THE WAYNE HERALD.

Consolidated With The Wayne Republican

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR. WAYNE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1904. NUMBER 43.

NEW GOODS

for the holidays at

JONES' BOOK STORE

An immense stock for a big holiday trade. Don't wait for the rush, early buying is best.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT

Hardman and Harrington Pianos

We are proud to represent the Hardman piano because we know they are not excelled. These instruments possess the highest musical excellence and proven durability, an excellence and durability which can only be proven after long and complete tests which, when successful results in reputation. These are instruments built for a lifetime and represent the perfection of artistic achievement.

There is but one Phonograph—the Edison.
There is but one Talking Machine—the Victor.
All others are imitations.
The most delightful device for home entertainment.

JONES BOOK STORE

OUR SPECIALTIES

Prepared, Sold and Guaranteed By Us

SYRUP OF TAR COMPOUND
(Raymond's Cough Syrup) cures all coughs

RAYMOND'S HEADACHE CURE
cures the ache

RAYMOND'S BLOOD MEDICINE
cures all blood diseases

RAYMOND'S Laxative Pellets
cure constipation

RAYMOND'S Superior Cream
cures chapped hands, face or lips—the corn husker's best friend

RAYMOND'S DRUG STORE

G. A. NIEMAN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Galvanic and Faradic Electricity and Oxygen. Treatment of Chronic Diseases a Specialty. Calls Night or day receive prompt attention.

WM. DAMMEYER
2 DOORS WEST OF P. O.
CIGAR FACTORY

A REMARK
on our blankets is timely. Many horse owners are now considering
HEAVY WEIGHT GOODS
Can't we interest you in our goods? The display is very attractive. Every new style of blanket that is good is shown. Most complete stock in every grade. All are strong, well made and well finished. Some are very handsome. Some are plain. All are moderately priced as the figures will prove.

WM. PIEPENSTOCK

A. J. BIEGLER
proprietor of
SHOE SHOP
One Door North of Herald Office
Former customers and new ones invited to call. All work promptly and neatly executed.

J. J. WILLIAMS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Wayne, Nebraska.
Office over the Wayne National Bank.

COLD WAVE COMING

We sell Storm Windows and Storm Doors.

PHILLEO & SON

....FOR SALE....

Pure Bred

Poland China Boars

from the best families and fit for service. This is an opportunity to get some high grade stock and growers take advantage of it.

A. B. CLARK

H. G. LEISENRING, M.D.
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN
X Ray Examinations made at office or bedside of patient.
Office 3 Doors West of Post Office.
Wayne, Nebraska.

RAISED A CHECK

Now Faces a Charge of Forgery.

CRIME COMMITTED IN AUGUST

Prisoner Had Worked for Asher Hurlburt — Captured Near Sioux City and Landed in Wayne County Jail by Sheriff Mears.

Sheriff Mears went to Sioux City Friday to get a man who in this county gave his name as Patrick, but over in Iowa it became Gardner or any other old name except the right one. Patrick worked a little while in August for Asher Hurlbert up at Carroll and when he quit received a check from Asher written with pencil for two dollars. This wasn't quite the amount of money the fellow thought he needed so he just erased the "two" and inserted "fifty" and went to the First National Bank of Carroll and got the money. After Patrick got his check cashed he left for Iowa accompanied by a boy 15 or 16 years of age and this boy told some one in Iowa of Patrick's raising the check and the party to whom this information was imparted wrote Hurlbert telling him of it. This was the first intimation that Hurlbert had of such being done as he had not taken up his checks and didn't suspect that his twos had been raised to fifty or any other sum than the amount given. Hurlbert got busy at once and found the check of August 25, given to Ben Patrick was the one in question. The bank and Sheriff Mears got after the man at once and located him in Woodbury county, where Deputy Sheriff W. C. Kelso, of Sloan, found him and took him in and on Thursday afternoon Mears went to Sioux City and got his man. The following from Friday's Sioux City Journal tells considerable more about the fellow:

Under arrest for one crime and suspected of two other crimes, Frank Gardner, a muscular farm hand, six feet three inches tall, is locked up in the county jail.

Gardner had gone to his work of shucking corn in the field of F. W. McKeehan, one-half mile east of Albaton, Io., before daylight yesterday and shortly afterward he was surprised by the arrival of Deputy Sheriff W. C. Kelso, of Sloan, who had made an early morning drive for the purpose of taking him before he could make his escape.

The arrest was made upon information from Sheriff Smith, of Wayne, Neb., who charges gardner with forging a check and collecting money on it.

Deputy Sheriff Kelso happened to be in Sheriff Jackson's office when the message came in. When he returned to Sloan in the evening he learned that the authorities at Manila, Io., has been telephoning to Sloan and inquiring about Gardner, saying he had stolen some clothing. Mr. Kelso found from the description that Gardner was probably the same man who was wanted at Wayne. He notified the sheriff and then set his plans for the early morning drive to Albaton.

After Gardner had been arrested Mr. McKeehan informed Mr. Kelso that last Sunday a pocketbook belonging to his boy and containing $4 80 had been stolen from the house. The money represented the boy's savings for months. Gardner was under suspicion. He had told McKeehan that he had no money, but it was afterward learned that he had made purchases at the store of Mrs J. Polly in Albaton and paid for them with silver dollars. When Gardner was searched in Sioux City 70 cents was found in his pocket.

The sum of $1 90, which was due Gardner from his employer, was paid to the deputy sheriff and will be held for him.

Sheriff Grant S. Mears arrived in the city at 4 p. m and took Gardner back to Wayne. The sheriff said in Sheriff Jackson's office regarding the case: "Gardner was known by the name of Ben Patrick and also by Frank Gardner around Wayne. He worked last August on a farm for A. L. Hurlburt, a Wayne contractor, and raised one of Hurlbert's checks from $2 to $50 and cashed it. Then he skipped out. He denies the crime.

EXCHANGE NOTES.

Columbus is establishing a gas system for the city. The plant is owned by private parties.

A Columbus man raised 1100 bushels of potatoes on 5 acres of ground this year. At 25 cents per bushel that is not very bad pay for 5 acres of ground.

The pops cast about three per cent. of the votes in this county, but this will not prevent them from being on hand at the next democratic convention to dictate nominations and insist on fusion. —Winside Tribune (Dem.)

The Methodist hospital at Omaha has cared for eight hundred patients during the past year. Today the churches of the state will take up a collection for the benefit of the hospital and it is hoped that at least $10,000 will be raised for that purpose.

A canning factory is one of the public improvements Columbus is after. And doubtless if she will put up sufficient ready cash she can secure the factory and then if the experience of most towns is repeated she will never see her good dollars coming home again.

W. H. Gibson, of Wayne, was in town last Friday. We understand that Mr. Gibson will make an effort to be appointed postmaster at Wayne, and we also understand that Mr. McNeal claims to have a cinch on the appointment—Wakefield Republican.

Miss Daisy Gamble came up from Wayne the latter part of last week and spent Sunday with her brother, Dr. Gamble. Miss Daisy took part in the sacred concert given at the Congregational church last Sunday evening, and which, by the way, was a splendid entertainment. The church was well filled and the music both instrumental and vocal numbers being a rare treat to the audience—Bloomfield Monitor.

Mrs. J. W. Soden returned from the hospital Monday evening. She did not undergo a surgical operation, though it may yet be necessary. Mr. Soden, who has also been in the hospital the past few days, was expected home yesterday ....Mrs. H J. Felber has not been well of late and her mother, Mrs. A L. Tucker of Wayne, has been with her the past two weeks....Nels Utter injured his back last Thursday, while moving some feed bunks, and for three or four days was confined to the house, but is again able to work.—Laurel Advocate.

