cure. "Favorite Prescription" establishes regularity, dries unhealthy drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

"Four years ago my health began to fail," writes Mrs. Nellie M. Reycraft, of Glenwood, Washington Co., Oregon. "I had a very heavy dragging and weight in the region of the uterus, pain in back and loins, could not lift anything heavy, rest at night very poor; stomach deranged. One physician said I was overworked, another said I had congestion and falling of uterus. He treated me nine months and said I would not be well until I had passed the change of life. I was only twenty-seven years old then. I became discouraged, and began using Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Took a teaspoonful three times a day; began feeling better right away. Am using my third bottle now, and feel I am in good health. I believe Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has restored me to health. If suffering women would give it a fair trial they would give it praise."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Davidson Bros.

Department Store.

W. L. JONES, Mgr.

To the people of Wayne and vicinity we wish to state that we have opened a branch house of Davidson Bros., the famous Soo City merchants, in the Lindley house west of the post office where we have a complete line (samples) of everything sold in the Sioux City house. While we sell only from sample we guarantee to give Davidson's Sioux City prices, saving patrons not only railroad fare but a straight 30 to 50 per cent. discount from local prices. Call in and see our stock. Always glad to show you what we have and quote prices.

W. L. JONES, Manager.

Celebrate at O. D. Franks

The glorious Fourth is again approaching and we want to extend you an invitation to do your celebrating in Wayne, and particularly at my place. You will be welcome, and will find that we keep only the best goods in our line.

Beers

We handle the famous "Budwizer" brand, also Schlitz, Pabst, Blue Ribbon, Pilsoner and others. These are all favorite brands and are suitable for table and family use. Order a case by telephone and have it delivered to your home. When you are in town on the Fourth come in and get a schooner of beer to quench your thirst.

Green Briar

Red Top Homestead

Wines

The sure way to cultivate a healthy appetite is to obey the scriptural injunction of the Apostle Paul to "take a little wine for thy stomach's sake," and in order to get the best you should buy at my place. I have the finest California Wines on the market and they will make you feel like a new person. Try a bottle.

A fine line of Cigars always kept in stock.

O. D. Franks' Saloon.

MURDER, in First Degree!

That is what you will think I am doing with my bugeies. I am killing off the high prices and selling you

Good Goods for Little Money.

I bought these buggies of Eli Jones & Son at low prices and am going to sell them at low prices for the next 30 days. They are all first grade buggies and all the latest styles and paintings. I also carry

Pumps, Pump Supplies and Wind Mills

and will guarantee to do first class pump work. Don't forget that I have the famous Sattely 6-shovel cultivators.

J. W. McGINTY.

Successor to Eli Jones & Son.

THE Imported Percheron Stallions

Villiers 13169 | 8081 Colmar 24734 | 43789

Foaled March 28, 1889, imported in 1890, sire Briard 5317 (1630), dam Robine 5697. Villiers is a jet black, weighs over a ton and for many years stood at the head of the stud of Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman, the famous Illinois Percheron importers and breeders. As an individual he is without doubt one of the grandest horses that was ever in the United States, as a producer of the best there is in horse flesh he is easily at the top. He will make the season of 1901 at the barn of his owners in Wayne.

Is a deep iron gray, foaled April 4, 1898, imported by Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman in 1900, sire Navarin (42555) dam Biche 23-002. He is certainly a splendid type of the Percheron family, being only three years old yet weighing a ton, and is an animal with splendid action and abundance of life and good disposition. We believe that in Colmar we are offering to the breeders of this section of the state of Nebraska a horse they will appreciate and we have faith to believe that he will prove himself a noble sire.

TERMS.

The service fee for either of the above horses will be $20 to insure mare in foal.

PERRY & PORTERFIELD, Wayne, Neb.

Janesville Plows!

We lead in the Plow business. Can't help it.

Janesville Sulky Plows and Gangs

See our Floor Display.

PHILLEO & SON.

The 2 Johns are Going to Celebrate.

Yes, we are going to celebrate right here in Wayne. Now his celebrating business is like all other important events in man's life—to have a good time it is necessary to make proper arrangements. There are four important events in man's life, and to enjoy himself the same arrangements are necessary. The first important event is to be born and the arrangements are a NEW SUIT on hand. The next important event is to get married. Now we know there are some men who say they can't find anyone that will have them. We don't believe there is a man on earth if he will let US dress him up will fail to get a good wife. Well to enjoy getting married you should have a NEW SUIT. Now we come to the glorious Fourth and every man and his family should celebrate. To enjoy yourself the same necessary arrangements should be made—a NEW SUIT. The next and last is the sad part of man's life—to die. The same necessary arrangements should be made—a NEW SUIT. Only one other important thing is necessary to make these four important events a success, and that is CASH. Now right here is where the 2 Johns come in. We have a new suit (not old and out of style) for every man that needs one, in Wayne county, and if you buy it here you will save enough to have some cash left to celebrate with. You can't enjoy yourself in an old suit or one that is out of date, but if you buy here you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you look right and you will feel that the price was right. These are important considerations to enjoy a new suit. Remember we have everything that men and boys wear. Our hats, shoes, shirts and collars are all new style and the selection is ample, so you will make no mistake by coming here for your outfit for the Fourth. Don't say this is just an advertisement, but investigate and you will find you can save money by trading here. Come here for clothing, for if its right you will find it at

The 2 Johns.

Groceries, Crockery and Fruit

Our aim in selling goods is to give the best that can be sold for the money; that is, we do not buy a cheap 10c article to sell for 10c, but we buy the best we can get to sell for any given amount. We take pride in the quality of our goods.

Queensware, Glassware, Etc.

We have some elegant patterns in English semi-porcelain dinner ware from $10.00 per set up. Fancy china, glassware, chamber sets, lamps, etc. Our stock is new of the latest patterns.

Fruits and Vegetables.

We never buy any but the best fruit and vegetables the market affords; a full supply always on hand. We keep up with all the new groceries and carry the very best grades of tea and coffee. A full line of fancy and staple groceries.

EPLER & CO.

Outline of Sports

For the Celebration July 4th.

Morning:

Sunrise—100 salutes
7:00 O'clock. Decoration of business houses.
8:00 to 9:30 Music by Wakefield and Danish bands.
10:00 Grand parade. $5.00 prize for best decorated carriage. Best ragmuffin in parade, horseback, $3 to 1st, $2 to 2nd, $1 to 3rd.
11:00 Address by Hon. J. J. McCarthy of Ponca.
12:00 Dinner.

Afternoon:

1:30 Boys race, under 12 years, 50 yards, $3 to 1st, $2 to 2nd, $1 to 3rd.
1:45 Fat mens race, 200 pounds or over, 50 yards, $3 to 1st, $2 to 2nd, $1 to 3rd.
2:00 Free for all foot race, 100 yds., $5 to 1st, $3 to 2d, $2 to 3d.
2:15 Womens race, 50 yards, $3 to 1st, $2 to 2nd.
2:30 Sack race, 25 yards, $3 to 1st, $2 to 2nd, $1 to 3rd.
2:45 Potato race, $2.50 to 1st, $1.50 to 2nd, $1 to 3rd.
3:00 Tug of war, Wakefield vs. Winside, $10.00.
3:15 Hose race, Wayne vs. Wakefield, $15.00.
3:45 Vaudeville performance begins on large platform.

Evening:

7:00 Concert by Wakefield and Danish bands.
7:30 Vaudeville performance on large platform.
8:45 Grand illuminated parade and fireworks.
Bowery dance afternoon and evening.

All persons who will enter the above races will please leave their names with President Volpp and be on hand promptly at hour named on programme, that delay may be avoided.

Local and Miscellaneous.

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

Rob't Mellor came up from Omaha Friday.

J. H. Porter was down from Carroll Friday.

Mrs. E. Cunningham is visiting in Illinois.

J. Francis was down from Garfield Saturday.

J. H. Beach of Carroll, was in the city Saturday.

Dr. W. A. Love was here from Wakefield yesterday.

Grant Mears went to South Dakota yesterday afternoon.

Nettie Perry went to Wahoo Friday to visit with relatives.

Postmaster Stewart was down from Randolph this morning.

Wm. House went to Norfolk Tuesday morning on business.

A new line of Summer Goods just received this week at Ahern's.

Mrs. C. S. Beebe went to Stanton Tuesday, returning home today.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Madden were east bound passengers Saturday.

Homer Scace went to Sheldon, Iowa, this morning to visit with relatives.

Ed McManigal was in Omaha on business the latter part of last week.

Homer Skeen went to Dakota City today where he has accepted a position with Judge Evans.

Nelson Grimsley returned home from Omaha Tuesday after six weeks' service on the federal grand jury.

Herman Frevertt believes its a nice thing to haul in 33 cent corn when the market price is about six cents lower.

Mrs. A. M. Jacobs informs us that Frank Hood is sinking a hydraulic well for her husband on the old home place.

Geo. Gray Jr. and Miss Caroline Leigh of Randolph, were married yesterday at the Baptist parsonage, Rev. Weldon officiating.

H. B. Jones and Maude Tucker who have been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Brenner of Minneapolis, returned home this morning.

D. S. McVicker is the sole agent in Wayne for the celebrated ice cream manufactured by the Hazelwood manufacturing company of Sioux City,

The Elysee Tie

Newest thing out at Harrington's.

Married on Tuesday, June 18th, 1901, Judge Hunter officiating, Miss Thirz Mossman and Mr. Grant Nefzger. The contracting parties are both from Carroll.

Janitor James Harmon's mother fell down stairs at the court house this morning cutting her head quite badly, but not seriously. She is a very elderly lady.

The Minerva club entertained at Mrs. Ley's last evening in honor of Mrs. Buffin who left for Beatrice this morning. Very pretty refreshments were served.

A special train bearing 300 soldiers from Fort Sheridan, enroute for Assyma near the Canadian line in North Dakota, passed through Wayne Tuesday afternoon.

If you wish to have the biggest time of your life come to Wayne and have it on the Fourth. The celebration will be a "buster," and you will be so convinced when you get through.

A. O. Blanchard, West Bangor, N. Y., says: "I have been troubled with kidney disease for the last 5 years. Have doctored with several physicians and I got no relief until I used 2 bottles of Foley's Kidney Cure." Raymond.

Lyons Mirror: Harry Mossman took his departure Monday morning for Wayne where he will take a ten weeks' course under the efficient instructions of Prof. J. M. Pile of the Wayne Normal.

The childrens' service at the Lutheran church last Sunday night was well attended. A good program was rendered to the appreciation of all. The offering was for the orphans' home of the church.

O. J. Buffington received a letter from Chicago Friday which contained the good news that his daughter, Lucy, in her examinations in the elocution department of the American Conservatory of Music, had been awarded the gold medal. Her hosts of friends here join in congratulations.

Rev. D. C. Montgomery went to Omaha last evening to visit with his sister, and from there goes to the southern part of the state to visit with his father. He expects to return here in about a week and will remain until he leaves for the Philippines.

Chet Witter has purchased the grocery business of D. H. Sullivan and will take possession as soon as the work of invoicing is completed. Chet has been in the employ of the Brookings grocery for some time and is one of the live young men of the city and the HERALD joins his numerous friends in wishing him success.

The tugs of war, hose races, foot races and amusements of all kinds along the Main street course will be features of the afternoon. The Wakefield band will furnish music and the parade in the morning promises to be a pleasing feature, and it is probable that the committee will invest in some day light fire works. There will be sport and fun for all.

I. D. Reckard, Duncombe, Ia., writes: "My little boy scalded his leg from the knee to the ankle. I used Banner Salve immediatsly and in three weeks time it almost entirely healed. I want to recommend it to every family and advise them to keep Banner Salve on hand, as it is a sure remedy for scalds or any sores." Raymond.

A. J. Swartz was here from Carroll this morning.

Rev. Sam'l Jones was here from Carroll Tuesday.

J. C. Hanson came in from the east yesterday morning.

E. R. Gibson came home from Lincoln Saturday night.

Try Hazelwood ice cream at McVickers. It can't be beat.

Dr. J. C. Clark, Eye Specialist will be at the Love Hotel, June 17.

Miss Caroline Stringer arrived home from Lincoln Saturday evening.

Morris Wadsworth arrived here from Red Oak, Iowa, yesterday.

Miss Helen Pile is visiting at the home of C. C. Whipps of Norfolk.

W. R. Locke of Stanton was here buying horses the latter part of last week.

Perrin Long, and son, were here Monday the guest of his son-in-law, Chet. Witter.

M. Hawley who has been the guest of his uncle, Judge Moses, went to Chicago on Thursday.

The citizens of Wakefield have raised $600 for the Woodmen Log Rolling to be held there in August.

The Stanton post office was robbed Saturday night and $40 in money and an equal amount of stamps stolen.

Cycling has its ups and downs; after the downs use Banner Salve if you are cut or bruised. It heals quickly. Take no substitutes. Raymond.

Judge Norris of this city has been appointed Judge of the Court of first instance at Negros in the Philippine Islands, according to the Bee of Monday.

The electrical and illuminated parade and fire works at night will be worth going miles to see; therefore, it will pay you to come to Wayne the Fourth. There will be fun, plenty.

Special excursion to St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, June 18 to 30th, and July 10 to 31, inclusive. Good returning until Oct. 31. One fare plus $21.

It pays to have insurance, as James Stephens who lost five head of cattle by lightning the past week, will now tell you as he had no insurance on the cattle.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Tucker and sons, Walden and Arthur, arrived home from Mt. Vernon, Iowa, Saturday evening. The boys have completed their school work at Cornell.

