

F. H. JONES. Annual Clearance Sale of Choice China

Sold regardless of cost to make room for extensive fall line. Many Choice Pieces at 50 per cent discount.

Base Ball and Sporting Goods.

The "Spaulding Goods" are to well known to need comment.

Music Department.

Our aim "Everything in Music."

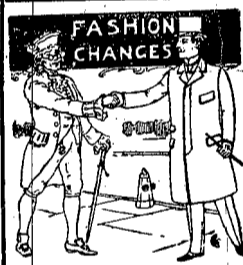
General Agency for Hardman Pianos.

A Piano of Musical Superiority, Durability, Reputation. Proved by sixty years of use. Our line includes.

Weber, Ludwig, Cable, Russell & Lane Pianos.

Mason & Hamlin and Chicago Cottage Organs.

SHEET MUSIC AT ONE HALF PRICE.



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.

Be In Time

Don't wait until the horses lose flesh before giving them the protection of

FLY NETS.

Their cost is not high. We are selling them at prices ranging from \$1.00 to 5.50. Full, heavy cotton, team nets, \$2.50 per pair; heavy twisted cord nets, \$3.00 per pair; all kinds and grades of light and heavy leather nets. These are of excellent quality and will wear well.

Wm. PIEPENSTOCK. WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

IN A NUT SHELL.

Up-to-Date, Seasonable Goods for sale at Reasonable Prices.

This is the whole story in a nut shell concerning Furchner Duerig & Co's elegant line of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings, Notions and Groceries.

Our Goods are all new and of the latest styles and patterns. We invite all to call at our store and satisfy themselves as to the quality of our goods.

Furchner, Duerig & Co.

We want your produce.

Local and Personal.

T. B. Heckert, Dentist, over Miller's W. H. Broner returned from Minneapolis Saturday.

Judge Fales of Ponca, was a Wayne visitor on Friday.

C. H. Frink and daughter were Pender visitors Friday.

Ferris Long of Winslow, was a Wayne visitor Monday.

Miss Jessie Austin was an east-bound passenger Friday morning.

John T. Marriott of Wakefield, was in Wayne on business Friday morning.

Corn grew about 'steen inches last Thursday and Friday, while the ice man was in great demand.

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Skeeh of Sioux City, arrived Saturday evening to visit over Sunday with Mr. Skeeh's parents.

The excavating for the new Baptist church parsonage has been completed and the brick work on the foundation begun.

Alvin Nelson has constructed a cement sidewalk this week for D. A. Dapleson in front of his jewelry establishment.

The Misses Cella and Sylvania Fritts of Lyons, were here visiting with their brother, Thos. Fritts and wife the first of the week.

While up in South Dakota last week Roy Sorber sold 130 acres of land in Charles Mix county to Ell Reiland for \$18 per acre.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Criss left Sunday afternoon for Sac City, Iowa, where they assisted Mr. Criss' father in royally celebrating his eightieth birthday.

Mrs. Wm. Anderson very delightfully entertained a few young friends Saturday evening in honor of her guest, Miss Iona Sweet of Sioux City.

A Harvest Home picnic will be given by the business men and other citizens of Winner on Monday, Aug. 4, and they are preparing to make it a hummer.

The old court house building, which has been sold to Bruce Rosa, is being torn down, and in place thereof two dwellings will be erected, we understand.

Miss Gibbs, who has been visiting the past two weeks at the home of R. A. McEachen northwest of the city, returned to her home at Omaha Saturday morning.

Perrin Long was here from Winslow on business Friday. He says that he never saw crops look so fine in that portion of the county as this year. Since that time a severe storm damaged the farm crops in that vicinity.

Our basket ball team went down to Wayne Friday to play a return game with the Wayne team. We understand the Wayne team was treated to another defeat, score 24 to 8. This is the strongest opposition our girls have had this season.—Cedar Co., News.

This week the market reports are correct at date and hereafter will be correct as furnished by dealers. We do this for the benefit of the neighboring press who are so deeply interested in the markets. For their thoughtful ness in our behalf we extend our most heartfelt thanks.

Rev. Hughes and father went to Wayne, Wednesday morning returning on the afternoon train. Mr. Hughes' father seems well pleased with Nebraska.—Dr. R. B. Crawford of Wayne, traveling passenger agent for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad was in the city Thursday. Mr. Crawford was one of the earliest settlers in this part of Nebraska.—Wakefield Republican.

Keep in mind the Pioneers and Old Settlers picnic to be held at Bressler's grove two miles northwest of Wayne on Thursday, August 21. It will be a great day. The committee will spare no pains to furnish excellent entertainment for all. Hon. J. H. Mickey, the republican nominee for governor, has accepted an invitation to attend. Other prominent citizens of the state will be present.

J. J. Moore went down to Wayne on Monday afternoon. G. H. Philke was a Wayne visitor on Monday afternoon. Mrs. W. R. Olmstead and Mrs. Ileana Walden went down to Wayne on Monday. Miss Elsie Seane of Wayne who had been visiting Mrs. Walden, returned home Monday. P. Gaertner of Wayne has recently moved into his new furniture store, which is undoubtedly the finest building of the kind in Northern Nebraska; and John has it all well filled with the noblest of furniture, bought, too, just before the recent advance in all lines of furniture.—Carroll Index.

Mother Always Keeps It Handy. "My mother suffered a long time from distressing pains and general ill health due primarily to indigestion," says L. W. Spalding, Verona, Mo. Two years ago I got her to try Kodol. She grew better at once, and now at the age of seventy-six, eats anything she wants, remarking that she "feels no bad effects as she has her bottle of Kodol handy." Don't waste time doctoring symptoms. Go after the cause. If your stomach is sound your health will be good. Kodol rests the stomach and strengthens the body by digesting your food. It's nature's own tonic.

LETTER FROM W. F. NORRIS.

Last week I took a trip to the hacienda of Senor Juan Araneta, Don Juan, as he is called by his numerous retainers and generally by the dwellers in the countryside. He is a remarkable character, and during the revolutionary government of Negros he occupied a prominent official position and was, I think, the ruling spirit of the government; and the revolution that preceded it. Senor Araneta is a very intelligent, progressive man, one of the most advanced in the Islands, a strong advocate of American institutions, a great admirer of the United States government, and has always been a strenuous upholder of American rule in the country. During the existence of the revolutionary government and while occupying, perhaps, the most responsible position in connection with it, he assisted to frame a system of laws and constitution for a new government for the Island, making it subject to the sovereignty of the United States, and asking its adoption at Washington.

Senor Araneta is, perhaps, the most hated man in the Islands, and also possessing the most enthusiastic followers. As is the case with every prominent man in the Island, and I may say the Archipelago, he is accused of being an insurgent at heart, of being in league with Papa Ilo, and guilty of all crimes known to the political islander. He is said to possess unbounded influence with the native laborers on his estates, who regard him with a superstitious fear. I have heard it reported that the taoos on his haciendas say that he has been seen in the gloaming dancing on the tops of the bamboos.

The hacienda of Senor Araneta, or his residence is some twenty-five miles from Bacolod, which distance is generally a pretty good day's drive in the Philippines. The road, leaving out of course the bridges, compares quite favorably with some of our country roads at home being, probably, one of the best of that length in the Island. There is not nearly the difference in scenery and general appearance of the landscape in the tropics as compared with that of the northern states, that I expected to see.

The ride from here to the pueblo of Maow reminded me very strongly of a drive overland for an equal distance in Northern Nebraska. When away from the more densely populated part of the country, and riding over treeless territory, I could easily imagine myself driving from Wayne to Niobrara, the last trip of this kind I had taken before leaving home, as the trip alluded to is the first and only one I have taken in this country, what traveling I have done in the Philippines being by steamer or lancha.

The ever present bamboo would easily be taken by the newcomer for willow, which at a little distance it closely resembles. The palms and bananas are unmistakably tropical and with the bamboo constitute a very large proportion of the vegetation. Many of the other trees resemble those of the northern zone and appear very much the same to the casual visitor.

This is an Island of rivers. The little streams are met every few miles, some are fordable, some crossed by the means of a balsa or raft of bamboo, some are bridged, but many of the bridges are in wretched condition. I am in full conformity with the Provincial Supervisor in his statement that a million dollars are needed for the establishment and repair of the roads of this Island; and that a million dollars could not be better expended for the benefit of the general community. A million dollars divided by 230 does not amount to an unreasonable sum for the roads of a Province as rich as this, and which during its three hundred years and over of history has had only such thoroughfares as native industry and Spanish rule provided. It may be necessary to add a word of explanation as the divisor of 230. When any number of dollars are named in this country, reference is had to Mexican silver dollars, which at the present writing are valued at 22 1/2 by government decree, and are in the banks at Iloilo worth 23 1/2. The currency of the country is vaulting. Last December the gold dollar was valued at two Mexican dollars, during the months of January and February it's valuation was 2.10, and at the present time and during April 2.27, and at the banks at a considerable lower rate.

The present state of the currency, however, is too weighty a subject for the occasion, and I will resume the topic of the letter, the visit to Mr. Araneta's hacienda.

The first river we forded the team crossed the stream with the carriage without difficulty. The second river the team crossed alight with the carriage, Senor Hugh, my companion, and myself walking over a rude bridge which spanned the stream. The third river we crossed on a balsa, and the fourth and last, which bordered Mr. Araneta's estates, was so deep that it is necessary for passengers to cross in a boat, and also convey the carriage in the same manner, the horses being ridden across at a ford lower down the stream.

Mr. Araneta's lands lie at the base of the mountain range that divides the Island. Right above towers one of the (Continued on eighth page)

Roy Goldie from Sioux City is visiting Wayne relatives and friends this week.—The Nebraska Democrat.

The Mason (La.) Journal laments over the unequal opportunities of men. Speaking of Hero Hobson it says: "We'll bet a horse we could swim the whole length of the pesky stream (the Mississippi) and no young woman would jump overboard so we could become a hero. How look does pursue some fellows."

The poles arrived the first of the week for a new telephone line which will connect Pender, Wakefield and Wayne and a large number of farmers along the line. It will only be a short time till every farmer almost in the county will have telephone connections with his fellow men and live on a rural mail route and be thus enabled to keep posted on the happenings of the outside world as closely as his city cousins. Why shouldn't he?—Thurston Republic.

W. L. Lowry and Harry Prescott went to Wayne last Thursday to see the ball game between Bloomfield and the Wayne College team. They saw it, and now are kicking themselves for being chumps enough to think they could see a good game in Wayne. Bloomfield would have played good ball if it had been necessary, but the Wayne gang including the umpire was simply horrible to lovers of a decent game.—Winslow Tribune.

Editor Ecker seems to have a sore spot for Wayne, but let him continue to bray. It's his job for a deceased brain—where a resemblance of one exists.

FOR SALE.

A splendid seven room house. Inquire of J. H. Goll.

FOR SALE.

A pure blood Short-horn bull. Inquire of J. S. Lewis, Wayne, Neb.

FARMERS!

Insure in the Farmers Mutual of Lincoln, Phil H. Kohl, Agent.

Fire, Lightning and Tornadoes.

Did you ever stop to think what you would do if your house should burn down or blow away. Come and get it insured. GRANT MEARS, AGENT.

FOR RENT.

The Johanson house on 7th street—a neat and newly renovated dwelling of four rooms and large private grounds well fenced. Apply to R. H. GIBSON.

HAY NOTICE.

All persons wishing hay put up this season are hereby notified that the price will be 90 cents and \$1.25 per ton with measurement of 343 feet per ton. 20 S W 57 JEFFREY BROS

NOTICE.

Having sold my general merchandise stock to Wilson Bros., I wish to thank all our patrons who have in the past given us their generous patronage, and kindly request all those knowing themselves indebted to us to call and make settlement. Very Respt. MRS. A. PIEPENSTOCK.

GOOD PAINTER.

I am prepared to do all kinds of painting, including sign work and house painting. All work is guaranteed to give satisfaction, and is also done neatly and on short order. Anyone wanting work of this kind done will do well to see me before placing your order elsewhere. Leave orders at this office. T. J. CALHOON.

PREPARED TO MAKE LOANS.

I am prepared to make loans on 10 years' time with the privilege of paying ANY AMOUNT AT ANY TIME without any conditions, restrictions or limitations whatever. Under this loan borrower has privilege of paying loan the next day after it is closed and no questions asked. Call and see me. PAUL H. KOHL.

F. A. Dearborn's old office.

Don't Fail To Try This.

Whenever an honest trial is given to Electric Bitters for any trouble it is recommended for a permanent cure will surely be effected. It never fails to tone the stomach, regulate the kidneys and bowels, stimulate the liver, invigorate the nerves and purify the blood. It is a wonderful tonic for run-down system. Electric Bitters positively cures kidney and liver troubles, stomach disorders, nervousness, sleeplessness, rheumatism, neuralgia and expels malaria. Satisfaction guaranteed by Orth. Only 50 cents.

CRAVEN BROS. CLEARING SALE.

We have a few refrigerators left that we will sell at less than half cost. One box white enamel inside holds 90 pounds ice; former price \$18.50, price now \$14.90. One box apartment house style, holds 90 pounds of ice; former price \$17.00, price now \$13.25. One box zinc lined, holds 90 pounds of ice; former price \$14.00, price now \$11.50. One box apartment house style, holds 50 pounds of ice; former price \$13.00, price now \$10.50. These are all Ash boxes and finely finished and Standard Makes. We will need the room for our large line of stoves soon, and now is the time to buy a box right. We have one 17 inch cut, ball bearing Lawn Mower; \$5.00 was the price, \$3.95 buys it now. Our line of Washing Machines and Ringets is complete.

CRAVEN BROS.

PIANOS.

CHICKERING BROS. HOBERT M. CABLE BENTLEY

ORGANS.

ESTEY PEERLESS WESTERN COTTAGE

We have just received a new supply of Copyright Books, also a new line of Tablets and School Supplies. We sell all the New Music at half price, and we have a large stock of the old classics in our popular and standard ten cent edition of Vocal and Instrumental Music. When in need of anything in the music line come and see us and get our prices. Parker Fountain Pens. New Home Sewing Machines

M. S. DAVIES'

BOOK AND MUSIC STORE.

TIME TO THINK

about painting, varnishing and kalsomining! We have the goods, the

GOOD GOODS.

Paint for the Veranda Floor. Paint for the Inside Floor. Varnish for Inside Furnishing. Varnish for Outside Furnishing. Varnish for Carriages. Paint for inside use. Paint for Outside use.

KALSOMINE.

We have every color on the card. It's the Best wall finish. Brushes of every description from 10 to 3500. Come to headquarters

Raymond's Drug Store.

CALIFORNIA Free Stone PEACHES.

For Canning, by the box, they are cheaper and Stock is Fancier than at any time last year.

The Peach Season has Opened.

We are making a big out in price on three and five box lots. Now is the time to jump onto this out in Peaches. The fruit season is a month earlier than last year so don't wait too long, now is the time to put up peaches. I carry a large stock of the New Castle pack of peaches, which is the best, longest keeping peach shipped out of California. I have this fine fruit arriving daily so I can fill all orders with fresh fruit. I also carry a large, fresh stock of Bartlett Pears and extra large Plums and Prunes for canning.

Headquarters For

Indian River Sugar Pineapples, something new. Water melons, Canteloupes, Lemons, Oranges. Port Limon bananas, Fresh Tomatoes, Celery, New Onions, New Cabbage.

G. R. Witter, Cash Grocer.

WAYNE HERALD

WAYNE, NEB.

W. H. McNEAL, PUBLISHER

TROUBLE IS FEARED

Signs of rioting among the strikers at Lansford, Pa.

Deputies Assaulted by a Crowd—Over Thirty Prisoners Escaped From Custody of Armed Officers—Hearing in Contempt Cases.

A Tamaqua, Pa., special says: Saturday night about fifty strikers captured William Engah, a Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company brakeman, and made an attempt to march him out of the region.

At the point of their guns the officers marched the men to a train which was waiting and took them to Lansford. When they arrived there a large crowd of strikers gathered about the train and made a demonstration. The deputies surrounded the prisoners, and keeping the crowd back by leveling their guns at them, took up the march to the jail.

About 8 o'clock the deputies made an effort to take the prisoners to the office of a justice of the peace. When they reached the principal part of the town the crowd pressed in and the prisoners made a dash for liberty, all but seventeen of them making their escape. The town was thrown into a state of turmoil, and serious rioting is feared.

A Charleston, W. Va., special says: Hearing of the contempt cases of District President Richards and others before Judge Keller. Attorneys for Richards sought to test the jurisdiction of the court. The original injunction was issued against National Secretary Wilson and others, non-residents of the state, so as to invoke proceedings in a federal court.

Judge Keller refused to consider the point, holding that the merits of the bill in equity were not under consideration, but that this was a trial for contempt of the orders of the court, the violators having previous knowledge of the injunction. The court held, however, that if the complaining coal operators fail to prove a confederation, in which those charged with contempt are involved, with the original defendants, then the contempt proceedings will fail.