It is up to those who have objected to the new revenue law to place those objections in the hands of their representatives in the legislature. A revenue system should not be a subject of partisan politics. If there are defects in the present law, we all want those defects remedied. The Journal offers its space freely to democrats and republicans alike, for suggestions along this line. Let us forget party and honestly study the new law with the aim of making any changes necessary to make our revenue system as fair and just as a revenue system can be made.—Columbus Journal.

"Dago don't talk nobody," said Antonio Pallacci, the fruit stand man this morning: "Dago been felt lekk Tom Walker an' an devil. Poor Dago been hava bad dream. One night. Two night. Three night. Everything wrong. One night bad boy grab bunch a banan, an' etta all a banana up to a rope before a Poor Dago catch him. Kerambo! Dago ruin, an' go in hands a receive'. Nex' night dam policeman picks stand up, and putta whole mess ina coat pocket, an' weara Dago for a watch charm. Hell! Dago reputation ruin for life. Las' night Dago began bad dream again. Alla pear begin spoil, an' Dago can't been ett 'em fast enough: Holy smokes. Keramboj jaro fol limbo! Dago nearly bust, an' jump up and light a lamp. Whatta matter? Dago look around. What mekka Dago hava night mare so much? Ah; Dago see it all. For three nights Dago been slept under horse blanket."—Atchinson Globe.

TELL THE TRUTH.

"Tell the truth", is an expression almost as ancient as language itself. From generation to generation it has been handed down as something of great value. Adam told the truth, although he tried to shift the blame onto the woman, and got put out of his inheritance. Cain did not deny his guilt, but he did sidestep just a trifle, when yankee like he attempted to evade the question by asking one in return. So we follow down through the ages and we find that truthfulness always has reaped its rewards, having in mind the story of George Washington and his hatchet and Grover Cleveland and Maria Halpin. While noted men and women have been tellers of the truth yet it does not necessarily follow that in order to be truthful you must tell all you know and go out of your way just to tell some thing because it is the truth. It is not necessary to peddle the scandal of your neighborhood even though it be as true as Holy writ. Suppose you know that your neighbor has shortcomings, that he is not always up to the high standard of excellence that he should be, does it do any good to tell of it just simply because it is the truth? We all know enough things to set whole neighborhoods by the ears if every one was to constitute himself or herself a committee of one to scatter broadcast the truth about every one else. Suppose you have seen one of your neighbor's boys enter a place of questionable repute, do you think his reformation would be more quickly effected by telling it to everyone you meet? Don't you think you could do better work for him and for your neighbor in another way? The truth is all right, but there are times and circumstances under which you don't have to tell all the truth, and there are other times when the knowledge you possess had better be kept within your own breast. Now this is not a plea in behalf of falsehood, but it is one for consideration of the faults and shortcomings of mankind. A plea against that spirit of hellishness that seems to be dominant in many of us to be eternally talking when we have nothing to say that is of benefit to ourselves or others, and that leads us into making our mouths and tongues the mortar and pestle that are ready to mix and grind any obnoxious thing that comes along. Mankind despises a liar, and also the man or woman that is eternally gossiping and making this earth, that ought to be a paradise, a veritable hell.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that no one will be permitted to trespass or hunt on my farm, one mile west and a half mile north of Wayne. D. H. TOUGH.

Coles Hot Blast, the stove that will transform common soft coal into glowing coke. NEELY & CRAVEN.

BOYS START FIRE

One of Them is Badly Burned.

T. W. MORAN'S BARN DESTROYED

Absence of William Moran Aroused a Fear That He Had Perished in the Flames—Fire Company Responded Promptly.

An alarm of fire Monday afternoon, attracted a large crowd to the residence of T. W. Moran, where his barn was burning. The fire had been started in the loft of the barn by one of three little boys and catching the hay, the flames quickly spread to all parts of the building. Much excitement was caused for a time by the absence of William Moran, one of the three boys, and the belief that he had perished in the flames. His mother was nearly frantic from apprehension until the lad was found and brought to her. Alarmed by what had occurred, he had fled and secreted himself under a bridge in the neighborhood. Thomas Moran, youngest of the boys, was unable to escape from the loft with the other two, and was badly burned about the face and arms before being rescued by his mother who had hurried to the barn in response to his screams The 4-year-old son of A. G. Powers was slightly burned about the face.

Neighbors aroused by the outcries, telephoned for the alarm and the fire bell and steam whistle soon had the hose company on the ground, followed by a crowd of people. A stream of water reduced the flames and relieved the danger to adjoining property. The barn is nearly a complete loss, together with considerable hay. A cow and pig, all the stock in the building, were saved.

Such an unfortunate occurrence should and doubtless will be a lesson to children to avoid playing with matches or fire.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Little Harry Hufford, son of one of the two Johns, had a party Friday, in honor of his fourth birthday, at which quite a number of the little lads and lassies enjoyed themselves hugely.

Chicken thieves have been getting in their work on the roosts of quite a number of our farmers during the fall and among the number W. A. K. Neely's has suffered a loss of about 200 nice Plymouth Rocks.

Miss Todd, a missionary of West China, was in the city during the past week and addressed the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. at the college, Sunday afternoon, and also delivered an address at the M. E. church.

We received this note from an intelligent subscriber the other day: "Deer sir:-plese stop to send the praper to me enpy longer."—Bancroft Blade. That fellow is an angel as compared with the fellow who is in arrears on his subscription anywhere from six months to six years and then has the postmaster write on his paper "refused"

Frank Benser, the Hoskins postmaster who was accidentally shot a few weeks ago, had a pretty close call last Friday. An abscess had formed on the injured leg and on the day named this broke and before the flow of blood could be controlled Frank was very much weakened and for a time it was feared that his end was near. At last accounts he was doing all right again and it is hoped by Frank's friends, and they are numbered by the limit of his acquaintanceship, that no further complications will arise, but that his recovery may be speedy and complete.

The Presbyterian Missionary Society held a "chicken pie supper" at the church Friday evening, and while this is not a new thing, the manner of getting pay for the supper was something of a novelty. A box for receiving the money was placed at the door and into this each person attending could deposit whatever amount they felt like giving—no charge of any kind being made. We learn that the receipts for the supper were slightly in excess of $43, pretty liberal receipts and probably in excess of the amount that would have been received had a stated charge been made. Following the supper a reception for the new pastor, Mr. Osborn, was held and an entertainment given that was heartily enjoyed by all present.

New lines of farmers' telephone lines are being built very rapidly over the country adjacent to Wayne. The line running northwest from the city—the one to Griffiths, Goss, Jacobs, Gooman, John Finn and others, is completed and connected with the city exchange. The other northwest line is now running its wire into town and in a few days it will be possible to talk to almost anyone between here and Ned Lloyd's. Another line is being built east that reaches Corbit, Skiles, Kirwin Bros., Anker, Lamman, Newman, Niess and others and will be completed within a month. We learn that a line is now being constructed that will connect all the Carroll and Wayne lines, and reach west to Hoskins giving the farmers complete connections throughout the entire county, except around Winside, where the Clarks Automatic controls. There is one thing the patrons of the farmers' lines should insist on the commissioners doing and that is to put in a phone at the court house so that it can be reached by the farmers' lines.

DAVIES'

BOOK AND MUSIC HOUSE

SCHOOL BOOKS adopted by the committee on Text books for Wayne county at publisher's wholesale price. Dictionaries.

PIANOS AND ORGANS—Chickering Bros. high grade pianos, Hamilton pianos, school organs.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES—Tablets, pens, pencils, slates, rulers, ink, crayon, drawing paper, blackboard erasers.