A. Halverson of West Prairie, Wis., says: "People come ten miles to buy Foley's Kidney Cure," while J. Spero of Helmer, Ind., says: "It is the medical wonder of the age. Raymond.

Are you getting ready to celebrate the Fourth at Wayne, the metropolis of North Nebraska? You will have a good time here for its the place to celebrate, and they have the money, too.

The lack of energy you feel, the backache and a run down condition generally, all mean kidney disorder. Foley Kidney Cure will restore your strength and vigor by making the kidneys well. Take no substitute Ed J. Raymond.

The well known temperance lecturers, Dr. and Mrs. St. John of Kansas began a series of temperance lectures in this city last Sunday under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. They have been greeted with large audiences at the opera house during the week.

Marriage license have been issued to Mr. George J. Porter and Nora L. Larson. The bride is a daughter of J. P. Larson of LaPorte, and one of Wayne county's successsul school teachers. The marriage occurred last evening at the Baptist church, Rev. C. R. Weldon officiating. The HERALD joins their hosts of friends in wishing the happy couple happiness and prosperity.

Democrat: P. H. Kohl is in South Dakota and the Democrat understands that he is about to make a deal for a drug store there and will remove from Wayne. . . Geo. Terwilliger is the patentee of a sure draft forge chimney which will prove a boon to blacksmiths. He is now having them manufactured and expects to reap a small fortune from the scheme as well as to provide a good thing for the man at the anvil.

FOR RENT.

Wm. Soenneken's seven room dwelling. Inquire of Wm. Piepenstock.

MONEY ORDERS.

The remitter of a postal money order may, by inquiry at the post office, learn when a money order was paid. This is just as good as a receipt for the money from the payee.

Duplicates of lost, stolen or destroyed postal money orders may be obtained by either the remitter or payee at either the issuing or paying post office. No additional fee is required for duplicate orders.

Postal money orders are drawn payable in almost every country in the world. The advantages of the domestic system apply equally as well to the international. Receipts and duplicates are furnished without additional fees. There is no limit to the amount that may be sent.

It is the policy of the post office department to make every effort to effect the payment of postal money orders. If an order is not promptly presented for payment the payee is notified. If the order is not in his possession he can secure a duplicate. The department uses its unexceptioned facilities to locate the payee. If he cannot be found the amount of the order is repaid to the remitter without any action on his part.

Wm. Woodward of Decatur, Iowa, writes: "I was troubled with kidney disease years and four $1 size bottles of Foley's Kidney Cure cured me. I would recommend it to any one who has kidney trouble." Ed J. Raymond.

SHIRT WAIST OPPORTUNITY.

This being the Shirt Waist season we are amply supplied in all shades and in numerous quality.

Fine Black Lawn at	**50c**
Stripe and plain Dimities	**65c**
Madris waist - -	**75c**
Schambra - -	**65c**

White waists from 75c to $3.00

25 styles Lilly Lawn only 5c per yard. Dimities in all shades at 7c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c per yard. These goods must be seen to be appreciated. We have 150 different styles in waist goods. We also carry a large line of Lace and Embroidery at every price you could name from 1c to 50c a yard. Make our store your store home. Come in, you are welcome. Yours for business,

WILSON BROS.

WILL YOU MAKE A TRIP THIS SUMMER?

If so, make it to

Herman Mildner's Palace Bar Room,

and supply yourself with some of that excellent brand of I. W. HARPER HISKEY. It's a gentleman's whiskey, a pure, delicious beverage and a grand appetizer. Don't forget the name, "I. W. Harper" whiskey, the kind your grandfather used.

The Best Bottled Beers

Fresh and of the best brands. Genuine Budweizer, Pabst, Schlitz, Blue Ribbon, etc., for family use.

Prompt attention given to all orders.

The Markets For Today.

Wheat	49
Corn new	27
Oats	21
Barley	35
Rye	36
Flax	1 32
Hogs	5 35
Fat cattle	500@5 25
Butter	13
Eggs	13
Potatoes	50

Straw Hats.

We have every style from 10c up. Harrington's, the leading clothier.

Quick Relief for Asthma.

Miss Maude Dickens, Parsons, Kans., writes: "I suffered 8 years with asthma in its worst form. I had several attacks during the last year and was not expected to live through them. I began using Foley's honey and tar and it has never failed to give immediate relief." E. J. Raymond.

Don't Wait for the rush. . .

That always comes just before the Fourth.

Get your hat's now.

Big reduction on all Millinery at

Mrs. Ahern's.

NEW LIVERY.

Strahan & Warnock.

The above firm having purchased the livery business of Eli Jones, is now permanently established in the handsome new brick barn one block east of Main, on Second street. Many new teams and rigs have been added and everything put in first-class condition.

Rigs Furnished Day and Night.

Telephone orders receive prompt attention.

THE PALACE LIVERY,

STRAHAN & WARNOCK, Props.

Special attention given to buying and selling horses.

Great Bargains in Millinery.

I have a full line of trimmed hats in everything up-to-date but they must be closed in the next thirty days at cost and less, at your own price.

MISS H. WILKINSON,

Opposite post office.

DEERING BINDER TWINE.

New Twine from New Mills

Standard, 9c. Sisal, 9c. Other makes of Standard or Sisal, 8½c. For sale by

E. P. OLMSTED.

WAYNE HERALD

WAYNE, NEB.

W. H. McNEAL, Publisher

FALLS OFF TRESTLE

THIRTY PASSENGERS INJURED, TWO FATALLY.

The Train Fell Into a Pond, and Rescue Was Difficult—Heroism of a Baggagemaster Prevents Another Wreck—Other Items.

Late Monday night the north-bound seaboard air line Atlanta special turned broadside off a trestle into a pond about a mile north of Rockingham, N. C. Thirty passengers were more or less injured, several very seriously, and two, a white man and a negro, probably fatally. On account of the rains the piers of the trestle gave way on the left side. At the first crash all lights went out and water rushed in waist deep through the windows.

Baggagemaster Smith, who was seriously hurt, crawled out and seizing a lantern hobbled down the track and flagged a following freight train, thereby preventing a second catastrophe. When the freight stopped he was lying on the ground unable to rise, but still waving his lantern. He had to be carried back on a stretcher. A relief train came from Hamlet with doctors and another from Rockingham. The hotel at Hamlet is being used as a temporary hospital.

END IS IN SIGHT.

Solution of the Chinese Indemnity Problem Seems Close at Hand.

A cablegram has been received at the state department in Washington from Commissioner Rockhill fully confirming the press reports from Pekin to the effect that an early complete agreement on the indemnity question is expected, and that on the basis of the proposition variously known as the American, British and British-American.

Washington officials are hopeful the present week will witness the close of the negotiations on the subject of indemnity, though it is possible that a further slight delay may occur through yielding to the desire of one of the ministers to be allowed another opportunity to consult with the home government. Once the subject of indemnity is out of the way the withdrawal of the foreign troops from China will progress with rapidity. But there are still several other matters to be settled. The first in order of importance to be finally adjusted by the ministers, and one that is expected to give the most trouble, is the arrangement of new trade treaties between the powers and China.

FEW BRITISH ESCAPE.

Of 250 the Boers Kill or Capture 108 by Unexpected Attack.

Lord Kitchener has cabled from Pretoria under date of June 16 as follows:

Near Welmansrust, twenty miles south of Middleburg, 250 Victorian mounted rifles, from Gen. Beaston's column, were surprised in camp at Steenkoolspruit by a superior force of Boers at 7:30 a. m. June 12. The enemy crept up to within short range and poured a deadly fire into the camp, killing two officers and sixteen men and wounding four officers and thirty-eight men, of whom twenty-eight were only slightly wounded. Only two officers and fifty men escaped to Gen. Beaston's camp. The remainder were taken prisoners and released. Two pompoms were captured by the enemy.

PLEA FOR HIS LIFE.

Another Chapter is Opened in the Famous Molineux Case.

The second plea for the life of Roland B. Molineux, claimed by the law for the mysterious murder, by mailed poison, of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams in New York in December, 1899, began in Buffalo, N. Y., Monday before the court of appeals. John G. Millburn represents the defendant and former United States Senator David Bennett Hill speaks for the people. The printed record of the case is the largest ever submitted in the state in a criminal case, and upon its consideration during the interim between now and the fall session of court rests the decision.

Free Fight Over Alarm Clock.

Thirty-nine Austrians engaged in a fight near Tie Siding, Wyo., a few nights ago. Two of them were seriously injured and several others cut. The trouble was caused by a dispute over the ownership of an alarm clock between two of the graders. One of the men struck the other with a bludgeon and immediately the foreigners took sides and began pelting each other with stones.

Reward of Five Thousand Dollars.

Buckstead Bros., owners of the Wyoming sheep outfit that was raided by cattlemen on Henry's fork in the Uinta County, Wyoming, a week ago, when the camp wagons were burned and a large number of sheep killed and two herders seriously wounded, have offered a reward of $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the marauders.

Capt. King Is Sentenced.

In the United States court at Mobile, Ala., Monday Capt. Cyril W. King, former construction quartermaster at Fort Morgan, Ala., was sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for a year and a half and to pay a fine of $3,000.

Robber Supposed to Be an American.

A man named Ende, supposed to be an American, who is accused of robbing jewelers to the amount of 50,000 marks, was arrested in Berlin on entering the place occupied by an alleged receiver of stolen goods. Ende stabbed the policeman who took him into custody.

Mrs. Pullman Wants Divorce.

Mrs. Lyn Pullman has filed suit in the Cook County Illinois, court for divorce from George M. Pullman on the ground of desertion.

Weekly Bank Statement.

The bank statement for the week ending June 15 shows: Loans increase, $13,344,800; deposits increase, $12,075,500; circulation increase, $29,000; legal tenders increase, $335,800; specie decrease, $1,876,-800; reserves decrease, $1,540,500; surplus decrease, $4,599,375.

Shooting in the Street.

After a quarrel over a debt on the street at Lexington, Ky., Sam Forsythe on Sunday shot five times at Harry Patterson. Two bullets made wounds and two others went through Patterson's coat. Both men are well known horsemen.

CYCLONE IN DAKOTA.

Principal Damage Was in Beadle County, Southeast of Huron.

HURON, S. D.: Dr. Foxton of Huron, returned from the scene of Sunday's cyclone in the extreme southeastern corner of Beadle County, thirty miles from here. He reports finding a sad condition of affairs in the path of the storm, which occurred early in the afternoon.

The first house destroyed was that of Mr. McCormack. It was a two-story structure, twenty-four feet square, strongly built and comfortably furnished. The family consists of Mr. McCormack and wife and three children, all of whom were seriously injured. The storm was preceeded by a heavy downpour of rain and dense darkness. There was no indication of a cyclone until a balloon shaped cloud suddenly formed, and in an instant the McCormack house, with the entire family, was picked up, carried several rods and twisted into kindling wood. So complete was the destruction that a wagonload of fragments could not be gathered up. The family was thrown against a barbed wire fence and all were fearfully cut and mangled. Mrs. McCormack and the 7-year-old son were most severely injured. The child cannot live and the mother is in a critical condition. Mr. McCormack and the other children, both girls, are seriously hurt. Mr. McCormack's collarbone is broken, and he is badly cut about the head, while the two daughters sustained internal injuries that may prove fatal.

Physicians give little hope of saving more than two of the five injured at the McCormack House. Besides the loss of the dwelling and all its contents, all the stock sheds, outbuildings and machinery on the farm were destroyed. Nearly two hours elapsed before neighbors discovered the whereabouts of the McCormack family, and when found they were unconscious and covered with mud.

The rain fell in torrents and a heavy wind continued after the cyclone had disappeared. The unfortunately family were taken to the farm house of Pat Finley, and physicians sent for.

A school house a mile and a half from the McCormack home was totally destroyed. Scarcely a board two feet long can be found.

The residence of Mr. Gardner, five miles from McCormack's was lifted by the storm and completely destroyed. Mr. Gardner was somewhat injured, and his wife was severely hurt. Their loss includes about all their household goods and much farm machinery.

The third house to be struck was that on the Palmer farm, where one person was severely hurt and much property destroyed.

The Gillespie home was partially destroyed, and two persons more or less injured, one man having his leg broken. Other farmers suffered losses, and many cattle and horses were killed by lightning. The rainfall is estimated at about 3 inches in two hours' time.

IS GENERALLY ACCEPTED.

Little Doubt that Harriman Syndicate Has Secured Milwaukee.

CHICAGO: The Tribune Monday says: That the Harriman combine has secured control of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and that a composite agreement has been made to perfect a community of interests among with roads with tracks enough to twice belt the globe, is generally accepted in railroad circles. The sudden departure of Mr. Harriman for the east, accompanied by President John J. Mitchell of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, was announced in support of the statement that Mr. Mitchell and other bankers would furnish the funds for the completion of the Milwaukee and St. Paul transfer. The meeting of the western officials with Mr. Harriman is believed to have been the result of the recent controversy over the control of Northern Pacific stock, which drove short holders to cover at $1,000 a share. A few small roads out of Chicago are not parties to the agreement, but it is understood they will consent to anything that will maintain rates and end the squabble that has long kept up in the past among the various western lines.

WAR AGAINST WHITES.

Young Bucks of Hidah Indian Tribe Looking for Trouble.