A DUEL WITH FISTS. Portland, Ore., Youth Killed in Fight Over Two Girls.

Advices from Portland, Ore., state that Frank Carlson and George Baldwin, each aged 19 years, quarreled over two girls, to whom both were paying attention.

Carlson challenged Baldwin to fight. The fight took place with bare knuckles in the presence of Carlson's brothers and other friends, and of Baldwin's father, mother and others of his relatives, in an unincorporated part of the city.

Both of the young men were searched for weapons before the beginning of the fight, their knives, keys, etc., being taken from them. The fight was of two rounds, lasting altogether about twenty minutes.

At the end of that time Carlson received a blow in the stomach, gasped and fell to the ground. When picked up he was dead. Baldwin is in jail.

SUICIDE OF DR. GRISSOM. Once Famous Alienist a Victim of Use of Strong Narcotics.

Dr. Eugene Grissom, once well known as an alienist and neurologist, committed suicide at Washington, D. C., Sunday at his son's house, by sending a bullet through his brain.

Dr. Grissom had been debilitated and more for several weeks, and had become physically and mentally weakened from the use of strong narcotics. He was a native of Granville, N. C., served on the Confederate side until wounded during the civil war, and afterward was a member of the state legislature. He was aged 71 years.

FELL FORTY FEET. Passenger Train in Ohio Tumbles From Trestle, With Fatal Result.

A McConnellsville, O., special says: The northbound passenger train on the Dixie and Little Kanawha Railway was passing over the Dowda trestle Thursday when the rear coach fell the rails, turned over twice in its descent and fell forty feet. The rest of the train had reached the end of the trestle and was safe. Two are dead, three probably fatally, and twenty-four painfully injured. A boy was the only one who escaped injury.

Alarm in Costa Rica. Advices from San Jose, Costa Rica, state: Subterranean roarings resembling thunder are frequently heard in this city and in Alajuela, a town eleven miles distant. They are believed to be caused by the Paos volcano, 140 miles north west of here. Quantities of ashes have fallen at San Pedro, a village near the volcano.

Much Danger by Floods. Manila dispatches say: The typhoon which prevailed over central Luzon is subsiding. Telegraph and telephone wires are prostrated. Floods have prevailed in central Luzon, and considerable damage has been done.

For Two New Battleships. A Washington dispatch says: The speculators issued for the two new battleships, the Connecticut and Louisiana, were issued by the navy department Friday.

Killed Husband and Himself. At Woodstock, O., Sunday Mrs. Everett Spencer, aged 19 years, killed her husband, aged 21, and then killed herself. She shot her husband while he was asleep. They had been married less than two months, and were both well connected. It is thought she was insane.

Councilman Accidentally Killed. (City Councilman Andrew Kelly of Denver, Colo., was accidentally killed Saturday afternoon while acting as a member of a committee to inspect the water supply for the city of Denver, on account of the threatened water famine.

TO PLEAD FOR HER SON

Mother of Dr. Russell Wilson Starts for Bluefields, Nicaragua.

A Cleveland, O., special says: The mother of Dr. Russell Wilson, the young physician of Milan, O., will leave for Bluefields, Nicaragua, to make a plea for her son's life.

Dr. Wilson is under arrest in Bluefields charged with being a member of a filibustering expedition against the Nicaraguan government.

Dr. Wilson is to be court martialed and the outcome, it is feared, will be a sentence of death.

Senator Hanna is interested in the case, and has wired the Nicaraguan minister at Washington to grant Mrs. Wilson all the protection possible on the trip.

UNABLE TO SOLVE MYSTERY.

Disappearance of Money from Chicago Vaults Still a Puzzle.

A Chicago dispatch says: Four detectives, putting forth their best efforts, failed to solve the mystery of the alleged disappearance of the bookmaker's funds from the Masonic Temple safety deposit vaults. The attaches of the institution still declare that the money was never deposited, the "book-keepers" are equally insistent that it was, and the police confess themselves at a loss to decide just where the fault lies.

A close investigation has been made into the movements of the four men who say they put the money in the vaults Friday night. Nothing has been disclosed which throws any light on the robbery.

TWO MEN KILLED.

Orrin and Charles Johnson Killed Near Smithland by Falling Bridge.

A Smithland, Ia., special says: Two brothers, Orrin and Charles Johnson, were killed at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon while crossing a bridge with a traction engine one and one-half miles east of town.

The brothers placed extra plank on the bridge, but the engine was in the middle of it, gave way, and the engine and the men fell to the bottom of the ditch. The men were pinned underneath the engine and were scalded to death. They lived about half an hour after the accident.

MANY PRIESTS IN PERIL.

Famous Monastery at Oka, Quebec, Is Destroyed by Fire.

A dispatch from Oka, Quebec, says: The celebrated monastery of the Trinités here was entirely destroyed by fire Wednesday night. The loss is \$300,000, with insurance of \$100,000. There were ninety-seven monks in the monastery. All escaped. Ten thousand gallons of cider and 4,000 gallons of wine were destroyed.

The fire, the origin of which is unknown, destroyed every vestige of the magnificent building, which required many years to build.

INVENTED THE GALLIOP.

Joe W. Knowles, a Noted Genius, Dies in California.

An East Liverpool, O., dispatch says: Isaac W. Knowles, aged 83, who invented the steam calliope, leaving playing blocks and many other labor saving devices used in potteries, is dead in California. He was the oldest living manufacturing potter, and was vice president of the Knowles-Taylor Pottery Company. He built the first pottery here in 1854.

POISON IN LEMONADE.

Forty Persons Are Made Ill at Maryville, Tenn.

A Knoxville, Tenn., dispatch says: Forty persons were poisoned at Maryville Friday by drinking lemonade which had been overcharged with tartaric acid. J. W. Carr, a merchant, was first taken sick and will probably die. Dr. Irving Shumate was stricken from the poisoning while calling on a patient. County Judge Allen, another victim, who may recover.

Privates Drowned in Potomac. A Washington dispatch says: Privates Grover C. Burris of Ohio, and Fred Nolt of Waverly, Ia., members of the hospital corps stationed at Fort Washington, Md., were drowned Tuesday night in the Potomac River half a mile below the fort. It is presumed the men met their death while bathing, as the boat in which they left the fort was found, and in it were the men's clothes.

Lost 4,000 Cattle. A dispatch from Havana, Cuba, says: B. Duran, the cattle importer who suspended payment Thursday presented in court a sworn statement showing his nominal assets to be about \$900,000 and his liabilities about \$800,000. The loss through disease of over 4,000 head of cattle is said to have precipitated the failure.

Date of Looting Settled. A Boston dispatch says that the critics of Dea Moines, which is being built at the yards of the Bore River Ship and Engine Company, has progressed sufficiently for the date of her launching to be set. It has been decided that she shall be launched at 12:30 p. m. Saturday, Sept. 30.

Ten Inches of Rain in Texas. Ten inches of rain has fallen in the vicinity of Big Springs, Tex., within the past few days. The streets of Big Springs have been inundated and train service to the Texas and Pacific has been suspended.

Six Men Hanged. A Little Rock, Ark., dispatch says: Six men were hanged in Arkansas Friday, each for murder. Four of the condemned were colored men and two were white.

Neck Broken by a Fall. A Cedar Falls, Ia., special says: Dan Condon's body was found in an alley at midnight with his neck broken. He had fallen fourteen feet from a landing on a stairway. He was dependent and out of work.

Sevician Cabinet Quits. A dispatch to the London Central News from Belgrade, Serbia, says the cabinet has resigned owing to the defeat of the government in the election for president of the national assembly.

Brakeman Loses His Life. R. Robinson, a brakeman employed on the Burlington line running between Alliance and Sterling, aged about 30 years, was killed Tuesday afternoon by falling from the cars while they were in motion. His head and one arm were cut off. His body was badly mangled.

August Carnival for Humboldt. The business men of Humboldt have completed arrangements for their second annual fall carnival and street fair, and the dates are Aug. 28, 29 and 30. An interesting program is being arranged.

WRECK ON PANHANDLE.

Several Persons Instantly Killed or Burned to Death.

A special from Dayton, O., says: Engineer Clark of Xenia, pinned under his engine, burned to a crisp; his friends of Cincinnati, name unknown, head crushed, right arm broken and both legs cut off; two women and a man burned to death in a Pullman sleeper, and a number of other passengers injured, is the result of a wreck of the Pan Handle limited from St. Louis to New York Thursday night at Treble's station, a way stop a short distance from Xenia.

A wrecking train was hurried out from Xenia and another from this city, with all the physicians that could be secured. Train No. 2 was running at high speed when it struck a loaded coal car which had escaped from the siding in Xenia and run down grade into the main line. The locomotive was turned over, with Engineer Clark underneath. The postal car, combination car and day coach, impelled by the heavy sleepers behind, piled over the locomotive. Two Pullmans followed and were laid across the track at right angles. A gas tank under one of the cars exploded, setting fire to the wreckage.

The postal car, the coaches and two sleepers were destroyed. The oil-droppers saw two women and one man in a Pullman burned to death before their eyes, unable to lead any aid on account of the fierceness of the flames.

At that point the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Pan Handle roads parallel, and both tracks were torn up for a distance of fifty yards, blocking traffic.

CAUGHT BY FALLING WALL.

Albany Firemen Are Injured While Fighting a Big Blaze.

An Albany, N. Y., special says: One fireman died, one in the hospital believed to be dying, and a number seriously injured, in addition to a monetary loss variously estimated at from \$500,000 to \$750,000, is the result of a fire which broke out in the heart of the business district shortly before 3 o'clock Friday morning.

The dead fireman is D. K. Bishop, an auxiliary member of the insurance patrol, and prominent in the city's social and financial circles.

James J. Shely, a fellow member of the patrol, was dug out of a mass of wreckage terribly burned, both hips dislocated, both legs broken, one arm shattered and severe internal injuries. He will probably die.

The fire started on the top floor of the public market building on Beaver Street and spread rapidly to the Columbia Hotel and Elks' Club house, adjoining on the west and east respectively.

While the firemen were at work the front wall of the market building fell, carrying with it the upper story of the Columbia Hotel.

WILL USE MILITIA.

Troops to Be Sent to the Scene of Lawlessness in Wyoming.

A Lander, Wyo., special says: It is feared that in addition to killing a Mexican sheep herder named Sam Galaxia, and slaughtering several thousand sheep, a band of 150 cowboys met surrounded the sheep camps and forced the sheep men to abandon their flocks. After killing a herd numbering some 2,000 sheep, twenty-five other herds, amounting to about 55,000 sheep, were driven into the mountains and left to shift for themselves. The sheep men have been threatened with instant death if they go after their flocks. The sheep are now the prey of wild animals and, if they escape this, the death loss will be very heavy, as they are nearly all ewes and lambs.

The scene of lawlessness is 115 miles west of Lander in Fremont County. The sheriff is powerless, and the militia will be called out to protect the sheep men.

MESSANGERS ON STRIKE.

Boys in Service of Telegraph Companies in Chicago Are Out.

A Chicago special says: The messengers boys of the Illinois District Telegraph Company, which delivers under contract the business of the Western Union, struck Friday. According to an official the boys made no demands and their grievance was unknown. The same company also looks after the delivery service of the Postal Company, and the boys in the latter office struck out of sympathy. The Western Union is offering \$40 a month to men to deliver messages to prevent the interruption of their business.

The greatest inconvenience occasioned by the strike was on the floor of the board of trade.

Case of Explosion at Johnstown. A Johnstown, Pa., dispatch says: The second day's official inquiry into the rolling mill disaster of July 10, being held under the direction of Governor Miller, established the fact conclusively that the explosion was caused by some one lighting gas which had accumulated but was not at its highest explosive point. In what manner it was ignited or by whom will probably never be known.

STATE OF NEBRASKA

NEWS OF THE WEEK IN A CONDENSED FORM.

A Riot in Nebraska City—Big Disturbance Over the Question of Playing Baseball on Sunday—Methodist Minister is Stoned by Mob.

A Lincoln special says: A telephone message from Nebraska City says there was a riot at the baseball grounds there Sunday afternoon when the Law and Order League attempted to prevent the game.

A warrant sworn out by members of the league was placed in the hands of Sheriff Brower for the arrest of the two teams. When he arrived on the grounds a fight broke out and he hustled him violently. His revolver was taken away from him. He succeeded in arresting four players and took them to a justice's office, where they were placed under bonds.

A number of city pastors were at the justice's office, and when they left friends of the players threatened and jostled them as they were thrown at Rev. C. M. Shepherd, of the Methodist church, striking a companion and knocking him down. Rev. Mr. Shepherd was chased to his home. Later, alleging that his life had been threatened and the church property was in danger, Mr. Shepherd applied to the mayor for a police guard for himself and the church property, and it was provided.

Sunday's outbreak is the result of a long and bitter fight between the Law and Order League and friends of Sunday baseball.

Saturday the question was put to a vote of citizens, and there was practically a unanimous vote for Sunday ball. Members of the league, however, refused to participate in the election.

FAMILY ENTOMBED ON A CAVE.

Seek Safety from Storm and Escape Through Water Vault Deep.

A Plattsmouth special says: Peter Morsenson, a farmer, residing near the Missouri River, three miles south of Plattsmouth, a miraculous escape from drowning which he and his family had last week.

When the storm came up Thursday evening, his wife and two small children hastened to the storm cave, which was near by, and the door opened from the top. After being in the cave about half an hour he noticed that the water was entering and in a short time the floor was covered with two inches of water. The family became alarmed and Mr. Morsenson tried to raise the door, but found it fastened. He secured a spade and dug a hole through the wall near the top of the stairway and the family escaped.

He found that a cord of wood had been washed down the hill upon the door of the cave. The cave was half full of water before they could get out of it.

CARS WERE PILED UP.

Merchandise Train on Rock Island Wrecked by Spreading Rails.

A wreck occurred on the Rock Island and a short distance west of the depot at DeWitt Tuesday. The train was a freight train, bound for Omaha, and it was carrying a switch of iron and steel. The train was wrecked by the spreading of the rails.

The wreck was caused by the spreading of the rails and traffic between Lincoln and Omaha was suspended for a number of hours because of the accident. The conductor and a brakeman were slightly injured.

TERRIFIC HAILSTORM.

Chunks of Ice Weighing Quarter of a Pound Fall Near Hastings.

A Hastings special says: A terrific hail storm prevailed over a considerable part of the Hastings territory in this county Tuesday afternoon. Chunks of ice weighing nearly a quarter of a pound fell for fifteen minutes. Chickens were killed and young stock injured. Oats and corn were driven into the ground and are beyond redemption.

Thieves Busy in Wymore. For the past week Wymore has been infested by burglars. Several petty thefts have been committed, but the boldest attempt was made Saturday. When someone entered the home of C. E. Beiner, while the family was away, and stole about \$7 in cash from a toy bank and also made away with a valuable ring. Entrance was effected with a skeleton key.

Search for a Woman. A Lyons special says: A large force of men has been searching the surrounding country for Mrs. Eliza Crowell, who disappeared from her home here Tuesday night. Bloodhounds will be here to help in the search. Her mind had been a little deranged of late, and she took a razor with her. Friday her body was found in the river.

Wreck Near Falls City. A Falls City dispatch says: Burlington passenger train No. 16, eastbound, due here at 1:30 p. m., was wrecked three miles east of this place Monday afternoon. The engine and tender jumped the track at Lyons, eight miles south of Falls City, and the cars were derailed and derailed four hours.

Grant Bond Proposition. A Wymore special states that the proposition to issue \$50,000 of 4 per cent. refunding bonds was defeated Tuesday by less than 4 votes.

Enormous Wheat Yield in Cooper. An Elwood special says: Reports from the farmers over the county show phenomenal yields of wheat from every locality. Reports show as high as fifty-seven bushels per acre. The grade of the wheat is very fine, some of it testing sixty-three pounds to the bushel.

Beatrice Railroad Promoted. Grant Thronburg, who has been commercial agent at Beatrice for the Rock Island road for many years, has been promoted to the position of division freight agent at Topeka, Kan.

Brakeman Loses His Life. R. Robinson, a brakeman employed on the Burlington line running between Alliance and Sterling, aged about 30 years, was killed Tuesday afternoon by falling from the cars while they were in motion. His head and one arm were cut off. His body was badly mangled.

August Carnival for Humboldt. The business men of Humboldt have completed arrangements for their second annual fall carnival and street fair, and the dates are Aug. 28, 29 and 30. An interesting program is being arranged.

FAVORS HOMESTEADERS.

Hold Valuable Cass County Land Belonged to Government.

A Weeping Water special says: Francis M. Messie and Mrs. Sarah E. Philpot are proving up on 160 and 80 acres of land, respectively. This, with eighty acres on which Charles Metcalf is located, are the only homestead entries in Cass County which have not been proved up.