DAVIES' BOOK STORE

STATE BANK OF WAYNE

HENRY LEY, President. C.A. CHASE, Vice President. R. W. LEY, Cashier

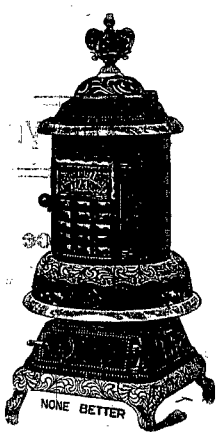
Individual Responsibility $200,000.

Will do a General Banking Business Interest paid on Time Deposits

Farm Loans

Private Money
Five Per Cent Interest
Optional Payments

A. N. Matheny



Riverside
Oaks
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NEELY & CRAVEN

Corn Huskers'

HAND LOTION. You know a good thing when you have used it. Cornhuskers that used this preparation last year are calling for it again. It saves money by beeping your hands in shape. You can husk 10 bushels more a day if you use CORN HUSKERS' HAND LOTION

Put up and sold by

WAYNE DRUG CO
J. T. LEAHY
Phone 79 ..... Boyd Annex

THE HORSE AND MAN.

Animal Conquest Marked a Great Turning Point in History of Civilization.

The conquest of the horse by man, and its final utilization for all purposes which are discharged by steam and electricity to-day, marked one of the great turning points in the history of civilization. In the great earth and sand pregiacial deposits of Europe the true wild horse is as wide-spread, though not as varied, as in America. It is not at this stage associated with the remains of man, because no pregiacial man except the pithecanthropus or Trinil man of Java has been found. In the interglacial or postglacial period the remains of man and the horse are first found together. The first association occurs in the middle of the paleolithic, or rough implement, period. The discovery of all the possible uses of the horse came very gradually, however, for there is abundant proof that man first hunted and ate, then drove, and finally rode the animal.

The prevailing drawings of the paleolithic horse represent him as hog maned, with no forelock to conceal the low bred Roman nose. A second type in the Mouthe cave, a bearded horse with long, bristling mane, long ears and convex forehead, is regarded by M. Riviere as another species. But it is not clear to my mind that these drawings represent more than the summer and winter coats of the same animal. Besides these Roman-nosed types to which Ewart traces the modern cart horse, there are others with small heads and flat noses which Ewart associates with the Celtic pony and possibly with the origin of the thoroughbred. Other cave drawings, reproduced by M. Capitan, leave little doubt that the ass was known in Europe. It is also certain from abundant evidence in the caves of France that there was a larger horse toward the south perhaps, while the smaller breeds may have frequented the colder northern regions.—Century.

Good News for All.

Bradford, Tenn., Nov. 21.—(Special.)—Scientific research shows Kidney Trouble to be the father of so many diseases that news of a discovery of a sure cure for it cannot fail to be welcomed all over the country. And according to Mr. J. A. Davis of this place just such a cure is found in Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Davis says:

"Dodd's Kidney Pills are all that is claimed them. They have done me more good than anything I have ever taken. I had Kidney Trouble very bad and after taking a few boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills I am completely cured. I cannot praise them too much."

Kidney Complaint develops into Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Diabetes, Rheumatism and other painful and fatal diseases. The safeguard is to cure your kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills when they show the first symptom of disease.

Genuine Rattle.

Hobbling along on a wooden leg, an old darky with a basket on his arm, sang this refrain up and down the main street of a Georgia village:

"Rattlesnake rattle three fer a quarter,
(My gal's a lady),
Take 'um down ter de white folks' house,
A rattle fer de baby!"

"Do you sell many of 'em?" he was asked.

"All I kin git, suh, was the reply. "De po folks buys em fer de babies, kase doy outlas de tin rattles, en is mo' homelike!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Shop Talk.

"Say, let up, will you," said the wagon wheel. "You make me tired."

"You fellows are always running around," rejoined the blacksmith; "no wonder you have that tired feeling."

"You are like your bellows," continued the wheel, "full of wind."

"Huh!" exclaimed the bellows; "you needn't think you are the entire gunstore just because you happen to be a little revolver."

Then the wagon tongue spoke up and put an end to the hubbub.

A LABOR PROBLEM

ORDERED OUT BY A POWERFUL COMBINATION.

A Kansas Woman Succeeds in Maintaining Her Right to Earn Her Living.

The walking delegate is not the only one who can order the employee to give up his job. Some irregularity in his health may force him from his work and render him incapable of improving the very finest opportunity in the world. A remedy that will restore health solves many labor difficulties at once and makes the path to success a smooth one.

Miss Winnifred Ray, of No. 917 Water street, Wichita, Kansas, has passed happily through an experience which illustrates this point. She says:

"In 1901 I began to suffer from considerable disturbance of my health. There was derangement of stomach and bowels, as well as female troubles. My appetite became very feeble. Some days I had no desire for food at all and when I did take any it caused me great discomfort, particularly burning sensations. I also had palpitation of the heart and often a sense of being smothered, and I became so nervous I couldn't sleep. One doctor thought I had heart disease, another consumption, another a radical disorder of the liver. While I was not confined to my bed, I was so miserable that I really thought I must die.

"After suffering in this way for a year without finding any relief, I read about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in a book and got a box and began to use them. In a week I was better. In six or seven weeks I was well. My liver seemed to be stimulated at once and my complexion cleared up. The burning sensation left my stomach and I could eat nearly everything I wanted. I had no more pain in my abdomen and no more trouble with my heart. My whole system appeared to be regulated and the grave fears of the doctors were all banished. I have recovered my strength and cheerfulness and am able to do my regular daily work and to support myself again. The pills have done me great good and I believe they would help others equally if they would try them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all druggists, or direct by Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box; six boxes for $2.50, postpaid.

Bound by a Spell

CHAPTER XVIII.—(Continued.)

While he spoke, he was writing on a slip of paper, which he folded and handed to the visitor.

"Shall I not require the document I gave you as an introduction to the party?" insinuated the gentleman.

"Not at all. The paper you have in your hand will be sufficient introduction. Good morning!"

In another minute Mr. Montgomery was descending the dingy staircase. "Just the same as of old," he muttered; "hard as nails—not to be moved. Awkward their sticking to that bit of paper—not that it is ever likely to be found out. They did not half believe in it. But, cunning as they are, they are done—they did not suspect me. How familiar this old ramshackle place looks to me, although 'tis many a year since I saw it last. Its mouldy walls suggest no very agreeable retrospect."

While he was thus muttering his thoughts, he left the building and passed out of the court into the open thoroughfare. Then he opened the paper that the lawyer had given him and read the address. The words were, "Madame Berne, Ivy Cottage, Ivy Road, Highbury."

Had that paper informed him that he was to die within the hour, its perusal could not have cast upon his face a more marked expression of dismay. For a moment he stood rooted to the spot; and when jostled by a rough passerby, went back into the court to stare at the writing and recover from the shock.

"Great heavens!" he ejaculated. "Is it possible What can this mean? Who is this Silas Carston, then? Can this woman be—— She must. The name is uncommon; and the same lawyers, too. But why has she left The Willows? I must fathom this mystery."

He stood musing silently for some moments, and gradually an expression of dark determination settled upon his face.

"I'll do it!" he muttered again. "I'll face her once more, although I would as soon face a tiger in her den!"

He buttoned his coat across his breast with a jerk, drew on his gloves and walked rapidly on, with the air of a man thoroughly resolved.

Ivy Cottage was a small, gloomy looking house, covered with the dark leaves of the plant from which it took its name; a shrivelled holly tree, and a large, untrimmed lime, threw a yet deeper shadow upon the building. It was a remnant of bygone days, when Highbury was a country place; and it looked like a meanly dressed, old-fashioned woman, in a gay crowd, amidst the glaring stucco and white paint of the new villas that were dotted on each side of it.

Mr. Montgomery pulled up short, as he saw "Ivy Cottage" inscribed upon the gate post of this shabby looking dwelling. He felt more nervous than ever. He drew out his handkerchief, took off his hat, wiped his face and fidgeted with his coat. At last he made the plunge, opened the garden gate, walked up the path and rang the house bell.