TACOMA, Wash.: The younger members of the Hidah Indian tribe near Ketchian, Alaska, have declared war against the whites because Deputy Marshall Jones shot Kitcoon, their aged chief, because he resisted arrest for cutting timber on government land. The chief was hit twice over the head and badly wounded. The Hidahs are very warlike and have frequently killed white men on slight provocation. Prospectors in the surrounding mountains are returning to Ketchian to remain until the alarm is over.

Gen. Wm. M. Gardner Dead.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.: Gen. William Montgomery Gardner, a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, died here Sunday, aged 78. Gen. Gardner graduated from the military academy at West Point in the class of '46. His leg was shattered by a ball at the first battle of Manassas, where he was colonel of the Eighth Georgia regiment.

Revenge the Motive.

NEW YORK: William Meinhoffer, the young man who on Monday night shot Mary Bolte, died at Fordham hospital Tuesday, where a few hours earlier Miss Bolte also died. The immediate cause of the tragedy may never be known, though the motive is believed to have been jealousy.

Pingree Is No Worse.

LONDON: Dr. Thomas Barlow said Sunday night that Ex-Gov. Pingree's condition was unchanged. The complications from which Mr. Pingree is suffering continue, but his strength is not materially diminished. He is bearing up well under the most trying conditions.

Hanna Selects Blodgett.

CLEVELAND, Ohio: Senator Hanna on Friday announced the appointment of John Blodgett of Grand Rapids, Mich., as a member of the Republican national committee to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of William Elliott of Detroit.

Four Killed by Train.

FLINT, Mich.: A Pere Marquette passenger train Friday morning struck a double carriage at a crossing in the suburb of Oak Park and instantly killed four people. Several factory buildings adjoin the track and prevent a clear view of it.

He Turned on the Gas.

CLEVELAND, Ohio: George Baird, local cashier for the New York Life Insurance Company, committed suicide by inhaling illuminating gas. His relatives live in Montreal. Baird's accounts are all right. It is believed despondency led to the deed.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK: The weekly bank statement shows: Loans increase, $13,344,800; deposits increase, $22,075,500; circulation increase $39,000; legal tenders increase, $335,800; specie decrease, 1,876,300; reserve decrease, $1,540,500; surplus decrease, $4,-599,375.

Conger to Be Doctor of Laws.

MEDFORD, Mass.: President Capen of Tuft college, stated that Mr. E. H. Conger of Iowa, United States Minister to China, who has accepted an invitation to attend the commencement exercises, will receive the degree of LL D. from Tufts.

DIVIDING $1,000,000.

Fruits of Phillips' May Corn Deal Are Being Realized.

CHICAGO: Checks for approximately $1,000,000 were sent out by the George H. Phillips Company Saturday to points variously situated between Maine and Mexico. The disbursement was in the nature of a dividend on the celebrated May corn deal, the pool account having been written up to 48 cents, this being the average price which the leader of the campaign has been able to figure, up to this time. These checks go out to about 300 individuals, who had an interest in the pool of about 15,-000,000 bushels of corn. The lowest man "got in" at 35¼ cents. The average profit so far determined is 8 cents per bushel. This may be increased when the cash corn now on hand in various positions is disposed of, or there may be no further profit. It will depend entirely on the state of the market when the cash corn is sold.

The largest individual interest in the pool was 900,000 bushels, and the smallest 5,000 bushels.

LIPTON IS WILLING.

Says Shamrock II. May Race with the Independence.

LONDON: When the attention of Sir Thomas Lipton was called to a report that his secretary had announced his willingness that the Shamrock II. should race with the Independence if a cup were offered, he replied that he had made no arrangements for such a race, but did not see why he should not do so after his engagement with the New York Yacht Club was concluded. Continuing, Sir Thomas said:

"What I would like to do would be to arrange a race with the Constitution across the Atlantic after the challenge races, whoever wins there. This would be good sport and a fine test of seamanship, and of the stability of a yacht under varying conditions."

CAPT. IMPEY IN DISGRACE.

Army Court Martial Imposes a Severe Sentence for Bad Conduct.

WASHINGTON: The loss of ten numbers in grade, a reduction of pay to furlough pay for two years, and to be publicly reprimanded, is the sentence imposed by court martial upon Capt. Robt E. Impey, at present stationed at the Mare Island navy yard. The captain was charged with scandalous conduct in having represented to a dentist his bill must be reduced because it required the approval of treasury officers, whereas this was a purely personal matter.

LEAPED 62 FEET.

And Then Jack Smith Rescued Two Men from Drowning.

COLUMBUS, O.: "Jack" Smith, a former member of the Seventeenth United States Infantry, leaped from a Big Four bridge into the Scioto River, a distance of 62 feet, Friday and rescued two men from drowning. Smith was standing on the bridge with a svrveying party when a boat in the river below capsized. The men were in imminent danger and Smith, hearing the cries for assistance, dived from the bridge 62 feet above the water, and carried both of them ashore.

P. J. CONLIN IN CHARGE.

Sioux City Man Leading Machinists' Strike in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI: P. J. Conlon of Sioux City, Iowa, first vice president of the International Association of Machinists, arrived here Friday to take full charge of the local machinists' strike. Mr. Conlon has just returned from the international convention of machinists at Toronto. In an interview he said 37,400 union machinists have secured the nine-hour day with ten hours' pay since May 20, leaving 17,-000 that are still on strike, which includes 2,500 in Cincinnati.

Rob and Try to Burn.

PITTSBURG: Four thieves who saw Mrs. Sadie Fowler draw her money from a bank Friday followed her for five hours to her home, and at 2 o'clock the next morning beat her into insensibility, robbed her and then burned down her home. When she tried to escape from the burning building the men held the doors, but the arrival of neighbors saved her life. The robbers escaped.

Mexicans Apprehended.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.: The band of Mexicans, six in number, charged with the murder of Sheriff Morris of Karnes County, June 12, and Sheriff Glover, of Gonzales County, and Constable Schnable of Caldwell County, on Tuesday, were arrested Saturday and brought to San Antonio for safe keeping.

Illinois' Corrected Time.

WASHINGTON: The corrected time of the new battleship Illinois, making allowances for the total vibrations, is 17.45, or slightly more than the unofficial time first given. This conclusion was made known to the navy department Saturday by Admiral Evans, president of the trial board.

Robber Supposed to Be American.

BERLIN: A man named Ende, supposed to be an American, who is accused of robbing jewelers to the amount of 50,-000 marks, was arrested on entering the place occupied by an alleged receiver of stolen goods. Ende stabbed the policeman who took him into custody.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $3.00 to $6.20; hogs, shipping grades, $3.00 to $6.25; sheep, fair to choice, $3.00 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2, 26c to 27c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 49c; butter, choice creamery, 17c to 18c; eggs, fresh, 9c to 10c; potatoes, 60c to 71c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3.00 to $6.00; hogs, choice light, $4.00 to $5.85; sheep, common to prime, $3.00 to $3.75; wheat, No. 2, 69c to 70c; corn, No. 2 white, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2 white, 29c to 30c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $3.25 to $6.10; hogs, $3.00 to $6.05; sheep, $3.00 to $4.25; wheat, No. 2, 67c to 68c; corn, No. 2, 39c to 40c; oats, No 2, 27c to 28c; rye, No. 2 52c to 53c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $3.00 to $5.25; hogs, $3.00 to $6.05; sheep, $3.00 to $3.65; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 43c to 44c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 29c to 30c; rye, No. 2, 58c to 59c.

Detroit—Cattle, $2.50 to $5.15; hogs, $3.00 to $5.80; sheep, $2.50 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2 white, 30c to 31c; rye, 55c to 56c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 27c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c; clover seed, prime, $6.50.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 3, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2 white, 28c to 29c; rye, No. 1, 51c to 52c; barley, No. 2, 55c to 56c; pork, mess, $14.65.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, $3.00 to $5.45; hogs, fair to prime, $3.00 to $6.20; sheep, fair to choice, $3.50 to $4.25; lambs, common to extra, $4.50 to $5.15.

New York—Cattle, $3.75 to $6.00; hogs, $3.00 to $6.35; sheep, $3.00 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 2, 46c to 47c; oats, No. 2 white, 32c to 33c; butter, creamery, 18c to 19c; eggs, western, 14c to 15c.

STATE OF NEBRASKA

NEWS OF THE WEEK IN A CONDENSED FORM.

Benefits Derived from Irrigation—Secretary Dodson Tells What Canals Have Done for Scotts Bluff County—Other Items.

"Irrigation has transformed a large portion of Scotts Bluff County from semi-arid plains land to valuable farm and garden land, wealth producing and as fine for agricultural purposes as any land in the state," remarked Secretary Dobson of the state board of irrigation at Lincoln a few days ago. Mr. Dobson recently returned from a trip over the irrigated section of the state. He says the growing crops in the territory supplied by the ditches are thriving, and although there has been some trouble with grasshoppers, no serious damage is noticeable.

Scotts Bluff County is at the extreme western end of the state. Under ordinary natural conditions its soil is similar to that of other counties in the sandhill country. The principal ditch in the section referred to by Mr. Dobson taps the Platte River a few miles beyond the western boundary line and extends in a southeasterly direction almost parallel with the river. Another ditch, now in course of construction, will connect the Mitchell ditch with Gering and when completed will be about thirty miles in length.

GET A CORNER ON MILK.

Prominent Nebraska Creameries Enter Into a Combine.

As a result of a conference held at the Murray Hotel in Omaha last week a consolidation of all the creamery companies operating in Nebraska north of the Platte River has been effected, and the new corporation has decided to open in Omaha a creamery with a capacity of 3,000,000 pounds of butter per year of an estimated value of $600,000.

The meeting was the result of the idea of J. J. King, secretary and general manager of the West Point Creamery Company, one of the oldest creameries in the state. At the meeting were present D. C. Gifford, president of the West Point Creamery Company; J. J. King, secretary of the same; F. W. Corliss, manager of the Waterloo Creamery Company; R. A. Stewart of the Norfolk Creamery Company; F. N. Stevenson and Paul Slagel, Columbus Creamery Company; George Brooks, Bazile Mills; E. F. Dood, Newport; J. J. Graham and J. W. Needham, Albion; Mr. Wurzbacher of Tilden, and Mr. Stillson of the Atkinson Creamery Company.

When the new company is ready to begin operations the creameries at the different towns in the state will be discontinued and in their place will be established collecting and skimming stations. The cream will be shipped to Omaha where it will be churned. The Omaha creamery will cost $20,000, exclusive of buildings, the company having decided to rent a building for the first and then to build one upon their plans upon railroad tracks where their stock can be handled without the intervention of wagons.

The combination will have the effect of consolidating the local milk-distributing offices of the West Point and Waterloo Creamery Companies, but the milk business will be kept separate from the butter business. The promoters say that there is no intention to advance the price of either milk or butter, but to reduce the cost of production of the latter.

RUSH FOR SCHOOL LANDS.

Greater Return to State than Ever Expected This Year.

With an increasing demand and a decreasing supply the school land that will be offered for lease at public auction in August will probably bring greater returns to the state than ever before in recent years. Inquiry for this land has been very general from all sections of the state during the last two weeks. Land Commissioner Follmer will start from Lincoln on an auction tour about August 20, and it is probable that his first tour will extend mostly through the northwestern section.

"You'd be surprised at the demand for school land," said Deputy Commissioner Eaton. "Every mail brings in some inquiry. Some persons want farm land and others want land for pasturage. The demand I think is greatest for land for grazing purposes in western counties.

"There will not be a great deal of land available this year for the reason that nearly all of it has already been leased, and it is not likely that much of it will be forfeited. People who hold the land are well satisfied and are able to pay the rentals as fast as they come due.

CRUSHED IN AN ELEVATOR.

Herman F. Kuhfahl Is Pinned to Roof by Rising Cage.

Herman F. Kuhfahl, a plasterer, whose home is in Omaha sustained compound fractures of both legs and other injuries when caught between the elevator cage and the top floor of the Paxton block while at work last week. His injuries are serious and may prove fatal. He was removed to the Clarkson hospital and still suffered much pain at last accounts.

Catholic Church Dedicated.

The large St. John's Catholic Church at Prague was dedicated by Father Vleck, the resident priest, and Bishop Bonacum of Lincoln. Several other priests were present. Four bands and a large number of Catholic societies in uniform from adjoining counties attended and a special train was run from South Omaha. St. John's is free from debt.

Body Found on Sandbar.

The body of a man was found a few days ago by Paul Shultz on the sandbar five miles above the railroad bridge at Blair. Sheriff Mencke and Coroner E. C. Pierce went and viewed the body, which was so badly decomposed as to be unrecognizable. There was nothing by which it could be identified and the officers buried it in a cornfield near by.

Lightning Destroys Church.

During a thunder storm at Pierce a bolt of lightning struck the steeple of the Methodist Episcopal church. The fire being so high up and Pierce having no water works, the flames spread rapidly and in one hour the church was in ruins. Owing to the heavy rain falling and the work of the bucket brigade, the parsonage and adjoining buildings were saved.

Dies from the Mumps.

J. A. Douglas of the firm of Waite & Douglas, of Laurel, died suddenly from a relapse of the mumps.

Attempted Suicide.

Cecil Moran, son of Hon. O. S. Moran, attempted suicide at the Creston Hotel by taking strychnine in chewing gum. Dr. Barron was called in and administered antidotes. Moran is considered out of danger. A love affair was the cause.

Funeral of Judge Munn.

District Judge C. A. Munn who died at Lincoln last week, was buried from the Methodist church at Ord Sunday. The body was accompanied from the train to the home Saturday night by the Ord Bar Association, and county officials and members of the insurance orders to which the deceased belonged.