This total of a half section of the finest land in the county has been awaiting a decision of the courts for years and was only recently decided as government land and subject to homestead entry. In the meantime those who have squatted on it and farmed it the last thirty years have not had to pay taxes, neither could they leave if for fear of outsiders jumping their claims.

This half section is but a few miles from town and is now worth \$30 to \$70 per acre.

WRECK NEAR OMAHA.

One Killed and Several Others Seriously Hurt on the Rock Island.

An Omaha special says: The locomotive and three cars of passenger train No. 5, westbound on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, jumped the track three miles west of here Thursday.

The fireman was killed, the engineer seriously hurt, and two expressmen badly bruised.

The train was known as the Chicago-Denver Flyer and carried, besides baggage and express cars, two coaches, four sleepers and a diner.

None of the passengers was injured. A fire which started from the locomotive was put out by the train crew before it did any damage.

The train was running thirty miles an hour at the time of the accident, which is believed to have been caused by spreading rails.

ELOPED WITH MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Now Will Barnes, of Seward, Seek Protection of Police.

A Lincoln special says: Hearing the vengeance of James Gray, his father-in-law, Will Barnes, formerly of Seward, who eloped with his mother-in-law last Monday, frantically rushed to the authorities and besought protection. Gray, he declared, had pursued him and was always following a short distance behind him on the street, rifle in hand.

Barnes first went to the police and afterwards rushed wildly into the office of the county attorney, begging for his life. Gray chased Barnes out of Seward Monday, following him with a gun.

The apprehension of Barnes was first aroused by a reporter who trailed him to get additional details of the sensational elopement.

HAILSTORM WORKS HAVOC.

Sweeps Over Fields Near Bennington, Devastating Growing Corn.

A Bennington special says: Reports were received here Saturday night of a heavy fall of hail north of this place. The storm area was about a mile in extent, reaching from two to three miles north of town. Its course was from west to east.

In the vicinity say that much corn was injured, the hailstones breaking down the stalks and lying on the ground for an hour after the storm.

Pickpocket Caught in the Act. A David City special says: During the race meeting here last week the city was infested with numbers of all kinds and descriptions. The light fingered gentry was not in evidence until just before the gambling outfit boarded the Northwest-bound train east. A W. Simpkins' pocket-book was taken. Mr. Simpkins detected the thief and struck him as he ran, causing him to drop the pocket-book. It was then recovered by Mr. Simpkins.

Hire Dogs to Trail Robbers. Several robberies of stores have been perpetrated at Wauson in the last six months, the latest of which was Saturday night, when York & Co.'s store was entered and, in addition to some merchandise, the thief secured some money, although the safe was not hoisted. The city council resolved to put a stop to this sort of thing if possible and hired bloodhounds from Beatrice to be put on the trail.

Four Freight Cars Derailed. A Beatrice dispatch says: A small wreck occurred on the Union Pacific road near Oketo, Kan., Wednesday, four cars on train No. 99, a southbound freight, being derailed. Traffic over the line was delayed for four or five hours on account of the accident. The wreck was caused by the spreading of the rails, owing to the soft condition of the track, caused by the recent flood.

Hurt by Runaway Team. Peter Wickhorst, a young farmer living three miles south of Nebraska City, was seriously injured by his team running away and trampling on him. He had just un hitched them from a harvesting machine when they became frightened and started to run. Wickhorst was thrown to the ground and one of the horses planted his foot in the middle of his back.

Drowns While Swimming. Alexander MacLean, a clerk in the employ of Thomas Kilpatrick & Co., at Omaha, was drowned shortly before 6 o'clock Tuesday afternoon while bathing at Cut-Off Lake, west of Swift's ice house. The body was recovered an hour later and removed to the rooms of the coroner.

Wymore Jury Disagrees. A Beatrice special says: The case of state of Nebraska against Frank Decebal, one of the Wymore saloonkeepers, charged with selling liquor on Sunday, was tried Wednesday in county court. The jury disagreed.

Fall May Prove Fatal. Ed Fry, local agent for the Standard Oil Company at Beatrice, was probably fatally injured Wednesday evening by being thrown from his wagon. He was taken to a broken arm and was frightfully bruised about the body. The accident was caused by one of the wheels of the wagon coming off.

Wheat Threshing and Stacking. A Harvard special says: Stocks of grain are again in such condition that threshing and stacking has begun though much of the wheat is wet.

Deposits Heavy in York County. The bank statements of state banks and also national banks now being published by the different banks in York County, show an increase of deposits of from 100 to 200 per cent. more than was on deposit in the same banks in York County six years ago.

Blue Mice Answer Charge. A York special says: W. F. Blue was arrested Friday, charged with selling intoxicating liquors. The charge is that on July 4 he disposed of liquor to a man named Brown and was fined \$100 for the next term of the district court under \$300 bond.

CROPS IN NEBRASKA

ENCOURAGING REPORTS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE.

Warm Weather Helps Along the Corn—Some Wheat in Southeastern Portion Damaged by Floods, but Crop as a Whole Promises Big.

Nebraska Section Climate and Crop Service of the Weather Bureau—The report of the bureau ending July 21, 1902: The last week, as a whole, was cool and wet. The daily mean temperature has averaged 3 degrees below the normal in eastern counties and 5 degrees below in western.

The rain occurred principally in heavy thunder showers Thursday night and Friday; the amount exceeded one inch in most of the eastern counties and ranged from two to six inches in a number of south-eastern counties.

The first four days of the week were hot and dry, exceedingly favorable for all agricultural interests. Some progress was made in stacking and thrashing wheat; however, little could be done in the east because of the heavy rain. The winter wheat harvest is about completed; a small amount of wheat in the south-eastern counties on low wet land has not and probably will not be cut. Oats have been further injured by the showers of the week; the harvest of oats is in progress in southern counties. Corn has grown well; the cultivation of corn in about half because corn is getting so large; the cultivation was less than usual and many fields are rather weedy; however, corn is in a very promising condition, except in the relatively small acreage where it has been damaged by the heavy rains; early corn is tasseling and silking. Potatoes are a large crop, but there are some complaints of rotting. Apples are abundant and promise a good crop.

Report by counties: Butler—One-third wheat stacked, some thrashing done; oats average yield; oats badly down, not much cut; corn good and growing nicely. Cass—Wheat thrashing commenced; corn growing very fast and tasseling; oats lodged badly; potatoes fine; apples abundant. Chadron—Wheat thrashed, yielding about twenty bushels an acre; oats lodged considerably; corn doing well; potatoes fine. Fillmore—Considerable wheat will not be cut; many fields of oats badly lodged and rusting some; corn growing finely. Gage—Some wheat thrashed; some cut show heavy yield; some oats badly lodged and will not be cut; corn tasseling and silking. Hamilton—Some wheat thrashed, yielding twenty-five to thirty bushels an acre; large per cent. of oats flat on the ground; hay fine crop. Jefferson—Wheat thrashing commenced; yield twelve to twenty bushels, fair quality; corn good and tasseling. Johnson—Some wheat not cut; only part of crop will be saved; corn doing nicely, tasseling and ears forming. Lancaster—Corn growing fast; some wheat thrashed, yield eleven to twenty-one bushels; oats being cut, some badly lodged. Nemaha—Corn growing well, tasseling and silking; some wheat not cut; oats about half cut; potatoes large. Nuckolls—Wheat thrashing commenced; oats will be light; corn making rapid growth. Otoe—Thrashing commenced; wheat less damaged than expected; apples plenty; corn growing well, commencing to silk. Pawnee—Good crop oats harvested; corn growing finely; hay crop heavy; thrashing wheat commenced. Polk—Some wheat thrashed; oats badly lodged; early corn silking; oats lodged and rusted, harvest commenced. Richardson—Oats being cut with difficulty; badly lodged; corn excellent, tasseling and ears forming; potatoes rotting. Saline—Wheat about cut; oats being harvested; haying commenced; some thrashing done; corn in best possible condition. Saunders—Corn excellent and growing very fast; some wheat thrashed; oats and wheat damaged some by rain. Seward—Some wheat thrashed, yield twenty to thirty bushels; corn doing well; oats badly lodged, large acreage will not be cut. Thayer—Some wheat thrashed, yield sixteen to twenty-three bushels; fair quality at harvest general; oats badly damaged by wet weather. York—Oats badly lodged, harvest commenced; some wheat thrashed, some sprouting; corn doing finely. Antelope—Wheat and oats lodging; potatoes rotting; corn and grass fine; oats beginning to ripen; haying retarded by rain. Burr—Oats and spring wheat lodged some; corn in unusually fine condition; few report potatoes rotting; lowlands under water. Cedar—Grain ripening slowly; harvest commenced; haying retarded by rain; corn very fine. Colfax—Thrashing commenced; yield fields ten to thirty bushels; oats badly lodged; early planted corn very fine, late planted good. Cuming—Early oats ready to cut; barley cut, good crop; corn in fine condition; haying retarded by rain. Dakota—Barley being cut; oats and wheat in fine condition; wheat about fine, lodged some. Dixon—Wheat and oats turning and in fine condition; corn laid by and doing well; some hay made. Dodge—Corn growing rapidly, fairly clean, some in tassel; small grain generally damaged to a considerable extent. Douglas—Corn looking very fine, with very few exceptions; potatoes rotting some on low ground; oats lodged some. Holt—Oats look fine, small per cent. lodged; corn showing a splendid growth; some tasseling; some damage from hail; apples fair crop. Knox—Corn looks fine, earliest tasseling; hay and pastures unusually good; grain ripening slowly. Lincoln—Small grain ripening slowly and lodged badly in places; sugar beets fine, but rather weedy; corn growing splendidly. Pierce—Oats and wheat doing finely, some fields nearly ready to cut; corn fine, considerable in tassel; potatoes good crop, some in tassel. Platte—Oats further damaged by rains; rust and lodging; corn has made rapid growth; potatoes rotting some. Sarpy—Oats badly lodged; winter wheat and rye much injured in shock; upland corn very good; potatoes excellent; hay fine. Thurston—Oats lodging some; little rust in wheat; hay damaged by rain; corn doing splendidly; some barley cut. Washington—Oats badly lodged, but well filled; wheat lodged some; potatoes being cut; some tasseling and looks fine.

Harlan—Thrashing in progress; second crop of alfalfa being cut; potatoes large crop; pastures good; corn growing nicely, some weedy. Hayes—Harvest finished; corn has made vigorous growth and looks well in tasseling and silking; grasshoppers numerous. Hitchcock—Harvest about done, thrashing commenced, grain turning out well; corn and cane rather weedy. Kearney—Wheat mostly cut; stacking and thrashing delayed by rain; oats being cut; corn growing finely; some damage from hail. Lincoln—Corn in good condition and growing nicely; pastures excellent; rye being cut, good crop; potatoes fine. Perkins—Wheat average crop; corn fine; stock doing well. Phelps—Some winter wheat being thrashed, yielding thirty to fifty bushels; oats being cut; spring wheat ripe; fine

BLOW TO STRIKERS.

JUDGE JACKSON FINDS THEM GUILTY OF CONTEMPT.

Organizers of the Mine Workers Sentenced to Jail for Violating Injunction—Strike Leaders Denounced as "Professional Agitators."

After associating "Mother" Jones, the "good angel" of the striking miners, and bitterly denouncing labor agitators, Judge Jackson of the United States District Court at Parkersburg, W. Va., sentenced seven organizers of the United Mine Workers' Association to jail for contempt of court in violation of June 10, as follows: Thomas Haggerty, twenty days in jail; William Morgan, Bernard Rice, Peter Wilson, William Blakey, George Bacon, Thomas Lukavish, sixty days each.

The courtroom was filled with an intensely excited crowd of miners and officials of labor unions. Judge Jackson's huge frame shook with emotion as he dramatically emphasized portions of his decision. The judge's decision was prefaced by the bitterest attack ever made on union methods. It goes even further than Judge Jenkins' famous order, or the decision of Judge Kohlsaat forbidding pickets speaking to workmen. The miners agree that this is the most effective blow that could be struck against the men's cause in their attempt to get out the 12,000 miners in the Fairmont coal field.

"In my long experience on the bench," said Judge Jackson, "I cannot recall a single occasion where any court, either Federal or State, ever abused the writ of injunction in what is known as strike cases." The court then went on to charge "Mother" Jones and the others with a conspiracy to get the miners to quit work. He said: "Where a conspiracy exists to control the employees, as in this case, either by threats, intimidation, or a resort to any other mode usually accompanying the action of strikers, such action on their part is not only illegal, but a malicious and illegal interference with the employers' business."

"The defendants," he continued, "are known as professional agitators, organizers, and walking delegates. They have nothing in common with the people who are employed in the mines of the Clarkeburg Fuel Company. Their mission is to foment trouble. The strong arm of the court is invoked, not to suppress free speech, but to restrain these defendants, whose only purpose is to bring about a strike by trying to coerce people who are not dissatisfied with the terms of their employment."

Judge Jackson said the utterances of "Mother" Jones in her address near the Fairmont mines June 20 should not emanate from a citizen of this country. "Such utterances," he remarked, "are the outgrowth of the sentiments of those



"MOTHER" JONES.

who believe in communism and anarchy. It was the abuse of free speech, according to the jurist, that inspired the anarchists and assassins to take the life of our President.

The judge then reviewed the speech of "Mother" Jones, in which she is reported to have called the miners slaves and cowards; said she did not care anything for injunctions—that if arrested she came to take their places, and advised the men to strike, winning up her coat and the Judge in a fit of rage.

"It is true," said the court, "Mother" Jones denies some of these statements, but her denial is equivocal."

For being present, taking an active part and applauding the speaker, the seven defendants were held to be also guilty of contempt.

The court took a nap at modern women listlessly discussing the principal defendant. "It seems to me," he said, "that it would have been far better for her to follow the lines and paths which the All We Being intended her sex should pursue. There are many charities in life which are open to her, in which she could contribute largely to mankind in distress, as well as a vocation and pursuit that she could engage in of a lawful character, that would be more in keeping with what we have been taught, and what experience has shown to be the true sphere of womanhood."

Judge Jackson suspended judgment in the case of "Mother" Jones. He stated that she had been found guilty of contempt, but that she is posing as a martyr. I will not send her to jail or allow her to force her way into jail. He said he would hold conviction over her, and if she again violated the injunction he would sentence her heavily.

"Mitchell Would Appeal." President John Mitchell, when shown the decision of Judge Jackson, said it was the most outrageous he had ever heard of. He declared that an appeal would at once be taken to the United States Supreme Court, and that an appeal would immediately be made to President Roosevelt to interfere before the decision of Judge Jackson could be enforced.

"Such a decision breeds anarchy," said Mitchell, "as it causes the masses to lose all confidence in the courts or even the constitution of the United States. If the courts can set aside the constitution and deprive citizens of the rights to which they are entitled under it, how can they expect citizens to respect them?"

Telegraphic Briefs. President Loubet has signed the bill approving the Brussels sugar convention. The second colored man in the United States has been a public priest, was ordained recently in the Baltimore Cathedral, Cardinal Gibbons officiating.

Sir Norman Lockyer, the specialist on solar astronomy, says the recent West Indian volcano outbreak is connected with sun spot activity. He says further that the most disastrous volcanic eruptions which have occurred in the world are connected with the dates of the sun spot maximum and minimum.

THE GREAT COAL STRIKE. Exodus of Anthracite Miners May Solve the Difficulty.

Unless the anthracite strike is soon settled there is a probability that the entire region will be deserted by the miners. When the strike was still young, one of the district leaders said that if necessary, in order to win, the strikers' officials would take every miner out of the region, finding work for them elsewhere, and not leaving enough mine workers to operate a single colliery. It seems that the threat was no idle boast.

Already 45,000 adult miners have left the region and have found profitable work elsewhere. And now it is claimed upon what appears to be excellent authority that 50,000 more miners can be given work in the soft coal regions of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky and Tennessee.

Should these 50,000 leave the hard coal districts the strike situation would be greatly simplified. When the strike was inaugurated there were only 105,000 adult miners, the remaining 45,000 affected by the cessation of labor being composed of boys, old men, bosses and unclassified workers about the mines. This can be seen at a glance that the placing of 50,000 additional strikers at work in soft coal districts will force the operators either to grant the concessions demanded, or abandon their own soft coal fields. The great sum of \$511,500,000. With the adult miners removed from the anthracite region it will be impossible for the operators to work their mines, even though they could support 100,000 men. The State law provides that no man shall be allowed to mine coal unless he has a certificate and to get a certificate it is necessary to have two years' experience in the mines and pass an examination.

The obtaining of work outside the anthracite fields for the strikers also greatly simplifies the distribution of relief funds. At the national convention in Indianapolis measures for such a fund were adopted. The bituminous miners by a system of assessments will pay approximately \$250,000 a week into this fund and the money received from other branches of organized labor will swell the total to \$500,000 a week or about \$2,000,000 a month. This, coupled with the fact that so many miners are earning good wages elsewhere and that work can be obtained by 50,000 more of them, will be sufficient to keep from want the families of the strikers and the few who may remain unemployed.