His summons was answered by a solemn looking servanut. Madame Berne was at home; but she could not see strangers. Would he send in his business?

He desired her to say that he came from Messrs. Fogle & Quick, of Gray's Inn, and that his business related to a certain advertisement which had appeared in the morning newspapers. The woman shut the door in his face and left him standing upon the steps while she delivered his message.

Any person who had stood beside him might have heard the thumping of his heart against his side. Again he took out his handkerchief, and wiped away the perspiration that stood in large beads upon his face; yet the morning was raw and cold.

After the lapse of about a minute, the door reopened, and he was marshalled by the solemn servant into the front parlor, there to await Madame Berne's appearance. It was a gloomy room, the walls were covered with a dingy, dark paper, the furniture was old-fashioned in form, and mostly of oak. The trees in front threw in a black shadow, and obscured the daylight. Mr. Montgomery seated himself with his back to the window, and in that position his features were indistinct to any person coming into the room.

CHAPTER XIX.

Five minutes passed, and then the handle of the door was turned, and there appeared upon the threshold an elderly woman, tall, big boned, thin, white lips; a nose like a parrot's beak; light gray eyes as cold as stone. She wore a front of dark brown hair, dressed in small flat curls, and bound round the forehead by a band of narrow black velvet. She was dressed in black silk, and wore a kerchief of white muslin crossed upon her bosom. Mr. Montgomery rose and bowed, still carefully keeping his face from the light.

"You have brought me intelligence of the boy, Silas Carston?" she said, in a hard, cold voice, and standing only just within the doorway.

He tried to speak, but his mouth was too parched, and his voice failed him, so he politely moved a chair a little towards her; but she still remained standing on the same spot, not recognizing his civility.

"My time is precious," she said, yet more coldly. "Will you please to state your business?"

"Stony as ever!" he said, within himself; "impervious to politeness or blandishments. The fight must come; the sooner the better!"

"I am Silas Carston's representative," he said, in a voice that would shake in spite of him. "I called upon Messrs. Fogle & Quick in the matter of this advertisement"—producing the newspaper—"they referred me to you, madame. I now wait your communication."

At the first sound of his voice, the iron features relaxed into an expression of doubt, gradually changing into one of astonishment, as she fixed her eyes upon the speaker.

"Edward Morant," she said, "what have you to do with Silas Carston, and how dare you set foot within my house?"

Hardly as she tried to speak in a tone of calm sternness, there was an anxious troubled ring in her voice, and an anxious look in her face, as she waited his answer.

Now that the ice was broken, all his nervousness vanished. Fearless and bitter as herself, he confronted her. For a moment they stood eyeing each other, like two wrestlers about to engage in a deadly struggle. In her face was a look of intense loathing; in his, a look of tigish hatred.

"Why have you come here?" she sternly asked.

"I have told you, to inquire, on behalf of Silas Carston, the meaning of this advertisement."

"What is Silas Carston to you, that you should come here upon such an errand? I refuse to make any communication to you. Let him come himself if he wishes to know anything. This is my house, and I will not endure your presence in it."

"Suppose I insist upon remaining until you answer my questions?"

"I shall have you expelled by a constable, and sworn over to keep the peace towards me."

"It would scarcely be agreeable to my father, outcast as I am, to have his name branded in a police court, even to secure your safety."

He spoke in a voice of cold irony; but the blood was singing in his ears, and seething in his veins with passion.

"What have the dead to do with the petty vanities of earthly fame?" she asked, sternly.

"The dead!" he whispered; the hot blood changed to a stream of ice, and rushed back upon his heart, and he stared at her, pale and aghast.

"The dead!" she reiterated, in the same tone. She looked steadily in his face, as though doubting the truth of his astonishment. It was too terribly real to be doubted even by her. But it could not excite one touch of pity in her stony heart; for she added, in a voice of bitter irony, "A terrible commentary upon your life, Edward Morant. Your father has been dead three months, and you do not know it."

He had sunk into a chair, and was staring into vacancy, repeating the word "Dead!" over and over again. Suddenly he asked, in a low, anxious tone, "Did he ask for me? Did he wish to see me before he died?"

"He had broken with all earthly ties months before he died; his thoughts and words were given to heaven alone."

Eagerly the man waited for the cruel answer; and when it came, he covered his face with his hands and sobbed until the tears dropped between his fingers on to the ground.

Still cold and pitiless as an iron statue, the woman looked down upon him without a shadow of sympathy in her rigid face. After a minute's pause, she said, "It is useless to prolong this scene. You can now see that all ties are broken between us. I trust I shall never look upon your face again. As for Silas Carston, if he wishes to know anything, I repeat, he must come to me himself. I take no interest in him. I simply desire to do a duty which I have pledged myself to perform."

"Why, then, was he sent to such a place as Tabernacle House?" he demanded. "Kept in ignorance of his parents—put to menial work? Do you know into what keeping you consigned him? This man—this Rev. Mr. Porter, as he calls himself," he went on—"I remember as a vagabond—a companion of mine. You will say he is a converted sinner. I tell you this man is the vilest of hypocrites; a trader upon cant, whom to-morrow I will expose in the midst of his congregation, and drive out of the town. His daughter was once for two years clairvoyant in a traveling mesmerism show. What do you think now of the guardian of your precious charge?"

"Leave this house, and never darken it with your presence again."

The weapons had pierced deep, and her voice was faint and husky.

"Although you may never see me again, you shall feel me," he went on, with momentary increasing passion. "Listen, woman, to the last words you may ever hear me speak! I have never injured, nor sought to injure you. From the moment you first saw me, you hated me because I would not cant and whine; and because I passed a few boyish jests upon your doctrines, you vowed my destruction; you turned my father's heart against me, and had me expelled from my home, turned adrift upon the world. That act fell back upon yourself in a terrible retribution; but while its consequences glanced off your steel heart and left no lasting wound, they handed me over body and soul to Satan himself! When, homeless and starving, I have written to my father for money to buy bread, the letters were returned unopened—not by his hands, but by yours; and even on his deathbed you embittered his heart with enmity against his only child! For the sake of one dear memory, I have borne all this. But there is a limit to all human endurance, and that limit is passed with me. It seems you have one being still in whom you take some interest—that you have one vulnerable point, and through that I'll strike you! There is no revenge, however fiendish, that I will pause at. I will never cross your threshold again, but my shadow shall be upon you to the last hour of your life!"

As he spoke, he drew close to her, foaming with passion, and wildly gesticulating, as though he would strike her. But not one step did she move, but looked him full and fearlessly in the face, though her own grew a shade paler. The solemn servant, attracted by the noise, stood terror-stricken in the doorway. As he spoke the last words, he pushed her aside, and rushed out of the house, with Madame Berne's voice ringing in his ears, "Beware what you do, lest the vengeance fall upon your own head!"

Left alone, her nerve gave way, and she sank back trembling, and almost fainting, upon the sofa.

An hour afterwards, she was on her way to Gray's Inn. When she arrived, the office was closed. Early on Monday morning she sought it again. But the time lost was fatal.

CHAPTER XX.

On Sunday, the Rev. Mr. Porter had just sat down to his early dinner, when the sour, puritanical looking servant who had succeeded Martha came into the dining room to announce that a gentleman wished to see him. Thinking that this visit related, perhaps, to the advertisement he had inserted, and supposing for a moment that it might be Silas himself frightened into returning, he eagerly bade the woman ask the gentleman's name.

"I'll save you the trouble, Sarah Jane!" cried a voice. "I'll take it in myself;" and the next moment Mr. Montgomery presented himself in the parlor.

There was something about the self-assured air and insolent tone of the intruder that inspired Mr. Porter with anything but satisfaction.