CHARGE OF BANK WRECKING.

Trial of Former Cashier Cotton in Progress at Omaha.

The trial of the case of the United States against Chas. E. Cotton, former cashier of the First National bank of Syracuse, charged with bank wrecking, has been commenced before Judge Munger in the federal court at Omaha. The indictment contains twenty-nine counts and charges that as cashier of the bank, Cotton abstracted funds aggregating $40,000, most of which was money belonging to depositors. It is also charged that he covered up the alleged peculations by making false entries in the books and that the reports made to the comptroller of the treasury were false. Cotton was indicted last April and has been out on bonds. When arraigned he entered a plea of not guilty.

COLLEGE GIRL STEALS.

Daughter of a Wealthy Nebraska Cattleman Is a Kleptomanic.

The authorities of the state university at Lincoln were Wednesday morning surprised and pained to discover that pretty Edith Farnhope, a freshman in the institution and the daughter of a wealthy Nebraska cattleman, was a kleptomanic. Her trunk was found to be full of purses, books, brooches, bric a brac, and other trinkets purloined from her fellow students during the last year. A professor saw her take a text book. She was watched and afterward offered it for sale. Upon being questioned by the chancellor she broke down and confessed. The girl will be sent home, where physicians will attend to her case.

FOR BARBER SHOP REFORM.

Nebraska Evangelist Proposes a Plan to Stop Profanity.

The Rev. Mejemseli Hendricks, evangelist, believes that in country towns the barber shop and not the saloon is the demoralizing influence among young men. He proposes to organize the barber shops of Nebraska into an adjunct of the church.

"I have been in barber shops before now where the air was so surcharged with satanic influences that to spit were an act of worship," is the forceful way in which Mr. Hendricks outlines his ideas.

Mr. Hendricks' plan is to establish a mission, or what may be called a chair of theology, in the barber colleges.

FOUR INCHES OF WATER FALLS

Unprecedented Downpour at Chadron—Many Basements Flooded.

One of the hardest rains ever known in that section of the country visited Chadron and vicinity last week. Between three and four inches of water fell in about an hour. The streets of Chadron were rivers. The sewerage was not large enough to carry off the water. The Chadron printing office had six inches of water in it, and the basement under the First National bank was full. Considerable hail came with the rain, but as there was no wind little damage was done.

KILLED BY HORNLESS BULL.

Jacob Huber of Madison Butted to Death on His Farm.

Jacob Huber was killed Monday night by a vicious bull. He was out in the pasture when the animal, which had been dehorned, went at him and butted him several minutes. He was picked up in a conscious condition, but died soon afterward. Huber was a well-to-do farmer and leaves a wife and six children.

Nebraska Masons Name Officers.

The last act of the Masonic grand lodge in session at Omaha was the election of officers, which resulted as follows: Grand master, R. E. Evans of Dakota City; deputy grand master, Nathaniel M. Ayres of Beaver City; grand senior warden, Frank E. Bullard of North Platte; grand junior warden, James Dinsmore of Hebron; grand treasurer, John B. Dinsmore of Sutton; grand secretary, Francis E. White of Plattsmouth; grand chaplin, William E. Turner of McCook; grand orator, Ashton C. Shellenbarger of Alma; grand custodian, Robert E. French of Kearney; grand marshal, M. R. Hopewell of Tekamah; grand senior deacon, E. Edwin Burham of Tilden.

Beaten by Unknown Person.

Frank Baker, a carpenter of Niobrara, was assaulted by an unknown person with a club and severely beaten over the head the other night. The assailant evidently thought he had killed his victim, for his hat and the club were taken away. Mr. Baker managed to crawl to the house of C. A. Nippell, a short distance away. After a doctor had dressed his wounds he was able to partially tell what had happened. He is not seriously injured.

Testimonial to Boggess.

Rev. E. B. Boggess of Watertown was presented with a beautiful gold headed cane by members of the G. A. R. in their hall at that place as a token of appreciation of the magnificent oration which he delivered on Decoration day. The oration was one of the most eloquent ever heard in that city.

Gibbon Wants Telephone.

A special meeting was held by business men of Gibbon a few nights ago to get an expression as to the advisability of putting in a telephone exchange in Gibbon and tributary territory. The vote was unanimously in favor of a system and steps will be taken at once to have one installed.

Shocked by Lightning.

During an electrical storm at Alma lightning struck the flagpole of the First National building. Miss Etta Patton, who is employed in the dental office of Dr. H. J. Hill was severely shocked and was unconscious for several hours.

Rains Affect Chinch Bugs.

The rains in Custer County are bringing out the small grain and corn in fine shape and are having a desirable effect on the chinch bugs, which were reported quite numerous in some localities.

Loses Part of Finger.

Thomas Lecrone, a farmer living northwest of Gibbon, lost half of his right fore finger while trying to take some straws out of the grain in his seeder. The bone was cut off.

Engine Boiler Bursts.

Union Pacific engine No. 1831 exploded at Clarks, Thursday morning, killing Engineer Chas. Fulmer of Council Bluffs, and Fireman David R. Jenkins of Omaha, and seriously injuring other members of the crew. The engine was one of a new pattern. The boiler is supposed to have contained a flaw.

Cashier Buys Bank Building.

The Boyd building, containing the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank at Elm Creek, was purchased by L. G. Mackenzie, the cashier.

Fear the Grasshoppers.

The ranchmen in the vicinity of Chadron display a great deal of anxiety in regard to the grasshoppers, which seem to be very thick on the range. Owing to the mild winter they have lived through in a healthy condition and are now eagerly watching for a blade of grass to put in its appearance so they can devour it.

Mutiny in the Guard.

Eight members of the Lincoln light infantry, a company of the national guard, who muntinied May 23 when ordered to do two hours' extra guard duty, refusing to serve eight hours insted of six, will be court martialed by the national guard officers.

In speaking on the work of the Pension Bureau in the eleven months of the current fiscal year, Commissioner Evans said the other day the number of names added to the pension roll during that period was 43,399, and at the end of the year there would be shown a net gain in the number of pensioners. Of the pensions granted 35,308 were for Mexican, Indian, civil and war, of 1812, and 3,525 for service in the war with Spain. In addition 4,100 names which had been dropped or suspended for various causes were restored to the rolls. For increases, reratings, and accrued pensions 50,686 certificates were issued, making the total number of certificates issued in the eleven months 94,079. The number of claims filed on account of the Spanish war is 43,874. Four years ago, at the beginning of Commissioner Evans' term, the adjudication of original pensions was from twenty to thirty months in arrears. He predicts that at the close of the present fiscal year the work will be up to date, so that just as soon as the evidence in a claim is completed it will go from the pending files for adjudication.

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Uncle Sam is indebted to the State of Illinois to the amount of $98,797 for equipping volunteers who served during the Spanish war. The total amount of the claim was $530,745, of which $431,-948 has been paid. Auditor Rittmann of the War Department has prepared a statement showing the amount the government owes the States on account of furnishing troops. The total was $5,-870,179, of which $3,329,745 has been paid, leaving a balance of $2,540,434. Texas is the only State whose claim has been liquidated, and Oklahoma is the only Territory the claim of which has been paid in full. The amounts due the States of the middle West are: Indiana, $123,020, out of a total of $274,639; Iowa, $56,055, out of a total of $147,644; Kansas, $1,106, out of a total of $37,787; Michigan, $122,852, out of a total of $474,335; Minnesota, $148,207, out of a total of $189,399; Nebraska, $2,828, out of a total of $35,836; Wisconsin, $11,511, out of a total of $127,040.

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All the reports called for by the Comptroller of the Currency dealing with the condition of national banks at the close of business April 24 are in, and the showing is held by treasury officials to be a remarkable one, far in excess of anything of the kind in history. There is a total of 4,064 banks; at the close of business April 26, 1900, there were 3,631. Total resources are $5,630,791,367; in 1900, $4,811,956,018. Total individual deposits $2,893,665,449; in 1900 they were $2,-449,212,656. Loans and discounts are $2,911,526,276; in 1900, $2,566,034,990. Surplus funds and undivided profits amount to $416,017,134; in 1900 they were $383,757,200. Lawful money in reserve, including the 5 percentum redemption fund with treasurer, is $565,669,294; last year it was $516,190,886. The average reserve held is 29.1 per cent.

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Orders have been issued by the War Department for the laying up of the army transports now engaged between New York and West Indian ports. The Secretary of War reached a decision some time ago to place these vessels out of commission and abolish the transport line between this country, Cuba, and Porto Rico. It was the original intention of the department to dispose of these vessels at auction, but General Bird finally prevailed upon the Secretary of War not to sell them, but to keep them for use in case of emergency. Accordingly they have been overhauled and their machinery leaded to prevent deterioration, and they will be kept by the government until it is certain there will no longer be any need for them.

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The United States, through the State Department, has politely declined a request made by France and Russia that this government join with the other powers in guaranteeing a loan of $337,000,-000 for China so that that empire may proceed to pay the indemnities settled upon by the several powers without loss of time. The amount due the United States government is approximately $25,-000,000. Without the financial backing of all of the countries concerned China may experience difficulty in raising so large a sum of money as $337,000,000, even upon a bond issue bearing 4 per cent interest, for financiers the world over are disposed to regard the security with more or less disfavor and suspicion.

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An enormous map of the world has been placed in what is known as the war room of the White House. It was prepared by the coast and geodetic survey, and contains all geographical information of a general character. It also shows the location of all the ocean cables in the world, all coaling stations, and all docks where ships may be repaired. Every foot of territory, including even the smallest island, is marked so as to indicate the sovereignty to which it is subject.

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With a view to controlling the immigration which has been coming to this country in violation of law Commissioner General Powderly is in favor of designating exclusive ports of entry along the Canadian and Mexican borders for the admission of aliens from over the border. The experience of the Immigration bureau has proven beyond question the ineffectiveness of the present system, and the plan suggested by Mr. Powderly is believed to be the only way out of the difficulty.

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Vandals in search of relics have dug several holes in the mosaic floor directly in front of the entrance to the Supreme Court in the Capitol Building. Soon after the fire which destroyed a portion of the Supreme Court chamber and other rooms in the vicinity a mosaic floor was laid in the corridor. It was an excellent piece of work and has been greatly admired by the thousands of persons who have visited the capital recently. It was recently discovered that about ten of these diminutive stone squares had been taken out of the floor and carried away.

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President McKinley's coachman and footman have new liveries of a dark green hue. They wear silk hats of the latest pattern, without cockades. The new livery is an improvement over the old one, which was tan colored.

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Attorney General Knox has bought the residence of Mrs. George W. Childs on K street. The consideration is not given, although it is understood Mrs. Childs had previously asked $150,000 for the property. The house is one of the fine private residences in the city.

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A signed photograph of President McKinley has been presented to King Oscar by Minister Thomas.

NEW STAMP TAX LAW.

Important Modifications of the Revenue Act Effective July 1.

The stamp tax, to which business has been subjected for more than two years, will be greatly modified by the new revenue law. After July 1 no stamps will be required on telegraph or telephone messages, bank checks, bonds, certificates of deposit, drafts, express receipts, life insurance policies, leases, mortgages, power of attorney, promissory notes, money orders, protests, warehouse receipts. These are the articles the tax upon which has been directly borne by the public.

Many modifications have been made in the revenue bill which affect the manufacturers. The tax on beer, cigars, tobacco and cigarettes has been reduced.

It is estimated that the government receipts will be reduced from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 annually by the revision of the revenue act.

Bank checks with 2-cent stamps imprinted thereon are being received in large numbers for redemption at the internal revenue bureau. On and after July 1 no stamps will be necessary and the banks, which are loaded with stamped checks, are endeavoring to get rid of the surplus stock. It looks as if there would be a deluge of stamped checks pouring in upon the revenue bureau, just as there was in 1883, when rooms and corridors were filled with the accumulations, which came every day by express and mail.

It is yet undecided whether the owner of stamped checks will receive them again after he has turned them in for redemption. In 1883 the stamped checks were punched for cancellation and then given back to their original owners, so that they could be used.

At the present time there seems to be a misunderstanding between the auditor of the treasury and the commissioner of the internal revenue as to the course to be pursued, the latter believing that the auditor has decided that when a stamped check has been submitted as a voucher for claim it cannot be returned. This does not coincide with the informal statement made by the auditor, and it will probably require an official order from the Secretary of the Treasury to finally settle the matter.

The demand for the return of the stamped checks is very emphatic, many business associations having taken the matter up in earnest, and insisting that if the stamped checks are completely destroyed commercial houses will suffer great loss.

The internal revenue bureau is already preparing for the changes which are to occur in the stamp law. The general public is most deeply interested in bank check stamps and stamps on telephone and telegraph messages. These are all repealed. All together, stamps are to be abolished on twenty-six articles, and it is estimated at the internal revenue bureau that the revenues will suffer a reduction aggregating from $40,000,000 to $45,000,000.

The latest circular issued by the bureau for the guidance of persons interested in the redemption of stamps states that the latter will be redeemed when presented in quantities of $2 or more face value, and "no claim for redemption will be allowed unless presented within two years after the purchase of the stamps from the government." Claims for the redemption of stamps must be prepared in the district where the claimant resides and forwarded by the collector of that district to the internal revenue bureau.