If the robbing of the anthracite field of its adult miners goes on, the operators will be forced to come to terms.

PHONE-SWEARING A CRIME. Police Court Fines a Physician \$5 for Such Practice.

The man who loses his temper during the warm weather and who swears especially generally, in anger or even artfully through the telephone, is not only impatient. Telephonic profanity is bad form, is a crime, will cause a telephone company if it hears it or hears of it to take legal measures of punishing the offender and may mean money out of the pocket to the man who indulges in it.

John St. Louis comes news of a police court decision which fined a physician \$5 for his offense of swearing through the telephone operator on the subject of telephone service in that city. The defendant, Dr. S. L. Gettys, was arrested and in a police court candidly admitted that he had "cussed" roundly about the telephone service, but not at the operator. He maintained that he had not disturbed the operator in any way.

Judge Sidner, who heard the case, decided three points: First, that there was not sufficient provocation to profanity; second, that it is invariably aggressive and has never been excusable on the plea of self-defense; third, that the working principle of law has not been invaded by modern inventions and that the crime of hurling curses at a person over the telephone is amenable to the laws in the jurisdiction in which the offense was committed.

MORTGAGES SUBJECT TO TAX. One Billion Dollars Added to Chicago's Taxable Property.

A billion dollars in mortgages, represented by the mortgages held in Cook County, Illinois, largely by the various building, lending corporations, including banks, trust and insurance companies, is to be added to the taxable property. It is held that these mortgages represent so much money, belonging to the holders of the mortgages, and consequently should be taxed. It is pointed out that there is no double taxation, as the owner of the property pays the tax on the property, and the owner of the mortgages is assessed on the money loaned on the mortgages.

According to the figures compiled by the Chicago Board of Assessors, the total amount of mortgages held in five years is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1897: \$88,900,723; 1898: 407,770,458; 1899: 196,510,070; 1900: 407,177,917; 1901: 282,969,892. Total: \$1,383,288,069.

The railway mortgages in 1900 amounted to \$225,045,500, and in 1899 to \$340,300,000. The record of every one of them is in the recorder's office and can be inspected by any one.

BAD RAILROAD WRECKS.

Fatal Disaster Occurs on Pennsylvania and the B. & O.

Wrecked in several parts of the country caused loss of life Thursday. Two of them were in Ohio and one in Nebraska. In one, which occurred on the Rock Island, not far from Xenia, Ohio, the locomotive of a freight train with a load of coal which had broken away from a sliding and ran upon the main track wrecked the engine, burying the engine beneath it, and caused the explosion of the gas tank under one of the coaches. This set fire to the coaches. Six passengers, five men and a woman, were burned to death by the explosion. The train was still moving when the explosion occurred, and passengers who had escaped from the other coaches, but were powerless to rescue them on account of the intense heat of the fire. Many other passengers were injured.

The wrecked train was the Keystone Limited, from St. Louis for New York, which ran into a freight car laden with coal which had escaped from a freight train and which came at the limited on a down grade, running at the rate of forty miles an hour. The impact was terrific and was followed immediately by the explosion of gas tanks beneath the Pullmans. The limited train consisted of a big engine, two mail cars, a day coach and four Pullmans. All but the two rear sleepers were wrecked. There were fifty passengers on the train and it is considered marvellous that any escaped. Many were asleep when the crash came and those in the Pullman cars were hurled from their berths into the mass of wreckage. For more than two hours the debris burned, and it was only put under control when the fire department arrived and worked for several hours.

Thirty miles south of Xenia, Ohio, on the Ohio and Little Kanawha branch of the Baltimore and Ohio, the rear car of a train passing over a high trestle struck its coupling. The car ran on the trestle until it fell and rolled down an embankment forty feet high. The coach was demolished, two persons were killed, four seriously injured and a score seriously hurt.

A Rock Island train jumped the track, three miles west of South Omaha, Neb., killing the fireman and fatally injuring the conductor. Two express messengers were hurt.

LOSSES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

First Compilation Showing Casualties Among the Troops.

The casualties in the American army in the Philippines from Feb. 4, 1899, the opening of hostilities by the insurgents, until April 30, 1902, which date is given as that of the virtual ending of the insurrection, have been made public by Major James Parker of the Adjutant General's office, being the first compilation of the statistics relating to the warfare in that island.

The losses from all causes are given as follows: Killed or died of wounds, 63 officers and 916 enlisted men; deaths from disease, 47 officers and 2,355 enlisted men; deaths from accidents, 6 officers and 125 enlisted men; drowned, 6 officers and 257 enlisted men; murdered, 10 officers and 72 enlisted men; total deaths, 139 officers and 4,010 enlisted men. Wounded, 190 officers and 2,707 enlisted men, a total of 2,897 killed and wounded and deaths other than by disease, 282 officers and 4,188 enlisted men; total, 4,470.

A large proportion of the deaths by drowning occurred in action or in active operations against the enemy. Major Parker makes the percentage of killed and wounded to the strength of the army 9.7.

There were 2,561 engagements with the enemy, more or less serious. The larger proportion of these fights were attacks from ambush on the American troops or skirmishes in which only small detachments took part.

At almost every one of these engagements there were American soldiers killed or wounded, or both to leave their dead and wounded in the possession of the enemy, notwithstanding that in many cases the percentage of loss was high.

The number of troops that had been transported to the Philippines and had been killed or wounded was 4,195 officers and 123,893 men. The average strength, taken from monthly returns for the period of the insurrection, was approximately 40,000.

RAILROADS.

There will be no more cheap excursions from Chicago to St. Louis to New York and Atlantic City.

The Northwestern management has improved the tourist sleeper service between Chicago and Portland.

The latest combination talked of is one between the Eastern Illinois and the St. Louis Northwestern, better known as the Cotton Belt.

The interchangeable mileage ticket issued by the New York Central is good over more than 6,000 miles of railway east of Buffalo.

The Southern Railway Company has acquired trackage from Savannah and Jacksonville to Jacksonville, Fla., and is running its own trains into the latter city.

The Burlington road has been notified that the government will construct a new overland stage road from Cody, Wyo., to the eastern outlet of Yellowstone Park.

The conclusion of a deal by which the Santa Fe purchases forty-five miles of track in the upper Missouri valley, between Omaha, Neb., and Omaha, Mo., is announced by that company.

On the continent smoking is growing so rapidly in favor among the fair sex that on some of the Belgian railroads smoking apartments are to be provided exclusively for women.

Official announcement has been made by the Northwestern management of the completion of the company's double track from Chicago to the Wisconsin river at Oshkosh. The completion of this work at an expense of nearly \$1,000,000 will increase by fully 80 per cent the tonnage capacity of the road between the points named.

The immigrant business for the current year has been something enormous. During the past six months the number of immigrants passing through New York has been over 300,000 and the estimates of the passenger men put the total for the year at 600,000. This will exceed last year's immigration by about 70 per cent.

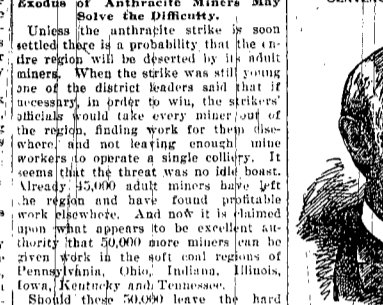
It is said that the larger portion of the immigrants going to the middle West and the northwestern part of the country.

THE FICKLE WEATHER.



THE GREAT COAL STRIKE.

JUDGE JACKSON, WHO SENTENCED MINERS TO PRISON.



Judge John Jay Jackson, who has just sentenced several organizers of the miners' union to jail for contempt of court, is one of the oldest living jurists in the world. He is now doing eighty years of life, forty of which have been spent on the Federal bench of West Virginia. Judge Jackson was one of Lincoln's first appointments after the beginning of the war. Although a Virginian, he was true to the Union. He had been prominent in Virginia politics before the war, and was elected to the United States Congress in 1862. He was re-elected in 1864 and 1866. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1868 and served until 1875. He was elected to the United States Supreme Court in 1875 and served until 1882. He was elected to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit in 1882 and served until 1895. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of West Virginia in 1895 and served until 1902. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Maryland in 1902 and served until 1908. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Virginia in 1908 and served until 1915. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of North Carolina in 1915 and served until 1922. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina in 1922 and served until 1929. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Georgia in 1929 and served until 1936. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Florida in 1936 and served until 1943. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Alabama in 1943 and served until 1950. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Louisiana in 1950 and served until 1957. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Mississippi in 1957 and served until 1964. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Tennessee in 1964 and served until 1971. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Kentucky in 1971 and served until 1978. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of West Virginia in 1978 and served until 1985. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Ohio in 1985 and served until 1992. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Pennsylvania in 1992 and served until 1999. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of New York in 1999 and served until 2006. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey in 2006 and served until 2013. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Delaware in 2013 and served until 2020. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Maryland in 2020 and served until 2027. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Virginia in 2027 and served until 2034. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of North Carolina in 2034 and served until 2041. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina in 2041 and served until 2048. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Georgia in 2048 and served until 2055. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Florida in 2055 and served until 2062. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Alabama in 2062 and served until 2069. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Louisiana in 2069 and served until 2076. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Mississippi in 2076 and served until 2083. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Tennessee in 2083 and served until 2090. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Kentucky in 2090 and served until 2097. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of West Virginia in 2097 and served until 2104. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Ohio in 2104 and served until 2111. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Pennsylvania in 2111 and served until 2118. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of New York in 2118 and served until 2125. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey in 2125 and served until 2132. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Delaware in 2132 and served until 2139. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Maryland in 2139 and served until 2146. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Virginia in 2146 and served until 2153. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of North Carolina in 2153 and served until 2160. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina in 2160 and served until 2167. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Georgia in 2167 and served until 2174. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Florida in 2174 and served until 2181. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Alabama in 2181 and served until 2188. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Louisiana in 2188 and served until 2195. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Mississippi in 2195 and served until 2202. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Tennessee in 2202 and served until 2209. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Kentucky in 2209 and served until 2216. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of West Virginia in 2216 and served until 2223. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Ohio in 2223 and served until 2230. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Pennsylvania in 2230 and served until 2237. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of New York in 2237 and served until 2244. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey in 2244 and served until 2251. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Delaware in 2251 and served until 2258. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Maryland in 2258 and served until 2265. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Virginia in 2265 and served until 2272. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of North Carolina in 2272 and served until 2279. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina in 2279 and served until 2286. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Georgia in 2286 and served until 2293. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Florida in 2293 and served until 2300. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Alabama in 2300 and served until 2307. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Louisiana in 2307 and served until 2314. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Mississippi in 2314 and served until 2321. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Tennessee in 2321 and served until 2328. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Kentucky in 2328 and served until 2335. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of West Virginia in 2335 and served until 2342. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Ohio in 2342 and served until 2349. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Pennsylvania in 2349 and served until 2356. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of New York in 2356 and served until 2363. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey in 2363 and served until 2370. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Delaware in 2370 and served until 2377. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Maryland in 2377 and served until 2384. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Virginia in 2384 and served until 2391. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of North Carolina in 2391 and served until 2398. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina in 2398 and served until 2405. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Georgia in 2405 and served until 2412. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Florida in 2412 and served until 2419. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Alabama in 2419 and served until 2426. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Louisiana in 2426 and served until 2433. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Mississippi in 2433 and served until 2440. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Tennessee in 2440 and served until 2447. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Kentucky in 2447 and served until 2454. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of West Virginia in 2454 and served until 2461. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Ohio in 2461 and served until 2468. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Pennsylvania in 2468 and served until 2475. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of New York in 2475 and served until 2482. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey in 2482 and served until 2489. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Delaware in 2489 and served until 2496. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Maryland in 2496 and served until 2503. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Virginia in 2503 and served until 2510. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of North Carolina in 2510 and served until 2517. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina in 2517 and served until 2524. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Georgia in 2524 and served until 2531. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Florida in 2531 and served until 2538. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Alabama in 2538 and served until 2545. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Louisiana in 2545 and served until 2552. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Mississippi in 2552 and served until 2559. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Tennessee in 2559 and served until 2566. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Kentucky in 2566 and served until 2573. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of West Virginia in 2573 and served until 2580. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Ohio in 2580 and served until 2587. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Pennsylvania in 2587 and served until 2594. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of New York in 2594 and served until 2601. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey in 2601 and served until 2608. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Delaware in 2608 and served until 2615. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Maryland in 2615 and served until 2622. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Virginia in 2622 and served until 2629. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of North Carolina in 2629 and served until 2636. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina in 2636 and served until 2643. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Georgia in 2643 and served until 2650. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Florida in 2650 and served until 2657. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Alabama in 2657 and served until 2664. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Louisiana in 2664 and served until 2671. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Mississippi in 2671 and served until 2678. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Tennessee in 2678 and served until 2685. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Kentucky in 2685 and served until 2692. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of West Virginia in 2692 and served until 2699. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Ohio in 2699 and served until 2706. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Pennsylvania in 2706 and served until 2713. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of New York in 2713 and served until 2720. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey in 2720 and served until 2727. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Delaware in 2727 and served until 2734. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Maryland in 2734 and served until 2741. 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He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Louisiana in 3021 and served until 3028. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Mississippi in 3028 and served until 3035. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Tennessee in 3035 and served until 3042. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Kentucky in 3042 and served until 3049. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of West Virginia in 3049 and served until 3056. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Ohio in 3056 and served until 3063. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Pennsylvania in 3063 and served until 3070. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of New York in 3070 and served until 3077. 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He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Pennsylvania in 3301 and served until 3308. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of New York in 3308 and served until 3315. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey in 3315 and served until 3322. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Delaware in 3322 and served until 3329. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Maryland in 3329 and served until 3336. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Virginia in 3336 and served until 3343. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of North Carolina in 3343 and served until 3350. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina in 3350 and served until 3357. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Georgia in 3357 and served until 3364. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Florida in 3364 and served until 3371. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Alabama in 3371 and served until 3378. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Louisiana in 3378 and served until 3385. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Mississippi in 3385 and served until 3392. He was elected to the United States District Court for the District of Tennessee in

A RARE OPPORTUNITY!

to examine
CARLTON COUNTY, MINN. LANDS
at small expense.

On August 7th. the Great Northern R. R. will run a large excursion from Sioux City to Duluth, the fare for the round trip from Sioux City being but \$5.00.

The train leaves Sioux City Thursday at 7:00 p. m. and arrives at Duluth at 9:30 Friday morning. Returning, leaves Duluth at 4:00 p. m. Sunday, so that you would have nearly three days, which would give you time to examine our lands and also see a great deal of Duluth. Tourist Sleepers. These lands are located near Duluth and Superior, population 125,000; are neither rough nor flat but mostly rolling enough to give good drainage. No swamp land. Subsoil is clay with top soil of clayer loam to sandy loam, black loam on lower ground. Fine streams of pure cold spring water run through nearly every section. Considerable hardwood timber scattered over these lands—enough to last for years for fuel.

Prices of these lands \$5 to \$10 per acre. Terms easy, if desired, one fourth cash, balance on time.

In case you desire to take advantage of this extremely low rate, let me know at earliest possible moment so that arrangements can be made to show you these lands. Besides seeing these lands, this is an opportunity for a pleasant outing at small cost.

Real Estate **R. H. James, Office over the and Loans, First Nat'l Ban**

Local and Personal.

Sam Davies spent Sunday in, Nor folk.

Henry Bush was down from Carroll Tuesday.

A. L. Howard went to Hoskins Saturday evening.

A. G. Howard went to Sioux City Tuesday afternoon.

Philipo & Son have a small supply of Plymth twine on hand yet.

Mrs. Chas. Fisher was an east bound passenger yesterday afternoon.

J. S. French has purchased a lot just north of the Baptist church.

Mrs. Chas. Beebe went to Fullerton today to visit for a few days with her parents.

John Morris of Carroll shipped three car loads of cattle to Omaha Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. J. M. Cherry went to Norfolk yesterday to visit the families of W. J. and C. C. Gow.

Ed Mitchell, accompanied by Mr. Jena of Bloomfield, were passengers for Omaha Monday.

Mrs. Jennie Porter purchased this week the residence property of Theo. Bell on north Main street.

Mrs. Millard, who has been the guest of Mrs. Chas. Beebe, went to Randolph Tuesday to visit for a few days.

Mrs. Hans Klous, who has been visiting at the home of Chas. Ray and Chas. Thompson returned to Bloomfield Tuesday.

Rounds out the hollow places, smooths out lines that creep about one's face; waxes roses back to faded cheeks. That's what Rocky Mountain tea does. 35 cts. Raymond's Pharmacy.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Philipo returned home Saturday evening from a 60 day trip in the west. They went over the Southern Pacific. At Salt Lake they visited with Prof. McCoy and met Neal Harrington. At Seattle they met Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Grimley and other Wayne people.