"You can leave the room, my dear," said the Professor, turning to the servant; "what I have to say to your master is very confidential and strictly private."

"Pardon me, sir," said Mr. Porter, assuming his devotional whine; "I never transact any unusual business on the Sabbath day, but——"

"Don't come this humbug with me, Bill Stokes!" interrupted Montgomery, contemptuously as soon as the servant had left the room.

At that name, the Reverend Obadiah and Judith started.

"Do you mean to say that you don't remember me?"

"I do," said Judith quietly.

"Ah! I thought the wonderful eyes of Mlle. Zenobia would find me out," Montgomery returned.

A look of recognition began to dawn in Mr. Porter's face. "Is it the Professor?" he said.

"Yes; it's the Professor," answered Montgomery. He had thrown himself back in a chair, and, with his hands in his trousers' pockets, and his legs stretched out, was enjoying, with an air of insolent satisfaction, the dismay depicted upon his quondam associate's face. But Judith sat calm and unmoved, watching the enemy as keenly as though he had been a wild beast, whose spring she momentarily expected, but of whom she was not the least afraid.

"I am very glad to see you, Professor," said her father, trying to assume an air of easy hospitality.

"Don't tell lies! You cannot be glad to see a man who knows as much about you as I do, and whom you treated so infamously."

"Well, Professor, is there anything I can do for you?" asked Mr. Porter, in his most fawning accents.

"You did enough for me years ago, after I had saved you from starvation. Do you know that two days back, when I first determined to pay you a visit, I swore that I would not leave the town until I had exposed you in the middle of your congregation?"

"But you have changed your mind since then," said Judith, calmly, speaking for the first time.

"How do you know that?" asked Montgomery, sharply.

"If you had still intended to do that, you would not have troubled yourself to take a walk of two miles first."

"I am sure the Professor would not think it a trouble to walk two miles to see old friends who are so glad to see him," snuffled her father.

"Cease that humbug!" cried Montgomery. "But you certainly have jolly snug quarters here; and as you are so very pressing," he added, with a malicious grin, "I think a month or two down here, to a man who has been smoke-dried in the city, would be a wonderful health improver.

Mr. Porter turned pale at this proposition.

"Will you take some dinner with us, Professor? Come, father, it is getting cold." Judith spoke in the same calm, unmoved tone as before.

(To be continued.)

LINCOLN'S LONE WITNESS.

Only the Alleged Dead Man Testified for Supposed Murderer.

"When Mr. Lincoln was practicing law at Springfield, Ill.," says Mr. Duckstein, who is superintendent of art at the capitol, "he brought in a man to testify that he had never been dead, although the lawyers and witnesses had clearly shown that the man had been killed by a farmer in the vicinity of Springfield.

"The farmer had been arraigned on a charge of having murdered a peddler, the man having suddenly disappeared, leaving a portion of his stock in trade at a point near the home of the accused farmer, where they were found. Soon after this, too, the body of an unknown man, but believed to be the peddler's, was found in one of the streams. In those days peddlers were held in higher esteem than now, for they were almost a godsend to the housewives who wished thread, needles, laces, pins and such things. This particular peddler was well and favorably known in the locality, and his disappearance was deeply regretted.

"To make a long story short, it looked like sure conviction for the farmer, who had employed Mr. Lincoln to defend him. The evidence showed that the last seen of the peddler was at the house of the accused; that he disappeared, and that a portion of his 'pack' was found near the house, afterward his body in a stream. More than a year had elapsed since the peddler disappeared.

"No one dreamed what Mr. Lincoln had up his sleeve, and he had not even told his client that he had evidence which would prove him innocent. When Mr. Lincoln was asked to produce his evidence in behalf of the defense, if he had any, 'I have only one witness,' said Mr. Lincoln, 'but I think he will be sufficient.' Then asking for a moment's indulgence of the court, Mr. Lincoln stepped out and soon returned with a heavily bearded man. The man was sworn, and said that he had returned to Springfield a few days before; that he was the dead peddler; that he simply took a notion to return to his home across the water, and as he did not owe anyone anything he did not think it necessary to advertise the fact that he was going to leave America. 'I am back in time,' said the much alive peddler, 'to save my friend, the prisoner, who so cruelly killed me, from any further trouble, and as I have been the cause of all this I have agreed to assist in paying Mr. Lincoln for defending him.'"—Washington Times.

Bearing the Burden.

That service in the regular army not only teaches our colored brother personal cleanliness, obedience and other virtues, but sharpens his wits, is shown by the following incident:

Some United States infantrymen were loafing on the platform of a railroad in an interior town of the Philippines, when a train pulled in filled with colored troopers, one of whom thrust his coal-black face out of the car window.

"Hello, coon!" called one of the soldiers. "What are you doing here?"

Quick as a flash came the answer: "Helping to bear de white man's burden!"

There is an elm in the department of Ardeche, France, which is vigorous and flourishing, though it has attained the patriarchal age of 703 years. According to official documents it was planted on the grave of a nobleman in the reign of King Philip II., about 1202.

The flower of civilization is the finished man, the man of sense, of grace, of accomplishment, of social power—the gentlemen.—Emerson.

Keep your mind young by fresh, vigorous thinking, and your heart sound by cultivating a cheerful, optimistic disposition.

A man who is unscrupulous to a certain extent is always uncertain to a large extent.

THE POPULAR PULPIT

LEST WE FORGET.

By Dr. J. A. Morison.

Watch ye, therefore. Mark xiii., 35.

Personality involves obligation, privilege measures responsibility, discipleship demands discrimination.

Thence the summons of the Master "Watch ye, therefore."

This moral imperative is not without significance to the modern church. We have throughout many years become accustomed to the bells that call to worship, and the music chanted there, and the preachings and the prayers.

With many the habit of religion has become so strong, so constant, that earnest men ask at times: "Our religion, is it only a habit after all, and nothing more?" A hymn we sing, a prayer we say, a word we hear. A mechanical habit, lacking the dynamic of life and heart? A cloak, comely but external, a language not a life?

Think of the power of habit. Men grow accustomed to the grandest sights and take them all as commonplace.

The starlit heavens that cover with blue and gold our homes and speak of divine majesty and mercy—we seldom speak of. We see them not for the passing illumination of the streets.

The lofty grandeur of the night is lost upon us while the crackling of a barrel burning in the street corner compels attention. Witness the fatal force of familiarity!

Thus is it with the holiest symbols of our blessed faith. Think of the cross of Jesus. We wear it on our bosoms, we breathe it in our devotions, we speak it softly in our prayers and around our children's beds, we gaze at it in our churches. We give it large room in art. We pray, like the beautiful and canonized Scottish Mary, clasp its ivory form in the supreme hour of death, and yet, in thinking of all the beauty and emotion in which religious hearts tell forth their faith, let the power of habit never be forgotten, lest we forget, and, seeing the cross, forget the Christ, and, loving his church, forget his cause and the individual and practical work we must do in his name among men.

St. Peter understood this tendency and took strenuous measures against it, when he urged, "Yea, I think it meet, so long as I am in this tabernacle, to stir you up by putting you in remembrance."

You have been Christians so long that it may be you have fallen half asleep, and the songs that once inspired to healthful activity and holy daring have become lullabys soothing you to sleep.

To change the metaphor, the will and testament was drawn, and signed, and sealed, and tied around with a bit of tape. It was laid away long ago. Since then you have never examined it. The children have never given it a thought. To make my meaning plain, hear it in the words of John Stuart Mill:

"The fatal tendency of mankind to leave off thinking about a thing when it is no longer doubtful is the cause of half their errors."

Thus the author was trying in his own way to stir up the minds of his countrymen to thoughtfulness and summon them to the energy of watchfulness.