Next to the bankers, the makers of patent medicines are most widely interested in the repeal of the stamp laws, the tax now being only ⅝ of a cent for every 5 cents' worth of value. It is said at the internal revenue bureau that by far the largest proportion of stamped medicines have separate stamps affixed, only about fifty firms having taken advantage of the opportunity provided by the law to have special stamps prepared for their individual use. It has already been decided by the treasury official that if a stamp has been affixed to the proprietary package it cannot be redeemed. The work of the bureau will therefore be confined to the redemption of such imprinted labels and separate stamps as have not been placed upon the package, but even this will entail a very large amount of extra work.

The remaining items upon which the use of stamps has been abolished will not give the internal revenue bureau much trouble, as in nearly every case the stamps have been attached separately and not imprinted. This is true of certificates of deposit, leases, manifests, mortgages, promissory notes, money orders, warehouse receipts, etc.

CUBA ACCEPTS AMENDMENT.

Platt Measure to Be Incorporated in the Island Constitution.

After a short session in Havana Wednesday, the Cuban constitutional convention voted that the Platt amendment, just as it stands, be added to the constitution. The resolution had a preamble referring to the joint resolution of Congress, the treaty of Paris, and the Platt amendment. The vote was 16 to 11. The Radicals made no opposition. Many Spaniards, Cubans and Americans hoped that the amendment would be rejected, and thus, perhaps, annexation would come about. It is stated that the Radicals were more relieved after the amendment had been accepted than were the Conservatives.

The news of the adoption of the Platt amendment by the Cuban constitutional convention was received with gratification in Washington. Now that the Cubans have demonstrated their good faith in the United States, it is expected that a fairly speedy evacuation of the island will follow, contingent only upon the establishment of a stable government in the island. One cabinet officer, speaking of the matter, expressed the opinion that if the other requirements are met the withdrawal of United States troops might be accomplished during the summer, and that Cuban independence might be a reality by next autumn.

ILLINOIS BREAKS RECORD.

The New Battleship on Trial Averages 17.31 Knots an Hour.

The trial of the battleship Illinois took place over the Cape Ann course Wednesday, and the new war vessel showed a sustained speed of 17.31 nautical miles an hour. This breaks all previous records and proves that the Illinois is the fastest vessel of its class in the American navy. The average speed is better than was done by either of the other two ships in the same class, the Alabama and the Wisconsin.

High Birth Rates in New England.

The birth rate in Fall River, according to the census of 1900, is higher than that of any other city of over 30,000 population in the country, being 38.75 per 1,000. Holyoke comes next with 38.50. There is then a drop to 31.05 in New Bedford, 30.86 in Waterbury, Conn., and 29.29 in Cambridge. These are the five highest birth rates.

Insane patients in Dannemora, N. Y., hospital, plotted to make a break for liberty, but their scheme was knocked in the head by an attendant. Knives, jimmies, files and [illegible]

RAINS HELP CROPS.

DROUGHT CONDITIONS IN WHEAT REGION RELIEVED.

Cool in Northwest—Damaging Frosts Experienced in Oregon and Washington—Apples Drop Extensively, and Large Yield Is Not Expected.

Much-needed and generally abundant rains have fallen during the week in the spring wheat region, which has suffered from protracted drought, and the drought conditions in the lower Missouri valley have been largely relieved, though portions of Missouri continue to need more rain. Damaging frosts occurred from Washington and Oregon eastward over the northern Rocky Mountain districts to the upper Mississippi valley, the week averaging decidedly cool in these districts, the lake region and over the northern portions of the central valleys and the middle Atlantic States. As a whole the week has been generally favorable in the districts east of the Rocky Mountains, especially so in the middle Atlantic States and Ohio valley.

While the weather conditions have been less favorable to corn than in the previous week, that crop continues to make slow progress in the principal States. A slight improvement is quite generally reported over the southern portion of the corn belt, and generally throughout the Southern States. In the Dakotas and Minnesota the crop has been seriously damaged by frost.

Winter wheat has experienced improvement in the States of the lower Missouri valley, which was suffering from drought in the previous week, but from portions of the Ohio valley and Michigan and New York less favorable reports are received, due principally to the ravages of the Hessian fly. An unusually fine crop is being harvested in California, and the bulk of the crop in Oregon is in fine condition, but in eastern Oregon, Idaho, and possibly in Washington, insects have caused material damage. Generally abundant rains have caused decided improvement in spring wheat throughout the spring wheat region. The crop is now in more promising condition than at any period this season.

Cotton has improved over the western portion of the cotton belt, and in Tennessee and portions of the Carolinas. The week has been highly favorable for transplanting and growth of tobacco, and the general condition of this crop is satisfactory, although the plants are yet small in Kentucky and Ohio.

Crop Reports by States.

Missouri—Local showers; corn, wheat, meadows, pastures, potatoes and gardens, improved where good rains fell, but much more needed; much corn replanted; wheat filling somewhat better than expected, harvest commenced in South; rain too late to save oats; hay crop will be very light; cotton doing nicely; flax poor; apples dropping some.

Illinois—Good rains greatly improved vegetation; considerable cool weather; with light frost in northern districts; wheat prospects somewhat improved; corn growing slowly, but is much improved; oats, meadows and pastures improved, but effect of dry weather not fully overcome; potatoes and gardens doing well; apples not so promising; other fruits doing fairly well.

Indiana—Cool, with frequently local rains; corn growing slowly, looks yellow, much being replanted; cut worms injurious; tobacco plants look well; barley, rye, and clover maturing, ready to cut in south portion; wheat headed, maturing slowly, fly is injurious in some fields, oats backward, and growing slowly; early potatoes growing well; grasses fine.

Ohio—Heavy rain and hail in south on 5th damaged crops, roads and bridges; frost in northwest on 8th caused little damage to clover; most grasses and meadows well, but old timothy fields poor; oats, rye, barley, potatoes and gardens improved; weather favorably affected wheat, but damage by fly increasing; corn poor, but improving, not all planted; tobacco setting general, plants small; apples falling badly.

Michigan—Excepting Wednesday and Thursday week was exceptionally cool and unfavorable for crop growth and seed germination; corn yellow and very backward; rye and new meadows very promising; sugar beets and potatoes doing well; oats rather small, but generally healthy; bean and buckwheat seeding in progress; wheat badly infested with Hessian fly, and many fields being plowed under, and general prospects are for poorest yield ever known in this State.

Wisconsin—Generous rains very beneficial to all crops, especially in western and northern sections, where drought was becoming serious; corn up, but weather too cool for growth, appearance yellow and unhealthy; spring grains doing fairly well; winter wheat and rye heading well, but straw short; tobacco setting in progress, plants vigorous; cranberries well advanced and in good condition.

Iowa—Crop conditions much improved by copious and well-distributed showers; cool weather favorable for small grain and grasses, but retarded growth of corn; cultivation in progress and fields generally clean; stand of corn quite uneven from effects of cut worms, and more than usual replanting necessary; clover quite heavy, but other meadows light.

South Dakota—General and generous rains; spring wheat, oats, rye, barley and grass much improved; frost in east portion Friday seriously damaged many fields of corn, potatoes and early millet, some believed irreparably injured, also some fruit and early flax; wheat generally thrifty and mostly jointing, but is considerably weedy in north portion; apple prospect fair in southeast.

Nebraska—Cool, with general and well distributed showers; winter wheat has improved, but cannot fully recover from effects of drought; oats improved, but are in only fair condition; too cold for corn to grow well; alfalfa being cut, crop good.

PULPIT AND PREACHER

The Rev. Josiah McClain was installed as pastor of Third Presbyterian Church, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Bethlehem Presbyterian Church, Minneapolis, will soon begin the construction of a new $20,000 church.

Broadway Baptist Church, Bay City, Mich., has secured as its pastor the Rev. B. H. Thomas of Cleveland.

The Rev. W. K. Lloyd of Paris, Texas, has received a call to the rectorate of St. John's Episcopal parish, St. Louis.

Members of the First Baptist Church, Janesville, Wis., have extended a call to the Rev. Arthur C. Kempton of Detroit.

The Methodist Preachers' Association of Buffalo has established a pan-American headquarters at the Epworth Hotel.

The Rev. Mary C. Billings, after sixteen years as a missionary for the Universalists in Texas, has felt obliged to take a rest.

Because of failing health Dr. Thomas A. Hoyt has decided to resign as pastor of Chambers-Wylie Memorial Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. W. M. Anderson, pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Dallas, Texas, has accepted a call to the pastorate of First Presbyterian Church, Nashville, Tenn.

The Rev. James M. Gray, D. D., of Boston, teacher of the synthetic method of Bible study, has been invited to be the temporary supply of two pulpits in Great Britain.

Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, Cleveland, has secured as its pastor the Rev. Charles A. Eaton, who has been pastor of Bloor Street Baptist Church, Toronto, Canada.

Oakland, a suburb of Pittsburg, is to be represented by another denomination, the Evangelical English Lutheran, which has prepared plans for the erection this summer of a new church to cost $40,000.

RESORT HOTEL BURNED.

Mineral Springs House at West Baden Is Destroyed.

The Mineral Springs Hotel at West Baden, Ind., one of the most famous health resorts in the West, was destroyed by fire at an early hour Friday morning, entailing a loss estimated from $400,000 to $500,000. There were 250 guests in the hotel at the time and all lost nearly all their effects. But there was no loss of life and none were fatally injured.

The fire, which was caused, it is believed, by an overheated range, was discovered early and the guests were quickly aroused. The flames, however, spread like a flash and almost in a moment the wooden structure was a mass of flames. The guests and employes were driven in a panic from the place, some in their night gowns and others in such pieces of apparel as they could grab in their hasty flight. A number jumped from windows and suffered painful injuries and a few were severely burned. In the mad rush to escape many were trampled under foot and badly bruised.

There were many narrow escapes and thrilling rescues. Numbers of the guests were lowered from windows on ropes improvised from sheets. The halls were filled with dense black smoke, making escape by the stairways difficult, and in the crush here many women were bruised and trampled. Several guests jumped from the veranda to the ground, but fortunately escaped serious hurt. So quickly did the flames spread to all parts of the building that few of the guests made any attempt to save clothing or valuables.

The hotel contained many invalids, patients who were suffering from rheumatism and unable to move with any speed. The care of this class of guests was given the attention of employes. Willing hands were found, under the direction of the manager, and the crippled and suffering patients were assisted—carried when this was necessary—from their rooms to the lawn.

Gathered about the burning hotel, the flames of which illumined the scene, were the white-robed people, the guests and employes of the big health resort. The guests were taken to the French Lick, a neighboring hotel, where they were cared for.

The loss of the guests cannot be even roughly estimated, but it is safe to say that it will be large. Showing the character of the patrons Mr. Sinclair, the proprietor, at one time in an idle moment cast up the aggregate wealth of the guests he was housing and found that they were worth something like $50,000,000.

The Mineral Springs Hotel at West Baden was erected twelve years ago. The owners recently refused $1,000,000 for the hotel, springs and grounds. The hotel was open throughout the year and had accommodations for some 800 guests. Connected with the hotel were an opera house, swimming pool, gymnasium and large bowling alley and an inclosed bicycle track, besides conservatories and bath house buildings.

UTOPIA FOR FARMERS.

G. H. Phillips Tells Them How to Keep Corn at 40 Cents.

Government granaries in Chicago bigger than those that Joseph built in old Egypt, and a farmers' bank with $50,000,000 capital, also in Chicago, are the two agencies which George H. Phillips looks forward to as the means of putting the farmers of the United States in a business paradise, establishing for them a trust which can fight on equal terms with any other trust in the country and making 40 cents the bottom price of corn forever and ever more. Mr. Phillips was given a banquet at the West Hotel in Minneapolis by the National Grain Growers' Association, and in the course of his remarks took his farmer admirers into his confidence and predicted good times for them.

He spoke on the basis of his theory that the 3,000,000 farmers of the land are not "too-many headed" to act as a body and that if they do act together they can fix their own prices on commodities as easily as any trust magnates can do it. "Let the government tax the farmer a cent a bushel on his corn crop," he said, "and with the money build elevators in which to store a hundred million of corn and pay 40 cents basis Chicago market for it and the world will pay the same for it. There is not so much of it that we need worry about an extra large crop or two. With the government ready to pay 40 cents for it the farmer can borrow 30 cents from his country bank if he needs money and carry the surplus for seven years, if need be, as did Joseph 5,000 years or so ago.

"Another dream of this sort is one I have had of a farmers' bank located at Chicago. Make the capital $25,000,000 or $50,000,000. Sell the stock in $10 shares, not less than ten shares subscribed to a farmer, who could, if he so desired, dispose of some of his shares to a neighbor."

Mrs. Mary Drew Peavey of 11 Atlantic street, South Boston, celebrated her 106th birthday recently. Four generations of her descendants were present. Until within the last year Mrs. Peavey has enjoyed excellent health. Her long life and continued good health she ascribes to fresh air, plenty of exercise, plain food and sufficient sleep. In her early years she was fond of horseback riding, and at the age of 80 years she could handle a spirited team of horses skillfully. Mrs. Peavey was married at the age of 19, and became the mother of nine daughters and two sons. She was born at Hollis, Me., on May 16, 1795.

MRS. MARY PEAVEY

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Without doubt the oldest visitor to the Buffalo Exposition will be Mrs. James Mills, who lives on a farm near the village of Woodham, Perth County, Ont., and who has recently celebrated her 113th birthday. Mrs. Mills was born in Ireland and is the mother of nine children, the youngest of whom, a sprightly youth of 76 years, has just settled down permanently near his mother after half a century spent in sailing over almost all known waters. Mrs. Mills was born in the reign of King George III., and has been a subject of five British sovereigns, George III., George IV., William IV., Victoria, and Edward VII. She has also lived in three centuries.