Phil Kohl, M. P. Ahern, Fred Volpp, Dan Harrington and E. J. Raymond have been appointed a committee to perfect arrangements for holding a carnival or some other kind of an entertainment at Wayne in September. Their efforts should be met with hearty assistance by all citizens.

The Boyd annex has changed its appearance very materially the past few days. It has been handsomely papered, the new furniture has been put in and Mr. Leahy, the new druggist, expects to occupy the building with a large line of drugs, stationery, etc., about the second week in August.

Mrs. M. A. Jolley, Noble, O. T., writes: "I have used Herbine for a number of years, and can cheerfully recommend it as the most perfect liver or medicine and the greatest blood purifier. It is a medicine of positive merit, and fully accomplishes all that is claimed for it." Malaria cannot find a lodgement in the system while the liver is in perfect order, for one of its functions is to prevent the absorption of fever producing poisons. Herbine is the most efficient liver regulator. 50 cents at Raymond's.

Mrs. A. Todenhoff of Fremont, has purchased the Boyd hotel of J. L. Criss and took possession of the building Tuesday morning. The new proprietors have had experience in the hotel business and came to Wayne with excellent recommendations and we join with the citizens in wishing them success. Mr. Criss who has been one of the best land most popular landlords has decided to go to Omaha or Kansas City, and while all will regret to see this estimable family leave Wayne, the best wishes of the people will accompany them where ever they go.

Repulsive Features.

Blackheads, pimples, greasy faces and muddy complexions, which are so common among women, especially girls at a certain age, destroying beauty, disfiguring and making repulsive features which would otherwise appear attractive and refined, indicate that the liver is out of order. A few casual doses of Herbine will cleanse the bowels, regulate the liver and so establish a clear healthy complexion. 50c at Raymond's.

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The finest corn growing weather that "ever was."

Dr. Neiman visited with his son at Fremont last Saturday.

Agent B. Candor and wife of Hoskins were Wayne visitors Sunday.

Dr. J. C. Clark, Eye Specialist will be at the Boyd Hotel, Sep. 1st.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin cures sick headache. Sold by Raymond.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin cures stomach troubles. Sold by Raymond.

The dining room and office at the Boyd hotel have been newly decorated.

Rev. Bithell will receive a class of probationers into the church Sunday morning.

Mrs. Wm. Beckenbauer, of Randolph, is a guest at the Beckenbauer home this week.

There will be preaching morning and evening at the Methodist church next Sunday.

Mrs. M. P. Ahern departed for Kansas Saturday morning to visit with her daughter.

A large audience greeted Rev. Hughes of Wakefield, last Sunday morning at the M. E. Church.

D. E. Newton is putting in a large eight horse power gasoline engine at his feed and planning mill.

It isn't much of a trick these days to find two potatoes that will make a meal for an ordinary family.

A moving picture outfit with the aid of a graphophone held the boards at the Boyd hotel corner Saturday.

The young ladies' basket ball team will play other teams at the old settlers' picnic to be held August 26.

Jan. Conover went to Sioux City yesterday afternoon, where he has accepted a position for the present.

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

Miss Eva Beebe came over from Stanton Tuesday to visit for a day or two with her brother Charles and family.

To cure a cold in one day take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Groves' signature is on each box. 25c.

The ladies' aid society of the Baptist church will give a social at the home of Mrs. Frank Strahan this evening. Ice cream and cake will be served. Everybody is cordially invited.

The Ben Hur Lodge held a supper at the lodge rooms last Friday night which was attended by about 150 members and friends. The evening was very much enjoyed by all present.

D. King Horn the piano and organ man is putting in a fine stock of instruments across the street from the F. O. in the building with Harry Welch the Jeweler. Mr. Horn has rented floor space from Mr. Welsh and will carry the largest and best stock to be found in northeastern Nebraska.

The Skylight Fraternity ball club engaged the College nine Tuesday afternoon and when the game was completed the score looked like 11 to 5, and not in favor of the "Skys." Harry Fisher and Ray Dondly performed the batter act with excellence, while Taylor Steen froze on to flys with a grip like freezing ice cream. When the ball flew at Chas. Craven, the first base man, his reach was wonderful, and his flying leaps were heartily cheered. It was an all right game.

Rev. W. L. Riley, L. L. D., Cuba, N. Y., writes: "After fifteen days of excruciating pain from solistic rheumatism, under various treatments, I was induced to try Ballard's Snow Liniment, the first application giving my first relief, and second, entire relief. I can give it unqualified recommendation." 25c, 50c and \$1.00 at Raymond's.

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Today's markets are: corn 41, wheat 67 1/2, oats 24, eggs 12, butter 14.

Mrs. Wm. Mears and daughter Lulu went to Sioux City, Tuesday afternoon.

Steps the cough and works off the cold. Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25 cents.

When you are in Wayne call at the Boy's barber shop and get an up-to-date hair-cut and shave. Yours, KINNEE & ROOT, Props.

Mr. Ben Elliott is among the recent purchasers of a fine Chicago Cottage Organ from F. H. Jones Music Department.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. King and Mrs. J. E. McKee and daughter Ruth, are here from Wayne and have been guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Hayes for several days.—Norfolk News.

When you wake in the morning feeling like the end of a mispent life, your mouth full of fir and your soul full of regrets, take Rocky Mountain Tea. Great medicine. Raymonds Pharmacy.

The people in the neighborhood of Wilber school house are invited to preaching services to be held there next Sunday at half past ten o'clock. We propose to revive the Sunday school. E. H. Young

ARRANGED BUT NOT MATED

By "RITA."

CHAPTER XX.—(Continued.)

The intelligent hears it, and resolves to look his eye on that forsaken. Of course it was he who did it. The very fact of trying to throw suspicion on the murdered man's wife is only another proof of deep-laid villainy. A pale, thin creature, who looks as if the length of wind would blow her away. Priggesterous. The intelligent isn't going to be hoodwinked like that. After all he had best interview the widow and discover if she is willing to offer one. To-morrow the case will be in the papers. To-morrow perhaps even to-day—Scotland! Yard will be eager for a finger in the pie. Yes, he had better go to the Changing Cross and see what is to be made out of the case. He seems to tread on air, and reaches the hotel in a state of gentle elation.

Is Mrs. Marsden at home? She is. The answer is very short and snappish, for the hotel dignitary is offended at the idea of policemen coming to interview a victim at the hotel.

Will the dignitary kindly take up a note and say the bearer wants? It is done. The answer? Mrs. Marsden will see the bearer. Kindly step up to her private sitting room.

The intelligent draws a long breath, and a self-satisfied smile is upon his lips. The interview is very brief, but when he descends the stairs, and leaves the hotel and the offended dignitary behind him, that bland smile has left his face, and a dark frown knits his intelligent brow.

What has Mrs. Marsden said? Mrs. Marsden has listened quietly to his explanation, and annihilated his scheme by a few terse savons.

"You savon could not have murdered your husband, for it is greatly to his benefit and advantage that he should live."

Blow number one.

"I have already sent to Scotland Yard for a skillful detective, and intend offering a reward of two hundred pounds for the recovery of the murderer."

Blow number two.

The intelligent thereupon takes himself off in a huff, swearing himself against all women as a set of impetuous fools.

Just after his departure a small, slightly built man, with a pale face and a quiet manner, presented himself at the Changing Cross Hotel, and is shown up to Mrs. Marsden's room. The quiet man gives his name as "Mr. Brough," and informs her that he has come in answer to her request at Scotland Yard.

He draws out a pocketbook and makes entries in it. She watches him gravely and silently, as if unconsciously she is watching herself into a set of troubles, of all the possible shams and terrors waiting to engulf her life.

"You give me unlimited powers to act as I think best?"

"Yes, I am rich enough to reward you, as well as to place any possible means that can assist discovery at your disposal."

The detective retapes again into thought. He is bound to acknowledge that this is a puzzling case. The person to whom suspicion points, the only person to all showing who has any motive for the crime, is the person employing him to search for the criminal.

"I am starved," says he to himself, "a very rich man. Does she want to mislead me, or is she really anxious to have the thing sifted?"

What more he might have been going to say was cut short by a sharp rap at the door. It was opened by a chambermaid who said that Mrs. Marsden had been called to the telephone.

Beryl raised her head and saw who barred the entrance she started to her feet. Two men stood there—one a policeman, the other Count Savona.

The Count advanced with his cold smile and that evil glitter in his eyes that she knew so well. The woman named "Constantine" held the warrant for her!

CHAPTER XXI.

When Col. Dunbar comes to town in obedience to a summons from Beryl Marsden, he is horrified to learn the course events have taken—horrorified at the charge against Beryl—lost at the stupidity of juries, detectives and the police force in general.

When they meet it is a terrible ordeal to both of them, though she is the calmer of the two.

"I want you to do something for me," says Beryl, flushing and pale as she takes a step toward him. "If you will go to this address, you will find someone there who is in great need and danger—some one you used to know in other days. You will understand what you see there—the person, what is to be done. Promise that you will go straight there when you have say, will be coming. If you wish it, he answers, turning the paper over in his hand in a puzzled way. "It is with reference to this, I suppose?"

"Some slight reference," she says, hesitatingly. "I don't think it is of any importance. If there is any mention of 'names' at all, let me see it, but this disagree to know. If it becomes public I can't help it, but at present, while there is any chance of concealing it, let it be concealed; that is all I have to say."

"I will come again soon," says Col. Dunbar eagerly. "Every day—six times a day if they will let me. I'll keep up a good heart, my dear. We'll see you through this safe enough, in spite of juries and lawyers and witnesses and foreigners. I should like to see that infernal Count stringing up to a gallows himself," he adds with unwonted savagery. "And I should like to see that day. A nice, scheming, traitorous brute he seems. And how nice he took us all in!"

"He has been a bitter foe to me," she says with a nervous shiver that she can not repress. "I can't help saying 'I'm afraid of him.'"

"Nonsense!" says Col. Dunbar heartily. "Afraid of him? Don't let me hear such a thing! Now I'm off to see Brough. He's hard at work for you. Then I'll go to this address, and see what's up with that fellow there. You're sure you won't like to see 'so Madge'?"

"No—no," she cries, almost wildly. "I told you I could not bear it!"

After hearing the evidence against Beryl Marsden the case had been recommended for a week. At the expiration of that time she is again brought forward, and again has to go through the shame and horror of hearing her own accusation, and stands appalled, too, at the amount of damning evidence brought against her.

Her counsel applied for a further remand, in order to procure more evidence

there all along of yourself in the dark. Seems to me no one does think of looking after you when I'm out of the way!"

"Is that you, Tom?" asked Ivor wearily.

"It is, sir; and I ought to be asking your pardon for absenting myself without leave. But when you hear what I've been and done, sir, you'll forgive me soon enough, no fear."

(To be continued.)

THREE INSTRUMENTS

Combined in This Big Organ, Which Was Ten Years Building.

It was in 1883 that President Young first spoke of building a big organ, one that would be in harmony with the mammoth tabernacle. Great difficulties were encountered in the building of the instrument, particularly in securing suitable wood for the gigantic pipes with which it was equipped. Some of these pipes took as much as 800 feet of lumber.

The mountains far and near were fairly combed for the proper kind of pine, hundreds of loads of which were hauled by teams from a point nearly 300 miles south of Salt Lake. It required two months to make a round trip.

The workmen were all pioneer settlers. The method of uniting the wood was unique, the closest joining being done by means of home-made glue, the making of which consumed hundreds of cattle hides, while numberless calf skins were used in making the bellows.

Altogether ten years were consumed in the building. Since the time that it was first given to the public there have been numerous additions and changes until to-day it is recognized as one of the very best organs in the world. If indeed, not the best and the grandest.

A year ago a great many of the old pipes were taken out and thoroughly overhauled, and more than 4,000 new ones were added. The instrument's action is marvelous and more responsive than a grand piano, as it has no "nerve" to overcome. The repeating power of each key is 720 times to the minute. All of the latest mechanical devices have been incorporated in the instrument, and any combination of tone desired can be distinctly brought out. Especially fine are the "string" tones, the violin, viola gamba, cello and bass; the clarinet, two flutes, bassoon, eight varieties of the oboe, tenor, saxophone, clarion and the vox humana, which is the pet of the organ and makes "human" tones that deceive even the trained musician.

In all, the organ contains 108 stops and accessories—five complete organs—viz., solo, swell, great, choir and pedal. The speaking length of the pipes varies from a quarter of an inch to 32 feet. In "full organ" passages the immense bellows displace 5,000 cubic feet of air per minute.—Deseret (Utah) News.

DEATH OF ARCTIC EXPLORER.

The Pioneer of Balloons in Polar Research.

The death of Commander John Poyols Cheyne, R. N., removes an old arctic explorer who must always be remembered as having been the first to seriously suggest the use of a balloon, in the navigation of which he was an expert, in the search for the north pole, a suggestion which the ill-fated Andree accepted—and is less usual nowadays—acknowledged. Commander Cheyne served in no fewer than three arctic expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin, his first voyage being in the Enterprise (1848-9), under the command of Sir James Clarke Ross. His next arctic voyage was as mate in the Resolute, under Capt. Austin (1850-51), and his third was in the Assistance, led by Capt. Sir Edward Belcher.

Commander Cheyne retired in 1870. In 1880 his scheme for exploring the Arctic ocean and penetrating to the north pole was brought before the Royal Geographical Society, but without result. The commander's plan was to winter between St. Patrick's bay and Discovery bay, near an exposed seam of coal, which he relied on for the manufacture of hydrogen for his two balloons. A steam launch, boats and supplies, together with natives and dogs from West Greenland, comprised the main features of his plan. The famous marches of Schwatka, who during a year's absence from his base traveled 3,251 miles, inspired Cheyne, who, in his turn, encouraged Andree to make his hapless attempt from Spitzbergen.

Commander Cheyne wrote the only history published of the Enterprise expedition, says the London Mail, and Cheyne islands and Cheyne point remain in the far north to testify this officer's connection with the evaulating arctic regions.

CHAPTER XXII.

Ivor was still weak and ill, but the purpose to which he now devoted himself seemed to give him a new, strange, feverish strength.

He sought out the detective and had a long talk with him. The justice Brough, however, seemed to consider his professed evidence as a little undesirable.

"You see, sir," he said, "you take an uncommon interest in the lady. That's only natural; but if the other side gets a hint from this foreteller, it will considerably damage her case. What he told me is a little unbecoming, but I'm sure he is sure to deny how. It's not you, I want of John Marsden's doings, nor hear say accounts of them. Some one ought to go out to India and get all the evidence possible, but that's a matter of months, and in all probability—at the rate she's fracturing herself—Mrs. Marsden would get her grave and shroud long before we'd get it together. 'She's got lots of money, there's no difficulty on that score, but the question is, will she hold out?"

"I fear not," said Ivor, sadly, remembering that pale, altered face and wasted form of the beautiful woman from whom he had parted on that fatal day.

"That's what I think, too," said the detective, gravely. "There's another way out of it," he added, looking at Ivor.

"What?"

"What's the eager query?"

"The damp, the cold, the want, the ache—Ah, these fair blessings help to make the toiler's joys complete!"

O Poverty, how kind of thee To spread so far around! How fortunate that worth may be In few, few places found; 'Tis well that weary millions fret For rest they never may hope to get—How sweet their wallings sound.

O Poverty, with all thy pains, And with thy nights and days, Thy broken hearts, thy clouded brains And unrelenting ways, How glorious it is to be down Where one may look for far to be And loudly sing thy praise! —Chicago Record-Herald.

They'd Come Back.

"I'm having some success with his poems now, I believe."

"Nonsense! What makes you think that?"

"He told me he was holding his own."

"Just so. He's just realizing that he might as well hold them as send them out anywhere." —Philadelphia Press.

Totipotentials in Canada.

The Toronto Mail makes a claim that the totipotentials were counted. It would probably be found that in proportion to population they are more numerous in Canada than anywhere else in the civilized world.

THE POPULAR PULPIT

GOD'S PERFECT WAY.

By Rev. Reuben A. Beard, D. D.

"As for God, his way is perfect."—J. I. Samuel, xxii, 31.

The attitude of perfection belongs to nothing that is man-made. Only God can be perfect, either in attainment or achievement. First, is God's way in the physical world a perfect way? So far as we may judge, his work is a thoroughly done. Every minute detail is complete. Nothing has been hurriedly done. The rocks are the result of long ages of sand deposits, grain by grain. All forms of life, animal and vegetable, are produced and developed by the aggregation, one by one, of particles of matter so small as to defy the powers of the strongest microscope. There is also order. Among all revolving and swift-moving planets there is not a chaos or a jar. In the heavens above, in the earth beneath, and in the waters under, the earth all nature is harmonious. When, too, what variety! No two created things are exactly alike. No two leaves, blades of grass, or even grains of sand are exactly alike.