Eternal vigilance is the price of safety—in the nation, in the church, and in the individual.

Hence the value of new policies, new theologies, new viewpoints of human obligation and duty. Not that, as they come to us rushing on the currents of modern thought, they necessarily bear to us better modes of government or of faith than those the old had given; but their boisterous floods startle the sleeping and indifferent into thoughtfulness.

This is the best gift they convey, for my people, saith Jehovah, perish for lack of thought.

Watch ye, therefore.

LOVING GOD.

By Rev. Charles M. Hall.

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. St. Matthew xxi., 37.

No man can truly love his neighbor as he loves himself until he has first learned to keep his first and great commandment. No easy task will this be, but that it is not an impossible one is testified by the lives of unnumbered thousands who have lived and in all ways done their best. "Fear God and keep His commandments, for this is the whole duty of man," was the text of the great preacher hundreds of years before Christ came. To-day we teach our children that they were made to know God, to love God and to serve God. It is true that "perfect love casteth out fear," but, as with the infant races in pre-Christian days, man had first to learn to fear God, so even to-day that element of fear is needed which is without apprehension, but full of reverential awe.

We cannot love God until we know Him. In our infancy we knew Him by faith. In manhood we enter upon a more intimate knowledge of Him in the daily school of experience. In maturer years we say with certain confidence: "We know Him in whom we have believed." We do this because He has made Himself known to us in a thousand loving ways. As father, mother, lover, husband, friend; as ruler of our destiny and guide of our devious pathway; as a shadow from the heat and a refuge from the storms, which fret the days of our earthly sojourning.

The love of God is no passing passion, no variable emotion, but through all the ages God's paean rings out, "I have loved thee with an everlasting love." For our own good He chastens us, but His chastisements are those of one who knows our needs. Pain and sickness, poverty and suffering, are facts the existence of which Jesus Christ never denied. But in those words to the afflicted warrior, "My grace is sufficient for thee," He told of the means whereby all may be endured. "He suffered," we say in the common creed of Christendom, and as we say it we know Christ's sacred heart is beating in unison with the heart of humanity. In our High Priest, who ever liveth to make intercession for us, we have one who can be, and who is, "touched with the feeling of our infirmities." How wonderful and how beautiful! We think of the love of Jonathan and David and recall that it was "passing the love of women," but—

The love of Jesus—what it is
None but His loved ones know.

Many waste years in the vain speculation as to God's revelation of Himself to us. With the Greeks of old, some say to Confucius and to Buddha and to Mohammed. "Show us the father and it sufficeth us." What is truth? some ask with Pilate, and like Pilate wait not for the answer. Yet to us to-day it is spoken the word of life by the eternal word Jesus Christ "He that hath seen me hath seen the Father." And the clarion-toned declaration "I am the way, the truth and the life." "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten son to the end that all that believe in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." He gave the best, the dearest gift He had.

"For a good man one would dare to die, but while we were yet sinners Christ died for us." Is it any wonder that some say "We love Him because He first loved us?"

God made me; I come from God; I belong to God; I am going to God. All religions before Christ were shadows of the true, in so far as they taught truth, but with incarnation light came again. The incarnation was a new creation and the Holy Nativity a new birth as the second Adam came into the world. In Jesus Christ alone can be found the answer to every riddle asked by the sphinxes of all ages, "He is our God; we have waited for Him." Heart, mind and will must all be consecrated to Him in loving service.

In this faith many have lived and died. In this world they have lived, yet not of it. They have lived as "seeing Him who is invisible," but their visions were realities and their dreams the eternal truth. They have belonged to the true aristocracy of character. They overcame the world by the victory of faith, stupendous and impossible as the task must have seemed to them, as to-day oftentimes it seems to us.

So let us learn and labor daily to get our own living, doing our duty in that state of life unto which it has pleased God to call us. So let us school ourselves in loving gratitude to our God in whom we live and move and have our being, loving Him as He draws us on, worshiping Him, putting our whole trust in Him, honoring His holy name and His word and serving Him truly all the days of our life.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY OFFERED.

By Rev. J. P. Brushingham, D. D

When Queen Esther found in the throne room of the tyrannical King Ashuerus mercy and life instead of condemnation and death there came to her a queenly opportunity for the nation's deliverance.

The verdict of a great free people, more potent than that of kingly favor, has just been rendered. The victory has been a sweeping one. What of the future? Will the dominant party be true to its best instincts? Will it accept its position of leadership as a sacred trust? Will it enter upon a new quadrennium in the fear of God? Will all its representatives, from the least to the greatest, be true to the principles of civil service reform and free from the "spoils system" of government? Let the Republicans of America take warning and not cherish the flattering unction of any perpetual prestige of power.

VAST PROGRESS IN WORLD.

By Rev. W. W. Wilson.

The world is advancing with increasing acceleration on every hand. The nations are drawing together in the great march of progress either to a unity that makes combined effort or to a condition that means an absolute control of the weaker and backward by the stronger and forward.

Aside from questions of public policy or social theory there is a demand everywhere for progress; a progress that means expansion, enlargement, more opportunity, greater generosity and larger sympathy.

Short Meter Sermons.

Kindness is catching.

One sin bears many seeds.

A ledger makes a hard pillow.

Red blood is always better than blue vision.

None are so poor as those who do not love people.

A poor man does not need to be a poor sort of a man.

Living for one's land is greater far than dying for it.

More enemies have been slain by mercy than by malice.

Chance is one of the most profane words in our language.

He has made no great gains who has never lost anything.

Real religion never has to advertise for a chance to do good.

Men who are always on the make never make much of anything.

A man's title to glory does not depend on the glory of his title here.

Small men do not gain great truths and great men do not retain them.

The rainbow of love always looks best against the black clouds of hate.

A man never gets much hold on heaven when he grasps humanity with just two fingers.

Why the Jap Is Strong.

The Japanese are allowed to be among the very strongest people on earth. They are strong mentally and physically and yet practically they eat no meat at all. The diet which enables them to develop such hardy frames and such well-balanced and keen brains consists almost wholly of rice, steamed or boiled, while the better-to-do add to this Spartan fare fish, eggs, vegetables and fruit. For beverages they use weak tea without sugar or milk and pure water, alcoholic stimulants being but rarely indulged in. Water is imbibed in what we should consider prodigious quantities—to an Englishman, indeed, the drinking of so much water would be regarded as madness. The average Japanese individual swallows about a gallon daily in divided doses.

The Japanese recognize the beneficial effect of flushing the system through the medium of the kidneys and they also cleanse the exterior of their bodies to an extent undreamed of in Europe or America.

Another—and perhaps this is the usage on which the Japanese lay the greatest stress—is that deep, habitual, forcible inhalation of fresh air is an essential for the acquisition of strength, and this method is sedulously practiced until it becomes part of their nature.—Medical Record.

Extent of Circulating Medium.

The amount of money in circulation in the United States is now greater than at any other time in the history of the country, the aggregate being $2,558,279,084, which is $169,377,806 more than on Sept. 1, 1903. Based on the estimates of the treasury experts of a population of 82,698,000, the amount in circulation, if equally distributed, would give each man, woman and child in the United States $31.16.

The Earth's Diameter.

Although the diameter of the earth has been roughly known for many years, it has lately been accurately ascertained after thirty-years' labor and at a cost of $500,000. It is 7,926 miles at the equator and 7,899 from pole to pole.

"WHACKS"

And What They Mean.

When Old Mother Nature gives you a "whack" remember "there's a reason," so try and say "thank you," then set about finding what you have done to demand the rebuke, and try and get back into line, for that's the happy place after all.

Curious how many highly organized people fail to appreciate and heed the first little, gentle "whacks" of the good old Dame, but go right along with the habit, whatever it may be, that causes her disapproval. Whiskey, Tobacco, Coffee, Tea or other unnatural treatment of the body, until serious illness sets in or some chronic disease.