MRS. JAMES MILLS

WILL NOT RUN AGAIN.

M'KINLEY WOULD DECLINE A THIRD NOMINATION.

President Writes a Formal Statement Saying He Would Not Accept Another Nomination if It Were Tendered Him—Other Booms May Now Inflate.

Washington special:

President McKinley says he is not a candidate for a third term and that he would not accept a nomination if it were tendered him. A formal signed statement to this effect was issued at the close of the cabinet meeting Tuesday afternoon. The statement was written by the President himself. He prepared it Monday, discussed its contents at an informal meeting of the cabinet and after amending a few clauses at the regular cabinet meeting Tuesday morning decided to make it public. In this decision he was seconded by every member of the cabinet as well as by others of his political and personal friends with whom he discussed the advisability of taking an unequivocal position in regard to the third term talk which has been running in the newspapers of the country for several weeks. It is only fair to the President to say that the language of his statement leaves little doubt about his sincerity. It would have been difficult for him to have written a letter which would have presented his views in plainer terms. He says, among other things: "I will say now, once for all, expressing a long-settled conviction, that I not only am not and will not be a candidate for a third term, but would not accept the nomination for it if it were tendered me."

Startles the Politicians.

President McKinley's letter comes as a startling surprise to office holders and politicians and everybody who is directly or remotely interested in his future plans. Until he submitted a draft of the letter to his cabinet Monday night possibly only three persons in Washington knew that he contemplated taking the public into his confidence regarding his desire at the end of his present term. One of this trio was his secretary, Mr. Cortelyou. Another was Secretary Long, to whom he communicated a statement of the contents of the letter during a drive. The third is Comptroller Dawes, who learned about the President's contemplated move during an hour's walk through the paths of the White House lot. The other members of the cabinet were, to state their emotions without exaggeration, simply dumfounded when the President informed them what he was about to do.

Nobody in Washington pretends to be able to fathom the President's motive for making the announcement at this distance from the next Republican national convention except on the hypothesis that he found the third term gossip was gaining strength and vitality at such a rate—owing to the avidity with which the politicians and newspapers of the country seized upon it—that he could no longer afford to ignore it.

So far as public opinion can be judged by the sentiment in Washington, approval of the President's course is unanimous. No one doubts that McKinley means exactly what he says, and so far as Washington officials and politicians are concerned, there will be no further talk of his renomination. Other candidates will now come to the front, and all the incipient presidential booms will be given a chance to inflate.

House Opposed to Third Term.

There is not only the unwritten law against third terms for Presidents, but there is on file the expression of the House of Representatives against it. This was adopted by the House in the Forty-fourth Congress, just before McKinley was elected a member of that body.

In the beginning of the Forty-fourth Congress, on Dec. 15, 1875, Congressman William M. Springer of Illinois introduced the following resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 233 yeas to 18 nays, 38 not voting.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, the precedent established by Washington and other Presidents of the United States, in retiring from the Presidential office after their second term, has become, by universal concurrence, a part of our republican system of government, and that any departure from this time-honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic, and fraught with peril to our free institutions.

The House was Democratic, and the resolution would have been adopted whether the Republicans voted for it or not. But few of them voted against it, and there was no debate. Among those who voted for it was James Wilson, now Secretary of Agriculture in President McKinley's cabinet.

CHICAGO WOMAN SAYS THAT ALL MEN ARE LIARS.

The woman most talked about in Chicago just now is Mrs. Nancy B. Irving, who offers $1,000 in cash to the first business or professional man who can conclusively prove that he has carried on his work for one month without telling a lie. The conditions are simple. Mrs. Irving will name two men, the man who thinks he holds title to $1,000 may name two, and a fifth will be named

MRS. NANCY B. IRVING.

by these four. They will act as judges upon the business record of the claimant, trusting him to tell his own story and give all the evidence. Mrs. Irving thinks she will not lose the $1,000. If she does she is quite certain the honesty of the man who gets it will have reduced him to such poverty that he will need it.

Odds and Ends.

Oil discovered in Middle Bass Island, near Sandusky, Ohio.

Admiral Cervera predicts breaking up of Spain into small states.

It is said that Aguinaldo has determined to visit the United States next fall.

D. B. Robinson, Chicago, former president of the Santa Fe Railroad, is dead.

In the schedule of a New York bankrupt recently filed in court it appears that he owes $20 for beer and $26 pew rent.

FACE DEATH ON SINKING FERRY.

The Staten Island Transfer Northfield Rammed and Goes Down.

Within ten minutes of the time the Staten Island *ferryboat Northfield left* her Whitehall street slip in New York *she was lying a* battered wreck at the bottom of the East river, just off pier 10.

During that ten minutes 800 men, women and children on her decks engaged in a battle for life that was viewed with horror by the spectators that lined the shore as the sinking craft slowly drifted *up the river with the tide.*

The cause of the sinking was a collision with the Central Railroad ferryboat Mauch Chunk. The latter rammed the Northfield just off the Whitehall street slips. It happened almost in the twinkling of an eye. The passengers on the decks of the Northfield were cheering one minute and fighting for life preservers and trampling over one another the next.

How many lives were stamped out in the struggle or how many drowned with the sinking boat may never be accurately known. The police and the crew of the Northfield are firm in the conviction that none were lost. Eye witnesses, however, tell of men and women sinking almost within reach of the piers. Men acted as craven cowards in the struggle on the deck of the sinking boat. They crowded and pushed their way regardless of the women.

The Mauch Chunk had but a dozen passengers on board. She was bound to New York from Communipaw. Captain Griffin was at the wheel. The damage to the boat was all above decks, and not a person on board was hurt. No effort was made by the Mauch Chunk's captain to follow the boat he had wrecked and save her passengers. Instead, the Mauch Chunk safely landed her passengers and then crawled back to Communipaw, where she was laid up. The Northfield had barely emerged from her slip when the crash came. Both her decks were filled with from 700 to 800. One-half were women.

The boat gave one long whistle as she moved out of the slip. The tide was flooding and the bow swung up the river. Just passing the end of the westernmost track of the slip was the Mauch Chunk. She was bearing to the slip just north of the one from which the Northfield emerged. She was coming with the tide, and this will be Captain Griffin's defense.

The Northfield's whistle shrieked a warning blast. Instantly came the crash. The Mauch Chunk smashed the forward starboard deck works of the Northfield, cutting her overhang almost to the water's edge. The Northfield, disabled, drifted out into the stream, and then *slowly up* the river on the flood tide. The Northfield's pilot steered for the Wall street ferry slip, hoping to land his passengers, but the boat was taking water fast, and before she could reach the slip sank between piers 9 and 10.

SCORE SINK WITH SHIP.

Transport Ingalls Slips from Dock in Brooklyn and Capsizes.

Over a score of lives are believed to have been lost and more than fifty men were injured in an accident to the United States transport Ingalls. The vessel was in the balance dry dock at the Erie basin, South Brooklyn, N. Y., where she was about to undergo extensive repairs. She suddenly slipped from the blocks and capsized. There were about 240 carpenters, machinists and other laborers at work on the vessel and dock at the time.

It is supposed that the vessel was thrown from an even keel by ballast improperly placed, or by the shifting of the blocks on which she rested, causing her to list to starboard, driving the shoring beams through the rotten walls of the old floating dry dock in which she was cradled.

Besides the mechanics and other workmen who crowded the vessel and dock, preparing her for a voyage to Manila, there were supposed to have been about thirty Italian laborers in the hold of the ship, employed in shifting the pig iron ballast.

While the workmen were trying to escape the dock itself, overbalanced by the weight of the ship, turned on its side and sank in fifty feet of water. A number of men were borne down into the water and jammed under the wreckage, which rose to the surface.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

The appointment committee of Columbia University is charged with the work of recommending graduates of the university for teaching or other educational work, and in every way possible assists the competent graduate to obtain such places. No fees are charged for any service rendered by the committee, either to the graduates or to those seeking teachers.

-:—:-

The first step toward compulsory education in Missouri was taken when the Simmons bill passed the House. It provides that the parent or guardian or other person having charge and control of a child between the ages of 8 and 14, shall cause such child to attend regularly some day school, public, private, parochial or parish, not less than three-fourths of the entire time the school is in session, or shall provide such child at home or elsewhere with regular daily instruction during the usual hours, as shall be in the judgment of the court of record having criminal jurisdiction substantially equivalent at least to the instruction given the children of like age at said day school in the locality in which the child resides, provided that every parent, guardian or person in the State having control of a child between the ages of 14 and 16, who is not actually and regularly and lawfully engaged in some useful employment or service, shall cause said child to attend regularly some day school.

-:—:-

The teachers of the Indiana State Normal have received circulars saying that teachers are wanted to go to the Philippines. The circular states that only those who have the best qualifications will be accepted, and only normal or college graduates will be considered. It is said that transportation to the islands will be paid, and that the salaries will range from $900 to $1,200 a year, but that those applicants who are accepted must sign a three years' contract. It is reported that several members of the senior class will make application.

Sparks from the Wires.

The per capita of wealth in the United States was $308 in 1850, $780 in 1870 and is now $1,200.

John Mangon died at Guthrie, Okla. from the effects of carbolic acid, taken with suicidal intent.

The proposition to issue bonds amounting to $50,000 to build a court house at Bolivar, Mo., was defeated.

Capt. Henry W. Howgate, former disbursing officer of the signal corps of the United States and who embezzled $380,000, died in Washington. He had served eight years in prison for his crime.

Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

Great Development of This Popular Religious Organization.

The jubilee celebration in Boston of the founding of the Young Men's Christian Association centers attention upon the wonderful growth and many sided development *of this constantly growing society.*

The association had its origin in 1844, in the brains of George Williams, then a dry goods clerk in London. The room where the first meeting was held is still preserved as it was on that day fifty-seven years ago, when twelve young men—the apostolic number—met to launch a movement, the extent of which none of them could then predict. The development has been along the line of the parable of the mustard seed and to-day in fifty nations, speaking thirty-five different languages, there are 5,132 branches of the Y. M. C. A., with a membership of 521,000. Here in the United States there are 1,439 branches, with a membership of 252,000.

The establishment of the Y. M. C. A. on the American continent was almost simultaneously effected in Montreal and Boston, the year in both cases being 1851. The Boston association waxed rapidly and at the end of eight months had a membership of 1,200. By May, 1855, there were thirty-six associations in the United States and Canada, with a membership of 14,000. In the whole world there were 329 associations, with a membership of 30,360. The Civil War had a disintegrating influence on the association and in 1862 there were only twenty associations, and these were generally confined to the larger cities. After the war the work of rehabilitating was begun and the growth of Y. M. C. A. work has been constant since.

The railroad department of the Y. M. C. A. had its origin in Cleveland. The railroads have earnestly co-operated in the promotion of the work, contributing liberally for buildings, equipment and secretaries. To-day the railroad associations are a feature on 136,000 miles of road and the railroads are annually contributing $175,000 for maintenance. In 1877 the work on behalf of Indian young men originated.

At the convention in Boston nearly 2,000 delegates were in attendance. A feature of the meeting was an unveiling of a tablet in the Old South Church meeting house, where the association was organized. The first day of the jubilee convention ended with welcoming addresses by prominent citizens, including Mayor Hart, Lieut. Gov. Bates, Henry M. Ward and the Rev. A. M. Plumb, D. D. C. T. Williams of Montreal and W. E. Dodge of New York responded.

Election of officers was the first work of the convention. The following were chosen: President, William E. Dodge, New York; Honorary President, Howard Williams, London, England; Vice-Presidents, C. T. Williams, Montreal, Que.; James Stokes, New York; E. H. Thornton, Atlanta, Ga.; S. P. Spencer, St. Louis; C. H. McCormick, Chicago; H. M. Moore, Boston; D. W. S. Pattee, Minneapolis; S. W. Woodward, Washington, D. C.; J. Thoburn Ross, Portland, Ore.; J. C. Cass, Nova Scotia; James E. Hardy, Louisville; Henry Waterhouse, Hawaii; Secretary, C. G. Michener, Chicago; Assistant Secretaries, A. G. Knobel, Asheville, N. C., and Henry W. Stone, Portland, Ore.

Telegrams of congratulation were received from President McKinley and others.

Few-Line Interviews.

Mrs. Kate Mills Boyd of Chicago—By preventing the marriage of criminals, the foundation for the prevention of crime would be laid. Crime is born in people; it is hereditary. Children are born in its midst; they grow up in it, and is it a wonder they come to be what their parents were?

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John Hayes of Limerick, Ireland—It's all bosh, the talk of revolution in Ireland. I know Mayor Daly has been in this country stirring up agitation, but he is a fiery man. Yes, Maude Gonne has been over here, too. She is surely very beautiful, but, after all, she is more of a theatrical person. We have no politics now in Ireland, save among the working classes.

-:—:-

Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago—In Chicago, as in every other community, I suppose, there are two classes of clergymen. One class preaches the gospel. That kind of men are content to stick to their profession. The other class seeks advertisement. They are men who like to see their names in the newspapers. They mix in politics or almost anything else that will give them public notice.

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John V. Moffitt of Kansas City—Representatives of steamship lines are purchasing Texas oil for fuel. With the use of oil labor is reduced and there is no waste of material, all of the oil making pure fuel. The largest steamships require from 200 to 300 men to keep their furnaces burning when coal is used. With oil as fuel one man, by turning a screw, can do their work. Oil is the coming fuel.