Still again, what a world of beauty. In form, in texture we find all nature possessed of indescribable beauty. When God puts his bow in the sky he paints it with colors unapproachably fine. The tints of the flowers and the hues of the sunlit skies are all so beautiful that the works of the greatest painters seem but miserable dubs. As we contemplate the perfection of God's way in the physical world, we are led to exclaim, "This is a just God." "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth his handiwork. Oh, Lord, how manifold are thy works; in wisdom hast thou made them all."

Second, is God's way in the moral world a perfect way? Let us ask first, is God just? Moses declares, "And without iniquity, just and right is he." Isaiah declares, "This is a just God." And to the same effect testify all the writers of the Old and New Testaments. Man instinctively admires the quality of justice in any act. But how many things come in to prevent justice when the laws are administered by man. How many times has vengeance sent a man to the gallows who was innocent, or let loose upon the world a criminal who was guilty. But that is not the question. The question is, does God's way in the moral world, as administered by him, really do justice? Again, prejudice often interferes with human justice. When Charles Wesley was conducting his famous revival meetings in Cork, mobs destroyed the houses and took the lives of some of his converts. Twenty-eight depositions were presented to the grand jury, but they were all thrown out, and the jury made a remarkable presentation, which still stands on the city records, and which declares: "We find and present Charles Wesley to be a person of ill-fame, a vagabond and a common disturber of the majesty's peace, and we pray that he may be transported." This is what prejudice can do in human courts. No one sentiment for a moment disturbs God in his administration of justice. God is interested in the welfare of all his creatures, and so administers his justice for the good of all.

Another question, the answer to which will help in determining the character of God's administration of the moral world, is this: Is God merciful, as well as just? God's way is merciful in his administration of justice and just in his administration of mercy. Paul, in speaking of the mercy and forbearance which God exercises toward those who believe in Christ, declares it to be so great that God is still "just and the justifier of him that hath faith in Jesus."

It is impossible, then, to notice only that God is merciful, but to notice also that he is just. There is mercy in the form of compassion. When the leper came to Jesus and cried out, "Lord, if thou wilt thou canst make me whole." Jesus looked upon him with compassion and healed him. When Jesus saw the widow of Nain weeping for the loss of her only son, he was moved with compassion and restored her son to life again. We read also, "And when Jesus looked upon the multitude he was moved with compassion." Jesus who came to earth to reveal the Father was in these acts of compassion revealing the mercy in the form of compassion which God has for all mankind.

And here, too, Jesus is the revealer of the Father. "A bruised reed he will not break, the smoking flax he will not quench." When the woman taken in sin was brought to him he did not fill at her and charge her with sinning against her sex, and against the family, against society, and against the state. He showed the tenderest in tone and manner he said to her, "Woman, go and sin no more." When Thomas was not willing to be convinced of the Lord's resurrection except he could see for himself "the print of the nails," Jesus had no word of reproach for him, but made the disciples his first visit for no other purpose than to visit Thomas. And at this visit he gave Thomas an opportunity to "put his finger into the print of the nails and to thrust his hand into his side." And after Peter had committed that sin which makes him easily the capital sin of the New Testament, Jesus did not except, still Christ's attitude toward him and his method with him was as gentle as that of a mother with her babe.

The first opportunity Jesus had, after Peter's denial, for a private conversation with him is the one mentioned in the last chapter of John's gospel. Jesus asked him certain indications, in the account of this incident, that after the early morning meal of broiled fish was over Jesus and Peter retired a short distance for a private interview. Concerning that terrible sin which was now, no doubt, uppermost in Peter's mind, Jesus said to him, "Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me more than these?" The pathos, the tenderness, the love which Jesus put into that thrice repeated question none but Peter will ever know. But we do know that from that moment we have a new man, one that was once afraid to confess Christ to a Jewish maid, now proclaims him to the assembled multitude of those who had scorned and crucified him.

God's mercy shows itself, also, in the form of patience and long suffering. He is not always concerned with the prompt as some count slackness, but is long suffering toward you, not wishing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance." Ordinarily we get impatient, like James and John, who wanted to call down fire from heaven

BIG GAIN FOR CORN.

MAKES GOOD PROGRESS EXCEPT WHERE FLOODED.

Rains interfere with winter wheat, but the harvest of oats is satisfactory—Much Hay Spoiled by Storms in the Various States.

The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions says the lower Mississippi and upper Mississippi valleys and lake region have continued to suffer from excessive rains, which also have interrupted farm work in the Ohio Valley and in portions of the Middle Atlantic States and New England. Much injury to crops and other property has resulted from overflows in Iowa and portions of Illinois, Missouri and Michigan. Drouth has been largely relieved in the Southern States, but extensive areas in that section are still much in need of rain, especially the northern portions, extending from Oklahoma eastward to the Carolinas.

The temperature conditions as a whole have been favorable, although rather low in the northern Rocky Mountain districts. The north Pacific coast States sustained considerable damage from high winds and the Dakotas and Minnesota from hailstorms in scattered localities.

The corn crop has made splendid progress in the States and central valleys, except in New England, the condition of the crop in Iowa being fairly good on well-tilled uplands, but great damage has resulted from floods on the river bottoms of the southern and eastern portions of that State and in Northern Illinois. Highly favorable reports are received from Nebraska, Kansas and the greater part of Missouri and Illinois, and a decided improvement in the condition of the crop in Ohio Valley is indicated.

Rains have interfered with the harvesting of winter wheat where unharmed in the extreme northern districts and also have been unfavorable for thrashing in the central valleys, while considerable wheat in shock in the lower Mississippi Valley has been damaged. Harvesting continues in California and has begun in Oregon, where wheat is filling nicely. The crop in both Oregon and Washington has, however, sustained considerable damage from recent high winds.

Spring wheat has advanced favorably in the principal spring wheat States, but has sustained injury in scattered localities from hailstorms.

Out-harvest is finished in the Southern States and is in progress in the central valleys, and while drouth is extensively reported from Utah, upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys and lake region, the general condition of the crop continues satisfactory.

Although generally improved in condition, cotton continues to suffer from drouth in portions of the Carolinas, over the north-central portions of the cotton belt and in extreme northwestern and southwestern Texas. In much the greater part of the last mentioned State the crop is normally developed and is heavily fruited, with ample moisture for present needs. A material improvement is noted in portions of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama and the crop continues in generally promising condition in Georgia. Over much of the eastern part of central and eastern districts the plant continues small and blooming to top is extensively reported.

SOME RIVALRIES RIGHTEOUS.

By Rev. A. G. Bergen.

"But covet earnestly the best gifts."—I. Cor. xii, 31.

In religion, as in business, we ought to aspire to that which is best. He who has no ambition for better things either in society, business or religion, has allowed his race and his practically dropped out of the procession. There is such a thing as a holy, laudable ambition for the sake of the good which we may accomplish, a holy rivalry, a righteous competition. It is to this that I would have Endeavorers aspire.

The up-to-date Endeavorer possesses certain characteristics. First, he has an extensive acquaintance with God. He has at some time realized his sin and condition. He has seen himself as a sinner in the sight of God and realized his helplessness. He has humbly and fully confessed his sins to Christ and now realizes that God for Christ's sake has forgiven him and accepted him as his child. These fundamental conceptions of our holy religion are deeply in-wrought in his mind and heart.

Second—He continues, for a deeper experience of grace. Life manifests itself in growth. The true Endeavorer greatly desires to become more Christ-like, to know more about His word, to enjoy more of His spirit, to grow in grace and a knowledge of the truth as it is in Christ. He is also anxious to be a sympathetic interest in every member of the society, especially in the associate members, and is desirous of helping all those everywhere who know not Christ.

Third—He conscientiously keeps his pledge, not in the letter only, but in the spirit also.

The patriotic soldier endures hardship not because the army regulations require it, but because he loves his country. So it is with the Endeavorer. Whatever Jesus would have him do that he wishes to do, and will gladly and cheerfully attempt to do. For him what Jesus requires is not a burden. He does his duty because he loves to do it. He loves to keep his pledge and receives a blessing in doing so.

Fourth—he will keep himself informed of the progress of the world and will help his society, his church or the cause of Christ at all times.

The up-to-date business man is on the lookout for the best bargains and the best methods of advertising his wares, so the Endeavorer will be on the watch for the best methods of Bible study or committee work. He will be a diligent man and an aggressive worker. We get out of Endeavorer work about what we put into it. The Indian legend that a spring on the side of Pike's Peak gives forth an increased product of whatever has been dropped into it beautifully and faithfully illustrates the reward of service for Christ and the church.

WHERE CUSTER FELL.

Unique Fourth of July Celebration on a Historic Battlefield.

At Sheridan, Wyo., near the battlefield of the Little Big River, where the gallant Custer and his command of 277 troopers were butchered by the confederated Sioux, Indians on June 25, 1876, a mimic but fearfully lifelike imitation of that blood-curdling event was enacted on the Fourth of July this year. Soldiers from Fort McKeanie re-enacted Custer's slaughter command, while a force of 1,500 Crows and Cheyennes carried on the part played in the tragedy by the bloodthirsty Sioux. The sham battle was one of the most thrilling affairs of the kind ever held on the American continent, and the make-believe scalp by the Indians after the troopers had been shot down to

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New York city officials have been enjoined from carrying out a contract for paving with a rival of the asphalt trust, at the instance of the latter.

A farm hand named Alexander walked into Smith's saloon at Madison, Neb., and shot and killed Carl Hall, a butcher of Omaha, and riddled the body of \$85.

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COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

New York. Settlement of numerous labor controversies and prospect of early agreements as to other struggles have greatly improved the industrial outlook, while agricultural conditions steadily improve. As these have been the only untoward influences for the month, the prospects for active trade are decidedly encouraging. Preparations for unusually heavy fall sales are being made and confidence grows stronger. Mills and furnaces that have been idle on account of the usual overhauling season are rapidly being repaired and are being run. In general, conditions are sound, the midyear dividend distributions producing no stringency, and speculation has been heavy for the season, both in securities and staples.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade makes the foregoing summary of the industrial outlook. Continuing, the review says:

Pig iron continues to command full prices, supplies falling below requirements and furnace deliveries failing to fill contracts. Scarcity of fuel is still the principal drawback, while car and motive power shortage are additional causes of delay. New orders are reported for the month, but not as rapidly as needed. Prices are fully maintained for the raw material, but billets weakened slightly because of foreign selling. Importations have reached a considerable aggregate and more are expected. Structural material is still the feature, new business being offered in great bulk. Railway needs do not diminish, despite the enormous amount of work already placed, and agricultural implement makers are fully employed. A general advance in prices of machine tools has occurred, averaging nearly 10 per cent. It was expected that mills and foundries would resell pig iron, owing to the high premiums obtainable, but this factor has been unimportant, as work already placed and consumers requiring all the material received.

Manufacturers of cotton goods hold prices steady, and there has been a distinct increase in demand during the past week, although buying is only for imperative requirements, the disposition to delay being apparent. Cotton goods, most concessions are offered by holders, indicating the well-sold current condition and confidence as to the future. Some curtailment of spinning is reported at Southern mills, the tendency being to wait until new crop cotton comes forward. Export trade has increased through buying for India, but has not been so good as usual. Few lines of light-weight woolsens and worsteds have opened at unchanged prices, and the increased activity of mills has aroused more interest in the raw material, which tends to advance.

Crop prospects have continued favorable, and with the removal of seasonal influences there was a gradual decline in prices. Cotton rallies steady, the outlook for a liberal yield being balanced by the strong statistical position.

Failures for the week numbered 213 in the United States, against 193 last year, and 29 in Canada, against 32 last year.

Chicago.

Sensational performances were witnessed in the grain markets; July corn declined 25c from the top figures following the winding up of the "corner." Now it is claimed that July oats have been cornered also and from the fact that oats touched the remarkable figure of 57 1/2c, there would seem to be manipulation of some kind going on.

A readjustment is going on in wheat. Old wheat is commanding higher premiums as a wet harvest in the winter wheat section has damaged the quality to such an extent that for the present not more than 1 per cent of the receipts are being put on the market. This poor showing is reflected in the strength in July, which advanced to 79c, or nearly 3c above September.

In the Minneapolis market the scarcity of good milling wheat, coupled with bull manipulation ran July up over 50c, and as cash wheat advanced to the record of 90c a premium there were sales of No. 1 northern of the tables at 81c. Well might it be wished that these prices would rule for the coming crop, and possibly they will.

Last week saw a collapse in the bull deal in July corn. A week ago yesterday was seen that the price of 57 1/2c. They saw how easy it was to mark it up to 90c, but that was as high as the clique expected to put it. The price dropped from 81c Monday to 63 1/2c on Wednesday, and later moved up to 69c, and closed Saturday at 67 1/2c, or 18 1/2c below the previous high.

Both cattle and hogs reached the high point of the year during the week, yet closing prices for cattle were considerably lower than a week ago, with hogs about the same as a week ago. Sheep advanced 60c to 89c and lambs 60c to 75c. The week ending July 27th, 1906, increased 3,300 cattle and decreased 21,000 hogs and 17,000 sheep. Compared with the corresponding week a year ago there was a decrease of 10,200 cattle, 62,600 hogs, and 23,400 sheep.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime \$4.00 to \$8.00; hogs, shipping grades \$4.25 to \$5.00; sheep, fair to choice \$4.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 77c to 78c; No. 3, 75c to 76c; No. 4, 73c to 74c; No. 5, 71c to 72c; No. 6, 69c to 70c; No. 7, 67c to 68c; No. 8, 65c to 66c; No. 9, 63c to 64c; No. 10, 61c to 62c; No. 11, 59c to 60c; No. 12, 57c to 58c; No. 13, 55c to 56c; No. 14, 53c to 54c; No. 15, 51c to 52c; No. 16, 49c to 50c; No. 17, 47c to 48c; No. 18, 45c to 46c; No. 19, 43c to 44c; No. 20, 41c to 42c; No. 21, 39c to 40c; No. 22, 37c to 38c; No. 23, 35c to 36c; No. 24, 33c to 34c; No. 25, 31c to 32c; No. 26, 29c to 30c; No. 27, 27c to 28c; No. 28, 25c to 26c; No. 29, 23c to 24c; No. 30, 21c to 22c; No. 31, 19c to 20c; No. 32, 17c to 18c; No. 33, 15c to 16c; No. 34, 13c to 14c; No. 35, 11c to 12c; No. 36, 9c to 10c; No. 37, 7c to 8c; No. 38, 5c to 6c; No. 39, 3c to 4c; No. 40, 1c to 2c.

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Reckoning Without His Host.
A little story from the Atlanta Constitution seems to indicate that Tenneyson is not a name to conjure with in some parts of the South.

A poetical traveller, stopping at a Georgia inn, dismounted from his horse and called to the landlord, who was lounging on the veranda:

"Wrinkle oster, grim and thin,
Here is custom come your way;
Take my horse, and lead him in—
Stuff his ribs with mouldy hay."

"If you say that again," said the landlord, "I'll lam you side the head with this hickory! That's a boy here to look after the horses!"

"My good man," explained the traveller, "I meant no offense. I was only quoting Tenneyson to you!"

"Hang Tenneyson," exclaimed the landlord, "I'll tell him I said so! Neither him nor you kin make a stable-boy of me!"

What Did He Mean.
While examining the implements of the inquisition—Thank goodness, men are not tortured nowadays.

Husband after a quick side glance at his better half—No-o-o, that is to say, not by machinery—Megendorfer Blaetter.

SPECIAL LOW RATE EXCURSIONS
To New York City and Atlantic City—\$18.00 for the Round Trip

Via the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway on July 17th and 21st; also August 7th and 14th. Return limit twelve days. Tickets good by boat between Cleveland and Buffalo, and Albany and New York to the degree. Stop at Niagara Falls and Chautauque. Full information on application at City Ticket Office, 180 Clark St., or to C. F. Daly, Chief A. G. P. A., Chicago.

In Garb of Green.
"Mamma, where do the leaves come from?"
"Inside the trees."
"Then they pack their spring clothes in their trunks."—Boston Herald.

Hall's Catarrh Cure.
Is a constitutional cure. Price 75 cents.

Hypnotism is to be tried in the Terre Haute home for the friendless, for the reforming of bad children.

RED CROSS BALL BLUE
Should be in every home. Ask your grocer for a Large 2 oz. package only.

Anger is a low that will shoot sometimes where another feeling will not.—Henry Ward Beecher.

100 Improved Pains.
Containing 50 to 1,000 grains, located in Cass, Bates, Henry and Johnson counties. A recent particularly abundant crop of crop purposes. Fine climate, plenty of game. Corn, wheat, timothy, clover and alfalfa raised abundantly. Prices \$20 to \$50 per acre. Many great bargains. Send for our list, \$20 and \$50. In East Ninth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Better to wear out than to rust out.—Bishop Cumberland.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?
Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Powder, a powder for the feet. It makes itchy feet comfortable. It cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot and Sweating Feet. At all Drugists and Shoe Stores. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Lector, N. E.