Some people seem to get on very well with those things for a while, and Mother Nature apparently cares but little what they do.

Perhaps she has no particular plans for them and thinks it little use to waste time in their training.

There are people, however, who seem to be selected by Nature to "do things." The old Mother expects them to carry out some department of her great work. A portion of these selected ones oft and again seek to stimulate and then deaden the tool (the body) by some one or more of the drugs—Whiskey, Tobacco, Coffee, Tea, Morphine, etc.

You know all of these throw down the same class of alkaloids in chemical analysis. They stimulate and then depress. They take from man or woman the power to do his or her best work.

After these people have drugged for a time they get a hint or mild "whack" to remind them that they have work to do, a mission to perform, and should be about the business, but are loafing along the wayside and become unfitted for the fame and fortune that waits for them if they but stick to the course and keep the body clear of obstructions so it can carry out the behests of the mind.

Sickness is a call to "come up higher." These hints come in various forms. It may be stomach trouble or bowels, heart, eyes, kidneys or general nervous prostration. You may depend upon it when a "whack" comes it's a warning to quit some abuse and do the right and fair thing with the body.

Perhaps it is coffee drinking that offends. That is one of the greatest causes of human disorder among Americans.

Now then if Mother Nature is gentle with you and only gives light, little "whacks" at first to attract attention, don't abuse her consideration, or she will soon hit you harder, sure.

And you may also be sure she will hit you very, very hard if you insist on following the way you have been doing.

It seems hard work to give up a habit, and we try all sorts of plans to charge our ill feelings to some other cause than the real one.

Coffee drinkers when ill will attribute the trouble to bad food, malaria, overwork and what not, but they keep on being sick and gradually getting worse until they are finally forced to quit entirely, even the "only one cup a day." Then they begin to get better, and unless they have gone long enough to set up some fixed organic disease, they generally get entirely well.

It is easy to quit coffee at once and for all, by having well made Postum, with its rich, deep, seal-brown color which comes to the beautiful golden brown when good cream is added, and the crisp snap of good, mild Java is there if the Postum has been boiled long enough to bring it out.

It pays to be well and happy for good old Mother Nature then sends us her blessings of many and various kinds and helps us to gain fame and fortune.

Strip off the handicaps, leave out the deadening habits, heed Mother Nature's hints, quit being a loser and become a winner. She will help you sure if you cut out the things that keep you back.

"There's a reason" and a profound one.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

A prominent Southern lady, Mrs. Blanchard, of Nashville, Tenn., tells how she was cured of backache, dizziness, painful and irregular periods by the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Gratitude compels me to acknowledge the great merit of your Vegetable Compound. I have suffered for four years with irregular and painful menstruation, also dizziness, pains in the back and lower limbs, and fitful sleep. I dreaded the time to come which would only mean suffering to me.

"Better health is all I wanted, and cure if possible. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** brought me health and happiness in a few short months. I feel like another person now. My aches and pains have left me. Life seems new and sweet to me, and everything seems pleasant and easy.

"Six bottles brought me health, and was worth more than months under the doctor's care, which really did not benefit me at all. I am satisfied there is no medicine so good for sick women as your Vegetable Compound, and I advocate it to my lady friends in need of medical help."—MRS. B. A. BLANCHARD, 422 Broad St., Nashville, Tenn.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

A Severe Case of Womb Trouble Cured in Philadelphia.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been cured of severe female troubles by the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** I was nearly ready to give up, but seeing your advertisement I purchased one bottle of your medicine, and it did me so much good that I purchased another, and the result was so satisfactory that I bought six more bottles, and am now feeling like a new woman. I shall never be without it. I hope that my testimonial will convince women that your Vegetable Compound is the greatest medicine in the world for falling of the womb or any other female complaints."—MRS. MAY COPY, 2660 Birch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Remember, every woman is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about her symptoms she does not understand. Her address is Lynn, Mass., her advice is free and cheerfully given to every ailing woman who asks for it.

Obeyed His Chief's Order.

A smart young officer belonging to a cavalry corps in India was sent on sick leave to a convalescent station of Simla and, while recovering his health among the hills there was robbed of his heart and in return captivated the charming thief. The young fellow proposed and was accepted and with all possible dispatch the wedding day was fixed. But the colonel of the expectant bridegroom's regiment was strongly opposed to the lieutenant marrying and telegraphed an unwelcome "Join at once" to the amorous sub.

The chagrined soldier handed the peremptory message to his fair one. She glanced at it and then, with a becoming blush of sweet simplicity, remarked:

"I am more than glad, dear, that your colonel so approves of your choice, but what a hurry he is in for the wedding. I don't think I can be ready quite so soon, but I'll try, for, of course, the colonel must be obeyed."

"But you don't seem to understand the telegram, sweetheart," said the lieutenant. "It upsets every plan we have made. You see, he says, 'Join at once.'"

"Certainly he does, dear," replied the lady, looking up with an arch smile, "but it is you who don't seem to understand it. When the colonel says, 'Join at once,' what does he mean but get married immediately? What else, indeed, can he possibly mean?"

"What else, indeed, darling?" delightedly exclaimed the ardent lover, rejoicing in the new reading, which he received with the utmost alacrity. So forty-eight hours had scarcely passed before the colonel received the following: "Your orders have been carried out. We were joined at once."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

New York and Philadelphia

cannot be more pleasantly or conveniently reached than by the Grand Trunk Lehigh Valley Route. Solid through trains, magnificent scenery, all trains run via Niagara Falls.

Descriptive literature sent free on application to Advertising Department, Grand Trunk Railway System, 135 Adams street, Chicago. Geo. W. Vaux, A. G. P. & T. A.

The Black Hand.

"Charley had a dreadful time last night," said young Mrs. Torkins. "He says he was a victim of the 'Black Hand.'"

"You don't say so!" exclaimed the caller.

"Yes. He came home without a cent. I don't quite understand the particulars as he explained them. But they pulled a deadly weapon on him that is known as a club flush."—Washington Star.

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

Mrs. John Nicholas Brown is building a $400,000 residence at Newport for her son.

Fecundity of Finny Tribe.

In a chapter on the artificial cultivation of sea fish, contributed by R. B. Marston to Afalo's "British Salt Water Fishes," it is stated that there need be no fear that such important fish as the cod and the herring can ever become extinct or even reduced in numbers by man, except locally. A cod of ten pounds has a million eggs. On July 26, 1895, Professor Hensen calculated that there must be over 278,000,000,000 of impregnated cod eggs in each square Norwegian geographical mile of the surface of the Skagerrak. Consequently the three or four hundred millions of eggs artificially hatched and turned in annually from a Norwegian hatchery are only a drop in the ocean.

In America, however, codfish culture has had beneficial results in establishing lucrative fisheries in inshore waters of New England that had been entirely depleted or had not contained any great stock of them previous to the operations of the fish commission. Still more splendid have been the results from the culture of shad, once a luxury obtainable only by a few, but now plentiful and comparatively cheap.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Stuck to the Truth.

Lawyer—You have taken your oath, and I want you to answer each of my questions honestly.

Witness—Yes, sir.

Lawyer—What is your occupation?

Witness—I am a driver.

Lawyer—Do you drive a wagon?

Witness—No, sir; I do not.

Lawyer—Now be careful and remember that you are on your oath. You admit that you are a driver! now, honestly, don't you drive a wagon?

Witness—No, sir; I drive a horse.—Albany Journal.

I find Piso's Cure for Consumption the best medicine for croupy children.—Mrs. F. Callahan, 114 Hall street, Parkersburg, W. Va., April 16, 1901.

Holding Trade.

Clerk—A lady in the front of the store wants some elephant tusk jelly. What on earth shall I do?