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C. R. Kem of Salt Lake City—Eastern business men have come to think much more of Western interests than they did years ago. Eastern commercial centers recognize that the far West is growing, and growing fast, and that there is money to be made out here. So it now frequently happens that Western merchants and buyers are given more ready accommodation than even Eastern men. Western railroad securities—in fact, Western securities generally—are sought after.

-:—:-

Capt. John A. Hassell, Late of the Boer Army—In face of all the circumstances, I say now that the Boers' cause, while it cannot be said to be bright, is brighter than that of the British. It is costing England $7,000,000 a week to carry on the war. If we can make it cost her that much for every week from now until the end of the year we will bankrupt England's treasury and cause turmoil in England. The Boers have just as good a chance to win now as the Americans had before the sudden turn of good luck came which resulted in the surrender of Cornwallis.

-:—:-

Rev. Dr. Richard Harcourt, Pastor of People's Church, Reading, Pa.—I assure you that radical reform is needed in sick room administration. I fully believe that many deaths have been hastened by the unwise visitation of ministers at a critical time. The sick room is not the place to prepare for death. Things that are done in a hurry are seldom well done. Not one reform in a hundred brought about in a sick room can be counted genuine. Keep the minister—the long faced, sepulchral voiced minister—out of the sick room—it is not his place. Let him grapple with men in life. This will try his grit and grace, but keep him from taking advantage of a man in the hour of his weakness when unable to defend himself.

NEW SPORT IS FOUND.

ENTIRELY NOVEL, AND COMES FROM TASMANIA.

Ax and Saw Contests Create as Much Furore There as Football and Baseball Do in America or the Olympic Games in Greece.

Tasmania may justly claim the credit of having given the world a new sport. In that far-off land, among the men of brawn and might, whose swinging axes have felled the towering forests and converted their trackless depths into flourishing farmlands, has arisen a contest fit for kings, a form of athletic exercise calculated to bring the thrill of delight to all who have an honest admiration for good red blood and the display of mighty muscle systematically trained to do useful work.

The new sport may be designated as "axmanship," and although it is of but recent origin it has already taken the premiership over all other sports. What the bull-fighter is to Spain and Mexico, the cricketer to England, the swordsman to France, the hockey player to Canada, and the football and baseball hero to the United States, the champion axman has become to the brawn-loving Australians.

The championship contest or carnival is held yearly in Ulverstine, Tasmania, some time during the first two months of the year, under the auspices of an organization specially formed for the purpose, bearing the title of the "United Australian Axmen's Association."

The entries to the yearly competition are not confined to Tasmania, but come also from Victoria, New South Wales and New Zealand. Each district has its champion, and among the adherents of these various stars there is the most heated controversy as to the respective merits of each. For months before the great contest these brawny axmen spend all their spare time practicing, until they develop a speed and strength that is little short of marvelous. This year's carnival is conceded to have been the most successful since the yearly meeting was inaugurated.

In the championship chopping contests there were six trials and the final. Eight men participated in each of the trials, and the winners fought out the finals. As this contest is designed primarily to test a man's skill in felling a tree, the log, a great piece of tough wood, six feet four inches in girth, is placed firmly in the ground, as though it were a growing tree.

Five minutes before the beginning of the heat the referee's whistle summons the contestants into the inclosure. They are all splendid specimens of physical prowess—thick set, deep-chested, iron muscled and bronzed from exposure. Each carries his favorite ax, the fullest latitude being allowed in the matter of selection. It is a significant fact that several of the saws and axes used this year were the product of American firms. When all is ready the pistol shot sounds and the contest is on.

Scarcely less exciting is the sawing contest. The log used is the same size as that employed in the chopping contest, but the time made is much more rapid, for the great saw cuts through the wood much more quickly than the ax can go.

This year for the first time the axmen's and sawyers' championships were won by the same man—Thomas Pettitt, of Sprint, Tasmania. Not only did he win both events, but he also broke the record for each.

NOVEL ACCIDENT IN COURT.

One of the Most Extraordinary Damage Cases in Judicial Annals.

A suit in the Superior Court in Raleigh, N. C., against the Seaboard Air Line Railway has brought to light the most novel accident known to the annals of jurisprudence.

The vestibule passenger train from Atlanta was bowling along toward Raleigh on a down grade at the rate of fifty miles per hour at 10 o'clock in the morning. William Watlington was on his way to a wild turkey blind, which he has baited, and had his double-barreled, breech-loading shotgun on his shoulder, two cartridges being in the chambers. On reaching the railroad track, which was on an embankment about ten feet high at this place, Mr. Watlington heard the train in the distance and stopped on the side of the track about fifty feet away to view the train as it swept by. He could not see over the embankment on the other side of the track. Along beside the embankment on both sides of the track there are the usual ditches, which were filled with water. Mr. Watlington was standing between the embankment and one of these ditches on the north side of the track with his gun on his right shoulder. On the other side of the track were a number of cattle nipping grass, which Mr. Watlington could not see.

Just a few seconds before the train passed these cattle commenced to struggle across the track to the side on which Mr. Watlington was standing. The bovines all got safely across except one small Jersey bull. He was caught on the cowcatcher and hurled away with terrible velocity, and, as misfortune would have it, he struck Mr. Watlington about midships and knocked him down into the ditch and planted the bull on top of him.

The bull was stunned and struggled, but could not get up, and the water was drowning both man and beast. The engineer, Mr. Honeycutt, was watching the cattle and had not seen Mr. Watlington, and when the fireman told him what had happened he stopped the train and hurried back, and got there in time to get Mr. Watlington and the bovine out of the ditch before they were drowned. Striking Mr. Watlington and knocking him into the water saved the life of the bull, and the water saved the blow by the bull from killing Watlington.

Further examination showed that the bull struck Mr. Watlington and the shock had knocked the gun some distance, and when it struck the ground it was discharged and killed one of the cows and wounded another so badly that it had to be killed. The gun was not injured.

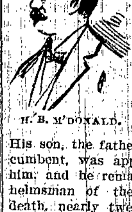
On these facts Judge Brown held that the railroad company was not liable in damages to Mr. Watlington. Since the trial the owner of the two cows has sued Mr. Watlington and recovered $100 in full damages for their killing.

Mr. Watlington says the ending of this lawsuit bangs a blue sheep: That he was knocked down by a Jersey bull, which was hurled at him by the train, and nearly drowned, and his gun is discharged and kills two cows, and he gets no damage and is compelled to pay $100 for being the principal in the most celebrated case in the history of accidents by railroad trains.

But since all this happened Mr. Watlington has had a great piece of good luck to befall him. He has been working for H. N. Snow, at High Point, in the furniture business. Mr. Snow is getting old and, being rich and tired of the business, he retired and gave the whole plant and business, worth $20,000, to Mr. Watlington, who was of no kin to him, but simply a faithful employe. So Mr. Watlington has had some recompense for his experience with the bull and train.—Chicago Chronicle.

Century in Office.

Hubbard B. McDonald, whose official title is journal clerk to the United States Senate, but who is in reality the parliamentarian of that body, is the third of his immediate family to occupy that position. His grandfather, John G. McDonald, was appointed chief clerk of the Senate in 1809, and continued in that position until his death, in 1836. His son, the father of the present incumbent, was appointed to succeed him, and he remained as the official helmsman of the Senate until his death, nearly twenty-five years ago. Even before the death of his father Hubbard McDonald had become connected with the Senate in a clerical capacity, and he has now served for many years as its parliamentary expert. It is his business to sit close to the presiding officer of the Senate and keep him from falling into parliamentary pitfalls. He reports that of all the Vice Presidents it has been his fortune to coach Mr. Roosevelt is by far the hardest to keep in line. "Teddy" has such decided ideas and opinions of his own that he yields with poor grace to the mandates of tradition and precedent.



H. B. M'DONALD.

For His Country.

Lord R——, who had many good qualities, and even learning, had a strong desire of being thought skillful in physic, and was very expert in bleeding. Lord Chesterfield, who knew his foible and wished on a certain occasion to have his vote, went to him one morning and after having conversed on indifferent matters, complained of a headache and desired his lordship to feel his pulse. It was found to beat high and a hint of bleeding was thrown out. "I have no objection and as I hear your lordship has a masterly hand, will you favor me with trying your lancet upon me?" said the tactful and politic Chesterfield. After the operation he said: "By the way, do you go to the house to-day?"

"I did not intend to go, not being sufficiently informed of the question to be debated," answered the impromptu physician. "Which side will you be of?"

Lord Chesterfield, having gained his confidence, easily directed his judgment; he took him to the house and got him to vote as he pleased. He afterwards said that few of his friends had done as much as he, having literally bled for the good of his country.

Goldsmith's Generosity.

A beggar once asked alms of Oliver Goldsmith as he walked with a friend up Fleet street, and he gave her a shilling. His companion, knowing something of the woman, censured the writer for his excess of humanity, saying that the shilling was misapplied, as she would spend it for liquor. "If it makes her happy in any way, my end is answered," replied Goldsmith.

Another proof that the doctor's generosity was not always regulated by discretion was at a time when, after much delay, a day was fixed to pay the forty pounds due his tailor. Goldsmith procured the money, but a friend calling upon him and relating a piteous tale of his goods being seized for rent, the thoughtless but benevolent author gave him all the money. The tailor called and was told that if he had come a little sooner he could have had the money, but that he had just parted with every shilling of it to a friend in distress, adding: "I would have been an unfeeling monster not to have relieved trouble when in my power."

Paid in His Own Coin.

The Atlanta Journal relates an amusing encounter which Maurice Barrymore once had with a stranger. "Will you oblige me with a light?" said Barrymore to a belated stroller. "Certainly," said the stranger, holding over his cigar.

But when Barrymore handed back the perfecto the owner flung it away. Out came Barrymore's cigar case.

"Take one of mine," he said, with a tone to the invitation which made an order of it. The stranger hesitated and took the cigar.

"Let me offer you a light," aded Barrymore, giving his lighted weed to the other.

Upon regaining his cigar, Barrymore, of course, flung it away.

"I should like to continue this indefinitely, but I have only a few cigars," he said, and walked off.

Barrymore would devote as much thought to a trifle like this as he would require to write a brilliant essay or memorise a part.

Welsh Language.

The poll taken of Cardiff, Wales, on the question whether children in the board schools should be taught the Welsh language has resulted in a majority of 67 votes against it.

Had Not Lit.

First Kansan—Did thet cyclone damage Jed Perkins' house enny?

Second Kansan—Dunno; it hain't lit yit.—Ohio State Journal.

You know how other people bore you. Look yourself over; maybe you have the habit.

SORES AND ULCERS.

Sores and Ulcers never become chronic unless the blood is in poor condition—is sluggish, weak and unable to throw off the poisons that accumulate in it. The system must be relieved of the unhealthy matter through the sore, and great danger to life would follow should it heal before the blood has been made pure and healthy and all impurities eliminated from the system. S.S.S. begins the cure by first cleansing and invigorating the blood, building up the general health and removing from the system all morbid, effete matter. When this has been accomplished the discharge gradually ceases, and the sore or ulcer heals. It is the tendency of these old indolent sores to grow worse and worse, and eventually to destroy the bones. Local applications, while soothing and to some extent alleviate pain, cannot reach the seat of the trouble. S. S. S. does, and no matter how apparently hopeless your condition, even though your constitution has broken down, it will bring relief when nothing else can. It supplies the rich, pure blood necessary to heal the sore and nourish the debilitated, diseased body.

A CONSTANT DRAIN UPON THE SYSTEM.

Mr. J. B. Talbert, Lock Box 245 Winona, Miss, says: "Six years ago my leg from the knee to the foot was one solid sore. Several physicians treated me and I made two trips to Hot Springs, but found no relief. I was induced to try S. S. S., and it made a complete cure. I have been a perfectly well man ever since."

SSS is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known—contains no poisonous minerals to ruin the digestion and add to, rather than relieve your sufferings. If your flesh does not heal readily when scratched, bruised or cut, your blood is in bad condition, and any ordinary sore is apt to become chronic.

Send for our free book and write our physicians about your case. We make no charge for this service.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

J. W. JONES, PRESIDENT. HENRY LEY, CASHIER.
C. A. CHACE, Vice-Pres.

THE STATE BANK OF WAYNE

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INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

WAYNE, NEB.

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F. E. STRAHAN, Vice-Pres.
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THE CITIZENS' BANK.

INCORPORATED.

Capital and undivided Profits, $100,000

A. L. Tucker, President; E. D. Mitchell, Vice Pres't; D. C. Main, Cashier; Gilbert French, Ass't. Cashier.

Directors:—E. D. Mitchell; A. A. Welch; J. S French; D. C. Main; G. E. French; A. L. Tucker; James Paul.

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Surgeon and Physician.

Wayne, Nebraska.

Office over the State Bank of Wayne.

J. J. WILLIAMS,

Physician and Surgeon.

Wayne, Nebraska.

Office over the Wayne National Bank.

EDWARD S. BLAIR, M. D.

Wayne, Nebr.

Wayne Nat'l Bank Building.

Residence 1 block east of opera house.

A. A. WELCH,

Attorney at Law.

Wayne, Neb.

Office up-stairs over the Citizens Bank.

ROE & FORTNER,

Wayne Meat Market.

First-class meats always on hand.

Also dealers in hides, furs and pelts.

I. W. ALTER,

Bonded Abstractor.

Real Estate and Loans.
Insurance and Collections.