A club may be a happy idea, but you want to be careful how it strikes you.

I can recommend Pinckham's Cure for Consumption for Asthma. It has given me great relief.—W. L. Wood, Farmersburg, Ind., Sept. 8, 1901.

Schumann's mother was gifted with musical ability.

Mrs. Wilson's Sorethroat Remedy for Children
Softens the throat, reduces inflammation, relieves pain, cures whooping cough, croup, colds, sore throat, etc. 25 cents a bottle.

AN OLD SAW.
A dear little maid came skipping out
In the glad new day, with a merry shout,
With dancing feet and flying hair,
She sang with joy in the morning air.

"Don't sing before breakfast, you'll cry before night!"
What a croak to darken the child's delight,
And the stupid old nurse, again and again,
Repeated the ancient, dull refrain.

The child passed, trying to understand,
But her eyes saw the great world rain-
bow gleam;
Her little feet hardly touched the earth,
And her soul brimmed over with innocent mirth.

"Never mind; don't listen, O sweet little maid!
Make haste of your morning song," I said;
"And if pain must meet you, why, all the more
Be glad of the rapture that came before."

"Oh, tears and sorrow are plenty enough!
Storms may be bitter and paths be rough,
But our tears should fall like the dew,
That help to ripen the fruits and flowers."

"So glad the day with your blissful song;
Sing on while you may, dear, sweet and strong!
Make haste of your moments of pure delight,
No matter what trials may come before night."

"—Celia Thaxter, in The Standard.

HARRIET'S HUCKLEBERRIES.
HARRIET, you fly around like a bit of scandal in a country village.

"What all this for this morning?" cried Polly Faunting, as her elder sister laughed the thing about the butterfly with an apparently unnecessary chatter.

"Harriet poked her head around the door. Her thin cheeks were flushed with excitement and exertion, and her thoughtful brown eyes were unaccountably large and bright.

"I'm looking for palls," she replied. "We used to have a lot of them."

"Palls?" echoed Polly, in amazement. "What do you want with palls? The big light-quart is up in the garret. I filled it with water and put it there for a fire extinguisher. The six-quart is down in the cellar, full of tomatoes."

"A few moments later a loud splash of water from the attic was followed by a howl of indignation underneath the parlor window, and a small boy, wretched and dripping, tore into the kitchen.

"Who done it?" he yelled, jumping up and down before his astonished aunt. "Who done it, I say?"

"I didn't, Ellis; it must have been your Aunt Hattie—she poured my pail of water on you by mistake, I guess. It's top bad. Come, I'll help you change your things. Why, are you not very wet after all? It sort of splattered you."

"I'm soaked through and through," protested the boy, bitterly. "I'm most drowned. Oh, ain't she mean, though?"

"She didn't intend to, Ellis. Don't begin to cry now. Get a doughnut and run out in the sun—you'll dry off in a few minutes."

"I'll take two doughnuts to dry me off," said the eight-year-old, looking more cheerful; "thinks, maybe," he added, rather doubtfully.

"Well, you may have two small ones. Remember, I'll trust you to pick them out, Ellis."

The abused one presently stepped out of the woodshed, lightly clutching the two largest cakes (the pan had contained "I wasn't going to pick 'em over to find the little ones," he remarked to his easily soothed conscience).

"What's the matter with that boy?" asked Harriet, descending. "I certainly didn't mean to do it."

"You doused him, that's all. It is all right now. Do sit down and tell me what is going on—a plain?"

"No, we thought we wouldn't tell her, but I wouldn't," said the old man; "might upset her, being so weakly an—an' optional. Run along now, I'll be right up to the house."

"He understands," thought the girl, as she went back. "Bless his heart! He may be only our hired man, but he is a gentleman, all the same. I don't see why he really loves us. Why, I don't believe anything would induce him to leave. I don't see how he does so much."

Never were huckleberries so fit for picking as those fat, black, shining fellows, landing the low bushes in the mountain pasture that pleasant afternoon. In the early days of August, Never did nimble fingers work more industriously in the big tin pails with the wholesome spoil. To be sure, the collection of Ellis Wells had to be kept apart, being muddy and full of sticks. The lips of the youthful Ellis were badly stained and his round countenance somewhat streaked with purple, long before the sun sinking in the west warned his absorbed elders that their work must cease.

The tongue of Gamalief Hooker had wagged cheerfully and with hearty encouragement, keeping the two women in a state of constant excitement as his droilery and tales of the berry-picking of his long ago lightened their hearts and labors.

The light, drifting clouds had given them comfortable alternations of sun and shade, and the drenched afternoon in the heat had passed as a grateful relief from the humdrum household duties of the day.

"It's lucky we brought a big lunch," remarked Polly, as they prepared to start home. "I think Ellis has refreshed himself very regularly every hour on what was left over. Every scrap is gone. Well, he has been content, and had a good time. I'll be sorry when Francis sends for him next month."

"He's a good young 'un," observed Gal. "His appetite's mighty, but there's the way with boys. He must have picked two quarts an' et about three. Gosh, take him along to-morrow!"

"No, sir," cried Harriet. "He stays with his grandmother and you."

"I'll look after him," said the man. "I'll not find him everything in the house of his folks. Now I'll pick over yer supper for git, an' then go ter bed early. I'll see for it ye've started right in the mornin'."

Polly putted him on the arm. "You are comforted in life, Gal," she said. "I don't know what we should do without you."

"Sho!" said the old fellow, embarrassed. "I don't do nothing! Here we are hum'g'nt, an' we must get pickin' an' eatin' an' sleepin'! I'll be ready in about half an hour, I suppose."

He carried the supper, then walked out to the barn. "Two likely gals, an' purty," he ruminated, "an' good. How they be growed up. Why, why! Hattie's most twenty-seven years old, an' little Polly's two years younger. Don't seem's it'd could be. An' I toted 'em round when they wa'n't knee-high. Their father—" He picked up a hayfork, and thrust it savagely into the snow. "Dum it!" he muttered, "it don't seem right! Doddin' berries, dum! An' three years ago we was all comfortable off. The Sam had ter die. Last words he says for me was, 'Gid, do what ye kin for 'em. I ain't left much but the farm an' a good name. An' little Polly's run down ter peddlin' berries. I didn't run sense it afore. An' the old lady's never been the same, an' now she's romantic."

"Where's young Cutter, I wonder know," his thoughts wandered on. "I thought sure he an' Hattie would make a match, but they fell out somehow. Now of they hadn't it would hev all come out nice an' easy. His old man's died an' left him well fixed—big farm, an' money, too. Wonder what 'twas they'd at about? None of my business, but I'd like ter know."

Gamalief jammed a forkful of hay into the horse's manger. "Bat, yer old slinger," he observed; "ye're goin' ter town to-morrow a-peddlin'. Et ye knowed it ye'd run away, I bet. Old Dr. Belton gin ye to Miss Fannin ten year ago come Thanksgiving. I kin see in just the way he done it. Here, darter, says he, 'the colt is for you. He comes of a good family in his line as we do in ourn. Remember that, Maria,' says he, an' treat him accordin'."

"Lord! but them Beltons was high-nationed. It took the Doctor years to forgive Sam for bein' a farmer. 'Dwain't his talk that Miss Fannin' up an' said she'd marry him or nobody. Whoa! Back up a little, Jason!"

The patient, blue-eyed, crippled mother was delighted that her girls had so enjoyed their little picnic. They must go often. So they were to drive to town the next day to do some errands. Perhaps they would meet some of her old friends. The girls winced. If they had time they might call on Mrs. Dennard. She was still living in the old homestead. The girls shuddered. They watched the flame-face in the dim glow of the shaded lamp as she rambled on about her girlhood, then stroked the soft, silvery hair, kissed the faded cheeks, and bade her good-night.

"She doesn't realize it," said Harriet, solemnly. "She lives so much in the past now that her present existence is like a dream. How will it end, Polly?"

Her sister shook her head. "We can only wait," she replied.

The morning dawned bright and cool, and the stars were made long before their prospective customers thought of leaving their beds.

Gal had carefully covered the pails from view, and there was nothing to indicate the object of their expedition. "I slipped in a couple of broilers," whispered the old man, just as Harriet took up the reins. "Ye kin git fifty cents apiece for 'em."

The two drove away with forced smiles and mirthless farewells, and traversed a mile before either spoke.

"Barred!" observed the elder sister at last, with a hard little ring in her voice.

"Broilers!" replied Polly, mournfully. Then her face brightened. "It was hot a terrible wind, though, but the cow of laugh and gives when a job's not understood, and appreciation is expected. As they turned a bend in the road, a

man driving a spirited horse approached them.

"Mercy!" cried Polly; "it's Andrew Cutter!" She glanced anxiously at her sister. Harriet's face was set as if carved in stone, her eyes staring straight at her horse's ears. Then the seldom-used whip fell sharply on Jason's flanks.

"Don't notice him, Polly," whispered the elder girl.

It was always a mistake to let the lash fall upon Jason. His proud spirit and ancient legs alike rebelled. Giving a snort of wrath, he jumped, reared up, and his driver, pulling hard in her excitement, lost her balance and fell ignominiously in the dust. There was a shock, a clatter, an exclamation of horror, and from the wagon-box a stream of huckleberries rolled into the road.

Polly never knew just how it happened, but a minute afterward she was holding Andrew Cutter's horse, while that gentleman and Harriet assisted the tangled Jason to his feet.

Somewhat they were a long time adjusting the harness on the off side. Polly peered around at them, then looked away quickly, and drove a little distance down the road.

"He certainly kissed her, and she let him," she thought, excitedly. "They have made up at last! Oh, isn't it splendid!"

Ten minutes later the Fanning sisters went on their way to Prattville, and a tall man, with three pails of huckleberries and a pair of broilers in the back of his buggy, drove slowly to his home with a happy face.

Something held together in her hand—something that clinked and crackled as she squeezed it. "He said it was to get things for mother, Hattie," she whispered, apologetically. "Was it all right to take it?"

"I-I guess so," replied Harriet, in a far-away voice. "I guess everything's all right."

"Them gals went and sold palls an' all," wondered Gamalief Hooker, as he rubbed Jason down late that afternoon. "They must hev done well, though, from the stuff they fetched back. Didn't forget the old man, neither," he added, taking a new pipe from his pocket and gazing at it rapturously.

"Hello! if there ain't Andrew Cutter drivin' inter the yard. What's he comin' for, I wonder know."—Farm and Fireside.

A FLOATING POSTOFFICE.
Handling of Mails for Vessels on the Detroit River.

A small yacht-like white steamer dances over the swells of the Detroit River to meet and exchange messages and salutes with every one of the passing ships—a little midship servant to the enormous commerce of the great lakes. Without this tiny steamer the lake commerce would be as helpless as we of the cities and towns ashore would be without the postman and the postoffice.

The tremendous advance in shipping facilities on the great lakes in recent years has been due to wireless American enterprise, fostered by generous appropriations by the government in aid to navigation; so when the need of this little messenger presented itself the Washington authorities were not slow in making the experiment leading to its adoption.

This method of handling United States mail is the only one of its kind in existence, and the idea of a floating postoffice that successfully delivers and receives mail to and from ships at full speed is only another illustration of the wisdom and far-reaching benefits of our wide-awake postal system.

The books of the United States treasury department in Washington now contain the names of nearly 4,000 ships that constitute this great lake marine. The fresh-water sailors to whom this fleet is intrusted would, in numbers, make the population of a large city. They are, therefore, fairly entitled to some means of communication with their homes and families in the States bordering the lakes, and with friends performing this service as perfectly as can be desired.

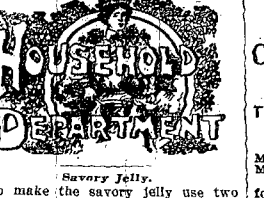
Before the establishment of this delivery it was difficult to send a letter to any one aboard ship, although Niagara's wall confined the movement of vessels to the great lakes, and their voyages back and forth were past the shores of eight States, with a population of 26,000,000, and their ports of call included six cities of over 100,000 population each. This may seem strange, but it is easily explained by the fact that the greater number of lake steamers "run wild"—Brooklyn Citizen.

Gorgeous Feast in Rome.
The birthday of Rome is still kept as an annual holiday by the Romans, but this year the day was celebrated by an unusually splendid fete on the Palatine, given by the International Artistic Club. More than 700 people took part in the ancient Roman procession, which was composed of Numidian cavalry, Pretorians on horse and on foot, ensign bearers, buglers, Dacians, slaves, cars drawn by oxen and litters for patrician ladies, patricians on horseback, bar for holy water, chorus of men and women, priests and vestals, augurs, athletes, mimics, animals for the sacrifice (which were not sacrificed), victors and senators. The procession, having made the tour of the Palatine, was grouped in the Stadium, where an altar was erected, chairs placed for the senators and a raised dais for the chorus. Incense was burnt on the altar by the high priest and priestess to the addresses Pala and Roma, and Horace's secular hymn was sung by the chorus, after which began the games.

Swedish Emigration.
The total emigration of Swedes to America during the last fifty years has exceeded 850,000, while about 150,000 Swedes have gone to other countries. Of the emigrants to the United States only 5 per cent have returned to their native country.

Big River.
When free from ice the Yukon River is navigable for large steamers 1,055 miles.

Nothing makes a man quite so mad as to have his wife call him "honey" in public, unless it be for her to kiss him when she has cravat on her lips.



Household Dressing
Savory Jelly.

To make the savory jelly use two quarts of good meat stock, a quarter of a pint of sherry, one-eighth of a pint of tartaric vinegar, four ounces of sweet gelatine, and three whipped whites of eggs. Put all the ingredients into a saucepan, and whisk them together until they boil, then leave them to boil gently for five minutes. Strain the jelly through a coarse tea-cloth, stretched fairly tight, into a basin, strain again into another basin, and so on until the jelly is perfectly clear, using a clean basin each time. It is now ready for use. This of course makes rather a large quantity, but by halving the amount of the ingredients a smaller quantity can be made.

To Clean Carpets.
If carpets be very dirty they will look better and brighter for being washed with soap. Beat the carpet to free it of dust, then nail it down on the floor and wash it with a lather made with yellow soap dissolved in hot water, with the addition of a little soda. Rub the mixture into the carpet with a house brush, and then rinse with clean water and rub with a dry cloth. Only attack a little piece of the carpet at a time and finish before going on to another part. If, after it is dry, the colors do not look bright, apply to the carpet a weak solution of alum in water.

Facts About Eggs.
Eggs boiled twenty minutes are more easily digested than if boiled ten. They are dry and mealy, and are readily acted upon by the gastric juice. The yolk of an egg well beaten is a very good substitute for cream in coffee. An egg will season three cups. Hoarseness and tickling in the throat are relieved by a gargle of the white of an egg beaten to a froth with a tumblerful of warm, sweetened water. Beat an egg fifteen minutes with a pint of milk and a pint of water, sweeten with granulated sugar, bring to boiling point, and when cold use as a drink. It is excellent for a cold.

Aprons for Housemaids.
In well-regulated houses the housemaids are supplied with large gingham working aprons that replace or cover the white apron while the work of dusting or cleaning is going on. These aprons are of pink and blue plain gingham made with a square bib and a deep pocket. The skirt is long and full, protecting the dress thoroughly. The mistress adds to the outfit a dust cap to match. By keeping the caps and aprons in sets of different colors and patterns and insisting that they shall be so worn it is easy to see that they are laundered sufficiently often.

Moist-Poly Padding of Tinned Fruit.
Make a light snot of butter crust for holding, roll it out the size required, and have the contents of a tin of peaches or apricots or plums chopped rather small, without the syrup, and dusted with castor sugar and flour. Spread it on the crust, roll up tightly, and then roll and tie in a cloth and steam or boil three hours. The syrup should be boiled and thickened with a little arrowroot or cornflour, and served with the pudding as sauce.

Sweetbread Croquettes.
Prepare two sweetbreads, parboil them and cut in small pieces, cut one can mushrooms into small pieces also. Put into a saucepan one tablespoonful each of flour and butter, and when nice smooth add one-half a cup of cream; beat and add the sweetbreads and mushrooms. When very hot, take from the fire and add two well-beaten yolks of eggs. When cool, form into croquettes and dip in egg and crumbs and fry in hot fat.

Gingerbread.
One teaspoonful of ground ginger, the same of baking powder, added to one pound of flour, warm together one pound of golden syrup and a quarter of a pound of clarified dripping or butter, and mix this well into the flour, add one egg beaten up with a tablespoonful of new milk. Have ready some shallow baking tins, buttered and warm, pour the mixture at once into them, and bake one hour in a moderate oven.

Ham with Cream Sauce.
Heat a frying pan very hot and into it put slices of raw ham. Do not use any fat to fry it. When crisp take it out and lay it on a hot platter. Add one cupful of milk to the fat in the pan, when it boils thicken it with one tablespoon of flour; season with salt and pepper. Pour the sauce over the ham and serve.

How to Cut Meat.
In cutting breakfast bacon, lay the rind side down on the meat board, cut down to the rind as many slices as are needed, then cut it off in a block. Turn sideways and cut off one end, then the other end, the inside and last the rind, and you will have trimmed all the slices nearly as quickly as you could have trimmed one.

Buttermilk Fried Cakes.
Beat one egg, add one pint of buttermilk and one-half teaspoonful of salt, dissolve one level teaspoonful of soda in a very little boiling water; put three cupfuls of flour in a bowl and pour the liquid over it, beating the mixture thoroughly; have the griddle hot and bake in thin cakes.

Stewed Lobster.
Cut the lobster lobster's feet; put it in a stewpan with a little milk or cream. Boil up once; add one tablespoonful of butter, a little pepper, and serve plain or on toasted crackers. Cook the lobster just long enough to heat it, as cooking it longer renders it tough.

Apple Dumplings.
Make a light, melting biscuit dough. Pinch off a small piece and roll thin. Put a heaping spoonful of apples in the center and pinch the edges together. Bake in a quick oven. Serve with sugar and cream.

MEDICAL EXAMINER

Of the United States Treasury Recommends Pe-ru-na.

The Women Also Recommend Pe-ru-na.



Miss Blanch Grey, 175 Alabama street, Memphis, Tenn., a society woman of Memphis writes:

"To a society woman whose nervous force is often taxed to the utmost from lack of rest and irregular meals I know of nothing which is of so much benefit as Pe-ru-na. I took it a few months ago when I felt my strength giving away, and it soon made itself manifest in giving me new strength and health."—Miss Blanch Grey.

Mrs. X. Schneider, 2409 Thirty-seventh Place, Chicago, Ill., writes:

"After having tried several remedies without result, I began last year to take your valuable remedy, Pe-ru-na. I was a complete wreck. Had palpitation of the heart, cold and feet, female weakness, no appetite, trembling, sinking feeling nearly all the time. You said I was suffering with systemic catarrh, and I believe that I received your help in the nick of time. I followed your directions carefully and can say to-day that I am well again. I cannot thank you enough for my cure."

Pe-ru-na cures catarrh wherever located. Pe-ru-na is not a guess nor an experiment. It is an absolute scientific certainty. It has no harmful effects, no irritants, no injurious effects.

A free book written by Dr. Hartman, on the subject of catarrh in its different phases and stages, will be sent free to any address by The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Catarrh is a systemic disease capable only by systemic treatment. A remedy that cures catarrh must act directly at the depressed nerve centers. This is what Pe-ru-na does.

Pe-ru-na does not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Pe-ru-na write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be glad to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Pe-ru-na Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

DR. LLEWELLYN JORDAN, Medical Examiner of the U. S. Treasury Department, graduate of Columbia College, and who served three years at West Point, has the following to say of Pe-ru-na:

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from your wonderful remedy. One short month has brought forth a vast change and I now consider myself a well man after months of suffering. Follow Pe-ru-na immediately invigorates the nervous system which give vitality to the mucous membranes. Then catarrh disappears. Then catarrh is permanently cured."

No Depression.
"I tell ye, old Basswood Corners ain't dead yet by a long shot!" remarked Charlie Jackson, on returning one evening from the postoffice. "Within the last two days, as I heard to-night, Jack Saylor traded his roun' horse to Ab Tuttle for a Holstein cow and calf. Jack Heckman sold off his personal effects on the public square yesterday. Deacon Smith traded horses with a feller over in Mudcock; Eben Marlow traded his muzzel loadin' shotgun ter Dug Todds for his old hound and pups, and Bill Warty has hired out ter the livery stable for \$20 a month. Ter my mind such a showin' indicates a vast amount of commercial activity."—Puck.

With Bated Breath.
Frank Stockton tells a delightful fish story. A gentleman asked a question of a boy who was fishing. The boy mumbled an indistinct response. "Why don't you speak plainly?" said the gentleman. "What have you in your mouth?"

"Wains, wains for bait," answered the boy.

"That's the first instance I ever knew of," remarked Mr. Stockton, in telling the story, "of anybody really speaking with bated breath."

A Foolish Lift.
Stratford, Wis., July 28.—William Juncmann was working with a farmer near this place last summer and one day they got stuck with a load of grain. Mr. Juncmann says: "We had to lift like fools and my back cracked and started to hurt me so that I couldn't stand it any longer. The man I was working with took me home and I went to bed. I saw an advertisement of Dodd's Kidney Pills in the paper and I sent and got one fifty-cent box. Before I had this box used up I began to feel better and I kept on and very soon my back was well again. I can't say enough for Dodd's Kidney Pills and I cannot understand why anyone should continue to suffer with backache when Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it so quickly."

Get What You Ask For!
When you ask for Cascarets Candy Cathartic be sure you get them. Genuine tablets stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. A substitute is always a cheat and a fraud. Beware! All druggists, etc.

HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL HEADACHE
WANTED
When writing to advertisers in this paper.

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SURGICAL OPERATIONS

How Mrs. Bruce, a Noted Opera Singer, Escaped an Operation. Proof That Many Operations for Ovarian Troubles are Unnecessary.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Travelling for years on the road, with irregular meals and sleep and damp beds, broke down my health so completely two years ago that the physician advised a complete rest, and when I had gained



sufficient vitality, an operation for ovarian troubles. Not a very cheerful prospect, to be sure. I, however, was advised to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash. I did so, fortunately for me. Before a month had passed I felt that my general health had improved; in three months more I was cured; and I have been in perfect health since. It did not lose an engagement or miss a note.

"Your Vegetable Compound is certainly wonderful, and well worthy the praise your admiring friends who have been cured are ready to give you. I always speak highly of it, and you will admit I have good reason to do so."—Mrs. G. Bruce, Lansing, Mich. 35000 Forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

The fullest counsel on this subject can be secured without cost by writing to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be entirely confidential.

WE WANT YOUR TRADE
You can buy us at wholesale prices and save money.

Our 1,000-page catalogue tells the story. We will send it upon receipt of 15 cents. Your neighbors made with us—why not you?

Montgomery Ward & Co.
CHICAGO
The house that tells the truth.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Watson

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE PEPPER COMPANY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Eczema, Psoriasis, Salt Rheum, Tetter and Acne

Belong to that class of inflammatory and disfiguring skin eruptions that cause more genuine bodily discomfort and worry than all other known diseases. The impurities or sediments which collect in the system because of poor digestion, inactive kidneys and other organs of elimination are taken up by the blood, saturating the system with acid poisons and fluids that ooze out through the glands and pores of the skin, producing an indescribable itching and burning, and the yellow, watery discharge forms into crusts and sores or little brown and white scabs that drop off, leaving the skin tender and raw. The effect of the poison may cause the skin to crack and bleed, or give it a scaly, fishy appearance; again the eruptions may consist of innumerable blackheads and pimples or hard, red bumps upon the face. Purification of the blood is the only remedy for these vicious skin diseases. Washes and powders can only hide for a time the glaring blemishes. S. S. S. eradicates all poisonous accumulations, antiodotes the Uric and other acids, and restores the blood to its wonted purity, and stimulates and revitalizes the sluggish organs, and the impurities pass off through the natural channels and S. S. S. is the only guaranteed purely vegetable blood purifier. It contains no Arsenic, Potash or other harmful mineral. Write us about your case and our physicians will advise without charge. We have a handsomely illustrated book on skin diseases, which will be sent free to all who wish it.

SSS THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Rail Road Time Table

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA

Trains Going East	
St. Paul Passenger	7:30 a. m.
Black Hills Passenger	7:30 a. m.
St. Paul Passenger	7:30 p. m.
Black Hills Passenger	7:30 p. m.

Trains Going West

Black Hills Passenger	8:55 a. m.
St. Paul Passenger	8:55 a. m.
Black Hills Passenger	8:55 p. m.
St. Paul Passenger	8:55 p. m.

BLOOMFIELD LINE.

ARRIVES	LEAVES
Accommodation & Pass	9:45 a. m.
	1:45 p. m.

The 7:30 a. m. train connects at Emerson with train reaching Omaha at 11:30 a. m. and St. Paul at 1:30 p. m., making close connection for Chicago, St. Paul and Iowa points on the C. & N. W.

The 2:10 p. m. train runs through to Sioux City, connecting with all lines east and north.

The 3:30 p. m. train connects at Emerson with trains arriving at Omaha at 9:30 p. m. and Sioux City at 7:30 p. m.

The 9:55 a. m. train west connects at Norfolk with E. & M. V. for Des Moines and points west of Norfolk and with U. P. for all points south and west.

The 6:45 p. m. train connects with 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, North of Herald Office.

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET

VOLPP BROS. Props. Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Chickens, Fish and Game. Highest price paid for hides, etc.

Sick Headache?

Food doesn't digest well? Appetite poor? Bowels constipated? Tongue coated? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills; they cure dyspepsia, biliousness.

Want your mustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use the BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for Whiskers.

THEY TASTE VERY MUCH LIKE 10'S CIGARETTES

LEWIS SINGLE BINDER STRAIGHTS

Big Horn Basin

A rich but underdeveloped tract in Northwestern Wyoming. Contains wonderfully good grazing for small ranches along good streams. A million acres of land open for settlement under U. S. land laws. Big Horn Basin is the place to go for a home.

Would You knowingly buy groceries for your family that are not fresh and pure?

Lion Coffee comes in sealed pound packages only thus insuring freshness, strength, flavor and uniformity.

LETTER FROM W. F. NORRIS.

(Continued from first page) principal peaks, in ancient days an active volcano. A few weeks since a party of American teachers ascended the mountain, they were the first white men to make the ascent, and as Aranea, who went with them remarked, the Spaniards had been in possession of the country more than three centuries and never penetrated to the top of the mountain. A few teachers from the United States who had been in the land a few months ascended to the summit of the mountain taking a bamboo pole with them and leaving the American flag waving there as they returned to the low lands. Aranea is a strong Americanist. He told me that every office holder down to the Jus ice of the Peace should be an American. He is very earnest in introducing schools among the people, and appears to thoroughly appreciate the situation and needs of the country as evinced by a remark made to me that education was necessary to eradicate the habit of living habitual to the common people. He has fitted up a building for a school on his estate, furnishing it with desks manufactured at his own expense, which are, perhaps, superior in material and workmanship to those in any school outside the city of Manila, if that exception should be made.

A visit to Aranea's estates is more instructive than reading a book on the Philippines, or two books, in fact the reader of two books descriptive of the Philippines is very likely to leave off just where he commenced knowing nothing about them, the statements of one volume being neutralized by the allegations of the other. Like the Philippines as depicted by Governor Taft and General Chafe, the reader of the accounts as rendered by the Governor and General, remains in doubt whether the natives are angles or devils.

The soil at the base of the mountains is a "deep red, being of volcanic origin, and very fertile. The chief product of the island is sugar nearly all the plantations being devoted to the cultivation of sugar cane, which at the present writing seems likely to prove a non-paying industry for the season, the price of sugar in the Hong Kong market being very low beside the staple. However Mr. Aranea has a large area in abaca, or manila hemp, there being two million plants on his abaca hacienda. From each plant arises several stalks something like the stalks of a hill of corn, affording him an inexhaustible supply of the raw material. He told me that he could keep employed all the men whom he could obtain, the supply far more than equalling the available labor. Hemp at this time is far more profitable than sugar, the price in the Manila market being \$40 (Mex.), a bale, containing two piles or 270 pounds. The preparation of hemp is very simple, the machinery being of the most primitive character. The stalk is cut down and into lengths of some ten feet. The stalk, like the banana, is composed of concentric layers of soft sort or half pulpy material which is stripped off and separated into strips about two inches wide. Each strip is placed between a short knife blade and the block of hard wood to which it is attached. The edge of the blade is rough and when the strip is drawn through the soft pulpy part is separated from the rough fibres which compose the hemp of commerce. The motive power is a single native who mechanically draws through strip after strip, which comes through the rough comb substantially the same state in which it is shipped. The fibres are twisted into skeins and the skeins are pressed into bales for shipment.

The process of manufacturing the hemp is very small. The hemp plantation once started it is conducted with little labor. The plants last for years and I understand the demand for the product of these islands is greater than the supply and there is no fear of future competition from other countries. At the present time hemp is much more profitable than sugar and probably always will be as once started a field of hemp is very high maintenance. It can be worked all the year around and every twenty-five years the plantation is burned over. A comparatively few stalks are killed by the fire; these are replanted and the field renews its youth. With the hemp are planted banana stalks, and at intervals rise up a magnificent tree with wide spreading branches, both banana and tree are for the purpose of affording protection to the hemp. The banana closely resembles the hemp, the latter being of somewhat smaller growth. Both belong to same plant family, in fact, a fabric is made from the banana resembling pens or just but of inferior worth, the banana fibre being of little value. On the plantation is also found the coffee and cacao plants, the latter producing chocolate which is made from the seeds of a large fruit growing on the bush or small tree known as the osman which constitutes a valuable article of commerce and finds ready sale in the port of Negros, the city of Iloilo. Mr. Aranea has specimens of guta percha gathered from trees in the mountains. I think he has made no attempt to cultivate the india rubber tree but what he has gathered from the trees growing in an uncultivated state on his lands.

W. F. NORRIS.

A year ago today it was 100 in the shade and 128 on the sidewalk. What are you grumbling about now?

After we have read the average novel, we begin to watch girls more closely to see if we can see their "delicate nostrils quiver with indignation." With her nostrils quivering, and her bosom heaving with emotion, a novel heroine must lead a strenuous life.



Dr. Pierce's GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY Restores LOST FLESH AND STRENGTH

"I was a total wreck—could not sleep or eat," writes Mr. J. C. Beers, of Berryman, Crawford Co., Mo. "For two years I tried medicine from doctors but received very little benefit. I lost flesh and strength, was not able to do a good day's work. I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and when I had taken one bottle I could sleep and my appetite was wonderfully improved. I have taken five bottles and am still improving."

The sole motive for substitution is to permit the dealer to make the little more profit paid by the sale of less meritorious medicines. He gains; you lose. Therefore, accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery."

People who are mean themselves like to make it appear that everybody else is mean. How many will neglect to read the particulars of the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons prize fight?

National G. A. R. Encampment. At Washington, D. C., Oct. 6 to 11. For the above, excursion tickets will be sold Oct. 2, 3, 4, 5, good returning until Nov. 3. Stopovers permitted east of Pittsburg and Bellaire, Ohio. Side trips from Washington to battle fields at one fare for the round trip. Fare from Wayne \$30.20. Children, half fare. 26 35

Saves A Woman's Life. To have given up would have meant death for Mrs. Lois Cragg, of Dorchester, Mass. For years she had endured untold misery from a severe lung trouble and obstinate cough. "Often," she writes, "I could scarcely breathe and sometimes could not speak. All doctors and remedies failed till I used Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was completely cured." Sufferers from coughs, colds, throat and lung troubles need this grand remedy, for it never disappoints. Cure is guaranteed by Orth. Price 50c and \$1.00 Trial bottles free.

Cheap Excursions via Illinois Central Railroad From Omaha.

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| (1) St. Paul, Minn., | \$ 9 60 |
| " Minneapolis, Minn., | 9 60 |
| " Lake Minnetonka, | 10 25 |
| " Madison Lake, | 7 60 |
| " Waterville Minn., | 7 60 |
| " Wausau, Minn., | 7 60 |
| " Duluth, Minn., | 13 60 |
| " Winnipeg, Manitoba, | 32 10 |
| " Clear Lake, Ia., | 8 00 |
| " Spirit Lake, Ia., | 8 00 |
| (2) Waupesa, Wis., | 20 95 |
| " Milwaukee, Wis., | 18 75 |
| " Oshkosh, Wis., | 19 75 |
| " Port Huron, Mich., | 22 05 |
| " Buffalo, N. Y., | 41 50 |
| (3) Dubuque, Ia., | 10 10 |

Rates named above, are for round trip tickets. (1)—Dates of sale, July 9-15 inc. August 1-15 inc., September 1-10 inc. Return October 31st. On other days rate will be one fare, plus \$2.00. (2)—Dates, July 1st to September 30th. Return October 31st. (3)—Dates of sale, August 3-7 inclusive.

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O. D. FRANKS, Prop.

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BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES. Pimples, Blisters, Eruptions, Liver Spots, Falling of the Hair, Bad Complexion, Eczema, Throat Ulcers, Bone Pains, Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Passing Urine too often. The effects of constitutional diseases or the taking of too much injurious medicine receives searching treatment, prompt relief and a cure for life. Diseases of Women. Irregular Menstruation, Falling of the Womb, Bearing Down Pains, Female Displacements, Lack of Sexual Power, Intercostal Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones. Consult Dr. Caldwell and she will show them the cause of their trouble and the way to become cured.

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