Opposite Love Hotel. Wayne, Neb.

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Cabinet Photos a Specialty.

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J. H. GOLL, Proprietor.

Wayne, Neb.

First-class Meats kept always on hand.

HUGH O'CONNELL'S

Pool and Billiard Hall.

In Building north of Herald Office.

L. S. WINSOR,

BLACKSMITH.

Wayne, Neb.

Horseshoeing a specialty, Guaranteed.

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
I. O. Woolston.....Treasurer
Fred French.....Clerk
Geo. Miner.....Marshal
Peter Coyle.....Water Commissioner
Joe Bishop.....Street Commissioner
Thos. Fritts.....Electrician

COUNCILMEN.

Wm. Piepenstock, C. A. Chace — First Ward
T. B. Heckert, 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. B. 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, Pastor.

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

GERMAN EVANGELICAL—Services each Sunday alternately at 11 a. m.
J. H. Karpenstein, Pastor.

EXCHANGE NOTES.

Hartington Herald: Miss Laura Holtz of Wayne, arrived yesterday noon for a short visit with her sister, Mrs. W. S. Weston.

Concord Call: John Hanson has just completed a fine house on his farm in Leslie precinct, Wayne county. Emma Anderson came over home Sunday. We understand that Miss Emma is getting to be quite a rapid compositor, being employed on the Democrat at Wayne.

Stanton Picket: The broken nose captured by a spectator while watching a ball game at Norfolk last Sunday is a boon to moralizers who were sadly in need of fresh material as a text for their preaching. Yet it would be an injustice to the Supreme Creator to allude to the circumstance as a God send.

Dakota City Eagle: During the past week Dakota City has been paid a high honor in the selection of Hon. R. E. Evans as grand master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Nebraska. It is an honor well bestowed and one that not only he but his home lodge and town feel proud of.

Homestead: There seems to be a heavy demand for good farm lands. Prices are up and still going upward. The man who expects to quit farming had better study before selling his farm. The domain for opening up into new farms is getting scarce. The demand for good farm land is greater than the supply. That is why prices are advancing.

Bloomfield Monitor: The Rev. Fathers Fitzgerald of Wayne, and O'Toole, of Newcastle, came up Tuesday and spent the afternoon and evening with Rev Father McNamara, they left on the Wednesday morning train. Father O'Tool was viewing the new Catholic parsonage preparatory to having one erected at Newcastle after the same pattern.

Homestead: Cultivate corn and don't kill time; kill weeds rather than time. Use good common sense when to cultivate corn and when to stay out of the cornfield. Six o'clock in the morning ought to find a man in the field and if he has worked as he should during the day, six in the evening ought to find him dropping tugs for the day. Keep teams and tools in good condition and don't forget the man behind the plow. Let the boy see some day light when he is not compelled to work hard. Getting things in readiness for making hay may also be in season right now.

"Our little girl was unconscious from strangulation during a sudden and terrible attack of croup. I quickly secured a bottle of One Minute Cough Cure, giving her three doses. The croup was mastered and our little darling speedily recovered." So writes A. L. Spafford, Chester, Mich. L. P. Orth.

Postoffice Pointers.

MAILS CLOSE

East—7 a. m., 1:30 and 3:30 p. m.
West—9:15 a. m. and 6:20 p. m.
North—9:15 a. m. and 6:20 p. m.
Altona—3:30 p. m. on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday.
Sunday—9:15 a. m. and 1:30 p. m.
Office open from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Sundays from 9:00 to 10:30 a. m. and from 1:30 to 2:30 p. m.
Money order window open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Skin affections will readily disappear by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Look out for counterfeits. If you get DeWitt's you will get good results. It is a quick and positive cure for piles. L. P. Orth.

Saves Two from Death.

"Our little daughter had an almost fatal attack of whooping cough and bronchitis," writes Mrs. W. K. Haviland, of Armonk, N. C., "but when all other remedies failed, we saved her life with Dr. King's New Discovery. Our niece, who had Consumption in an advanced stage, also used this wonderful medicine and today she is perfectly well." Desperate throat and lung diseases yield to Dr. King's New Discovery as to no other medicine on earth. Infallible for coughs and colds 50c and $1 bottles guaranteed by E. J. Raymond. Trial bottles free.

SIOUX CITY TO

Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, $16.00; Glenwood Springs, $26.00; Salt Lake City, Ogden, $30.00, via the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Tickets on sale July 1st to 9th, inclusive, and September 1st to 10th, inclusive. One fare plus $2.00 for round trip to points named above. Tickets on sale June 18th to 30th, inclusive, July 10th to August 31st, inclusive. Finest service, fastest time and lowest rates we have to offer you. For full information and tickets over the "Overland Route" apply to D. M. COLLINS, Gen'l Agt., Union Pacific R. R., 603 Fourth st., Sioux City, Iowa.

Seven Years in Bed.

"Will wonders ever cease?" inquire the friends of Mrs. L. Pease, of Lawrence, Kan. They knew she had been unable to leave her bed in seven years on account of kidney and liver trouble nervous prostration and general debility; but, "Three bottles of Electric Bitters enabled me to walk," she writes, "and in three months I felt like a new person." Women suffering from headache, backache, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, fainting and dizzy spells will find it a priceless blessing. Try it. Satisfaction guaranteed at Raymond's. Only 50c.

EPWORTH LEAGUE CONVENTION, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., JULY 17-21, 1901.

$45.00, tickets on sale July 6 to 13, inclusive, via the Union Pacific, three trains daily from Sioux City, passing through the Rocky Mountains. If you want a quick and pleasant trip be sure your ticket reads over the Union Pacific. Dining car service, meals a la carte. Through palace and ordinary sleepers. Buffet smoking and library cars, chair cars, pintsch light. Full information cheerfully furnished on application. D. M. COLLINS, Gen'l Agt., Union Pacific R. R., 603 Fourth st., Sioux City, Iowa.

Didn't Marry for Money.

The Boston man, who lately married a sickly rich woman, is happy now, for he got Dr. King's New Life Pills which restored her to perfect health. Infallible for jaundice, biliousness, malaria, fever and ague and all liver and stomach troubles. Gentle but effective. Only 25 cents at Raymond's drug store.

A Terrible Explosion.

"Of a gasoline stove burned a lady here frightfully," writes Mrs. N. E. Palmer of Kirkman, Ia. "The best doctors couldn't heal the running sore that followed, but Bucklin's Arnica Salve entirely cured her." Infallible for cuts, corns, sores, boiles, bruises, skin diseases and piles. 25 cts at Raymond's.

Ice! Ice! Ice!

My delivery team will be on the street every day, but if you fail to see us leave orders at E. P. Olmsted's and it will receive prompt attention. On Sunday we will be at the ice house srom 7 to 11 a. m., balance of day at home in east part of city. Give us your trade and you will have no cause for regret. R. H. JOHANSEN.

Superintendent's Notice.

Examinations the third Saturday of each month, and Friday preceding.
E. A. LUNDBURG,
County Supt. of Public Instruction.

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.

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

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

FOR SALE.

I have a nice lot of hay for sale. Inquire of Phil Sullivan.

"Snow Flake Patent," $1.00 per sack. It has the sweet, nutty flavor and does not dry out like other flours. Try it. For sale by all grocers.

C.H.A.O.S.!

First and Best Fair of the Season
All Attractions of High Order
Concert Music a Special Feature
Grand 4th of July Celebration
Genuine Mexican Bull Fights.
Everyone Invited.
Reduced Rates from All Points
Don't Fail to Come.
July 2 to 13, inclusive, 1901.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL

Excursion Rates to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

It was said when the World's Fair closed that this country would not see its equal in fifty years. In all but the space occupied, however, the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo this year will excel the great show of '93. This means that more can be seen in the same length of time at the Pan-American, and with less fatigue and weariness that was unavoidable at the World's Fair.

The exhibits will be varied, interesting and instructive, and the improvement in their selection and the manner in which they are displayed, due to the experience gained by exhibitors at the recent great Expositions, will be very noticeable. In the variety, quality, novelty and number of its entertainment features, the Buffalo Exposition will surpass all others.

There are different rates for tickets with different limits, and if you expect to visit Buffalo, and will send your address to the undersigned, the rates now in effect will be quoted you, and and you will be kept advised of any changes

An artistic booklet, beautifully illustrated and giving a concise description of this great Exposition, will be mailed free to all inquirers.

J. F. MERRY,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent.
Dubuque, Iowa.

Luther's Automatic foot power Sickle and Tool Grinder, the machine that has solved the sickle grinder problem. Come in and investigate them.

Otto Voget's Hardware.

Top Buggy for Sale.

A single top buggy, has been used but very little, good as new, will be sold at a sacrifice. Inquire at Herald office.

Regular meetings of Casey Post, No. 5, G. A. R., at the Masonic hall on the first Saturday evening of each month.

Jennie—To have a round beautiful neck, wiggle your head from side to side every night and take Rocky Mountain Tea. It's a short cut to a graceful form. 35c. Ask your druggist.

Mr. W. J. Baxter of North Brook, N. C., says he suffered with piles for fifteen years. He tried many remedies with no results until he used DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve and that quickly cured him. L. P. Orth.

Imitators have been many. Thoughtful people have learned that true merit comes only with genuine Rocky Rocky Mountain Tea. Made by Madison Medicine Co. 35c. Ask your druggists.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers search the remotest parts of the bowels and remove the impurities speedily with no discomfort. They are famous for their efficacy. Easy to take never gripe. L. P. Orth.

Don't get side-tracked in business. Dullness sometimes passes for death. Men with brains reach the goal. Rocky Mountain Tea puts gray matter into one's head. 35c. Ask your druggists.

Annual meeting Grand Lodge Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Milwaukee, Wis., July 23-25, 1901, For the above excursion tickets will be sold July 21, 22 and 23, good returning until and including July 27. One fare plus $2.00 for the round trip.

T. W. MORAN, Agent.

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

ORDER ON PROBATE OF WILL.

May 31-4w.

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 24th day of May. A. D., 1901 present E. Hunter, County Judge.

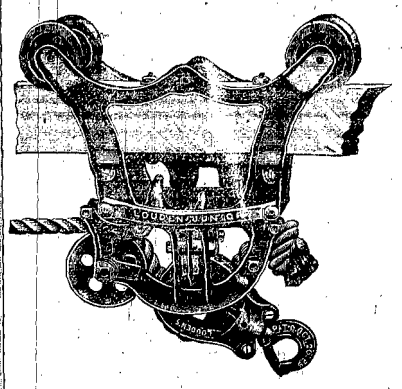
In the matter of the estate of Krezensia Lerner, deceased.

Whereas, letters testamentary have this day been granted to Fred Volpp as executor of the estate of Krezensia Lerner, 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 executor be allowed twelve months to settle up said estate from the 24th day of April, 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 22nd day of June, 1901, on the 24th day of August, 1901, and on the 25th day of November, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, by publication in The Wayne Herald, a newspaper published in said for four weeks successively prior to the 22nd day of June, 1901.

[Seal.] E. HUNTER,
(A true copy.) County Judge.

"Louden Goods are Good Goods."



Why buy an old style, out of date hay carrier when you can get the Latest Improved Louden's Junior Hay Carries; its the strongest swivel carrier made.

Come in and get pointers and lowest prices on hay carriers and barn door hangers.

Wayne **OTTO VOGET HARDWARE** Nebr.

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

---

DON'T BE FOOLED!

Take the genuine, original ROCKY MOUNTAIN TEA Made only by Madison Medicine Co., Madison, Wis. It keeps you well. Our trade mark cut on each package. Price, 35 cents. Never sold in bulk. Accept no substitute. Ask your druggist.

INCORPORATED 1892.

Laurels Again!

The Paris Exposition has made the Gold Medal Award to

I.W. HARPER KENTUCKY WHISKEY

Gold medals were also awarded at New Orleans 1885 and World's Fair Chicago 1893.

QUALITY

For Sale by Herman Mildner.

OMAHA-CHICAGO ILLINOIS CENTRAL CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE RAILROAD MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL

"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.

Tickets of agents of connecting lines.
W. H. BRIDGE, Dist. Pass'r Agt., Omaha.

A. H. HANSON, G.P.A., Chicago. J. F. MERRY, A.G.P.A., Dubuque.

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.

There is scarcely an article that goes to furnish your home that cannot be made to look like a recent purchase.

Go to your attic, resurrect your old beds, chairs, dressers, picture frames, cradles and baby buggies if you still have use for them, and with a coat or two of

Satsuma

you can have an article for which you need never apologize.

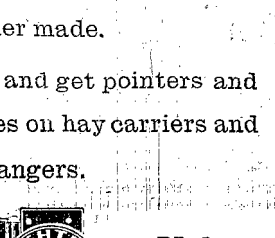
Chace & Neely.

Wm. Piepenstock

Manufacturer of and dealer in

Harness

of the best grades.



Come and inspect them for yourself. Repairing a specialty

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 and Iowa points on the C. & N. W.

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

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

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

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

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

Bowl up, Boys.

At Oom Paul's New

Bowling . . . Alley.

Main Street,

South of H. Mildner's.

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.

East side Main street, 1st door north of McVicker's Bakery

Wagon Shop

Repairing a Specialty.

I desire to inform the public that I am prepared to construct New Wagons, Water Tanks, or anything needed.

Repair work given prompt attention.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Inquire of me for double and single trees and neck yokes.

Shop with A. A. Wollert, in L. F. Rayburn's old stand south of depot.

D. T. ROUSH.