Fashionable Grocer—Tell her we just sold the last lot to a boarding house keeper; but we'll get another hogshead in soon. She'll change her mind then.

The record tomato was raised by Mrs. Joshua W. Shockley of Baltimore, Md. It weighed twenty-two and a half ounces, and measured over eighteen inches in circumference. It was cut into thirty slices, which were served to nine persons.

EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

Looking for Easy Jobs.

An aged colored man was recently arrested in Washington and pronounced insane after a medical examination. One of the chief proofs of his insanity was his stubborn insistence that the government owed him a living and that he was entitled by right to a position in one of the Federal Departments.

The occurrence furnishes a fit text for the pen of the humorist. Yet as a matter of fact is it not true that a very large number of white men who are young, vigorous and presumably capable of making a place for themselves in the world are likewise possessed of this particular form of lunacy? How many Senators and Congressmen, if they should speak out frankly, could furnish some interesting revelations regarding the extent and persistency of the importunity to which they have been subjected by people who were convinced that they ought to have a government job—and who frankly based their preference for this sort of employment on their belief that it was about the easiest that could be found anywhere?

There is, of course, nothing dishonorable in seeking a subordinate position under the government. In some branches of the public service, owing to the gradual introduction of the merit system, there is more chance than formerly for promotion based on fitness and capacity. But it is undoubtedly true that the belief that work for the government is usually "an easy job," inspires the bulk of the applicants who annoy members of both houses of Congress with their appeals. Yet is this the way to win genuine success? Is a task that is "easy" the kind which the average healthy young person should look for?

Men who have risen to eminence in trade, industry and professional life have not wasted their time in hunting up places where they would have little to do with comparatively small prospect of advancement. They have resolutely looked for openings which were accompanied by hard labor and plenty of it; and when they have secured such an opening they have usually proved that they had the right stuff in them by buckling down with energy to do their best.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Why "Little" Japan?

THERE is one illusion about Japan which seems to survive evidence and to work most serious political mischief. The Continental Powers, and Russia more especially, cannot get rid of the belief that the Island Empire, however brave or astute or lucky its children may be, is, after all, but a "little" State, which in a very short time must "bleed to death." It is not very easy to trace the origin of this belief, unless it be the habit of expecting great size in all Asiatic Empires, or of comparing the area of Japan with that of China, or of Russia itself. So compared, Japan is, of course, a little place, which looks on the maps almost insignificant. Compared, however, in a more sensible way, with the other Island Empire which has so long been one of the Great Powers of the world, Japan is by no means small. Its total area, without counting Formosa, is by twenty-seven thousand square miles greater than that of the British Isles, and as large a proportion of it is fertile and thickly populated. That population, again, is forty-four millions, or three millions greater than that of Britain, six millions greater than that of France, and almost equal to that of Austria-Hungary. If the word "little," again, refers to strength for war, that strength is in many respects superior to our own. We could probably destroy the Japanese fleet, but the Japanese fleet has destroyed that of Russia, and could, if allowance is made for position, maintain a contest with that of France or Germany which would not be absolutely hopeless.

As regards soldiers, Japan has a conscription, and the conscription obviously works. Within the last six months the country has sent out six armies, each nearly equal to either of the forces that contended at Waterloo. We thought we had done a great thing when we sent eighty thousand men to India in 1857, and an extraordinary one when we transported two hundred thousand men to South Africa in 1900. But Japan has transported more than four hundred thousand men across the sea, and defied the Russians at Lia Yang and Port Arthur with armies greater in the aggregate than that which Napoleon III. mobilized for the invasion of Germany. Of the quality of these forces it is unnecessary to speak. Sailors and soldiers alike are, in discipline, in speed of marching, and in endurance of fatigue, the equals of any that Europe has produced; while in their reckless contempt of death they display a special quality which, as great Russian officers admit, sometimes appals and demoralizes their own stubbornly brave men. Where in all this is the evidence of the "littleness" upon which their press declares to be a guarantee of their own ultimate victory?—London Spectator.

Love and Work.

IDEALISM as an interpretation of life, a vision of ultimate ends and conditions, has always won to itself the ardent, the poetic, and the high-minded—the great company of seekers after light and love in every generation, who rebel against the hardness and injustice of the world, hate its noise and brutality, its fierce competitions and its stolid indifference to the defeated. Even in the presence of the great purpose which runs through the visible order of things and the society in which men have arranged themselves, and which has come to light, as one of the most spiritual men of the day has said, just in time to save some of the best men and women from despair, it is hard for the sensitive and aspiring and tender-hearted to bear the sorrows of the world and to sit with a cheerful spirit while so many lossus ravage the homes that are dear to them and despoil the best fortunes of men. There are hosts of men and women who go through life with a noble discontent in their hearts, a sense of loneliness and isolation in their souls; they are homesick for a world in which men help instead of smite, bind up instead of wound, are quick to recognize the good instead of eager to find the evil, stand ready in all crises to rebuild the fallen, are patient of spirit with the weak, love the sinner while they loathe the sin, are kindly in speech because kindly in thought, are indifferent to external conditions because conditions are the happenings of life while the soul is its great and enduring reality, are bound together in a vast conspiracy to cheer, to aid, to give heart and hope, to make the highways of life bloom with spontaneous kindness, and to make the lonely world a warm, hospitable, many-windowed home for all who pass this way on the journey of life. * * *

Men are made happy, not by the things which surround them nor by the things which they take to themselves, but by the noble putting forth of the soul in love and work; the two great activities which are never divorced in the harmonious and balanced life, the two languages in which every true idealist makes confession of his faith and gives evidence of its reality. For love is the ultimate expression of faith, and without works faith is a vain shadow.—The Outlook.

Criminal Frequency of Railroad Wrecks.

THE frequency and frightful fatality of railroad accidents in this country must sooner or later bring about determined governmental action for the protection of the traveling public. There is not another country in the world where an unnecessarily large a proportion of railroad passengers lose life or limb.

The fact that so many American railroads are composed of but a single track is a partial explanation of this awful slaughter, but it does not account for everything. In England, where accidents of serious proportions are so comparatively few, railroad precautions for the safety of the public are prescribed, and supervised, by the Board of Trade, and the wholesomeness of this regulation was recognized by a bill which was introduced in Congress last winter, providing for a similar supervision of our roads by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is already a useful body, but it would be of larger use if this new power were given to it. The railroad influence blocked the bill just mentioned at the last session, but this fact should not deter the vigorous revival of the measure.—Pittsburg Press.

MINING ARSENIC.

A Virginia farmer, up among the foot-hills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, cleared a new field and pastured his cows there. Before long the animals sickened and one died. Thinking that perhaps the spring which bubbled from the rocks in apparent purity might be the cause, the farmer caused its waters to be analyzed. It was found that they contained arsenic in such quantities as to render them dangerous to man and beast. This discovery, says the Boston Herald, led to an industry, unique, not only in the United States, but in the western hemisphere; that is, the mining of arsenic ores and the manufacture of white arsenic, for the supply of which America has hitherto depended entirely upon foreign markets.

Arsenic is mined in Japan, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Germany and England. Its uses are many. As a poison it has been known from very early times. The peasant women of Austria consume large quantities of it, having faith in its virtues as a beautifier, and the men of the same region are addicted to its use in the mistaken belief that it increases their bodily strength and endurance.

Arsenic is a useful mineral. It is used in the manufacture of glass, white metal, Paris green and a great variety of paints; in printing calico, in making toilet soap, cosmetics and complexion powders; in the manufacture of fireworks and as a constituent of many alloys. For these and similar purposes between five and six thousand tons are imported into the United States every year. The average value of white arsenic may be placed at about eighty-five dollars a ton.

It was only about a year ago that the arsenic ore was discovered in Virginia; then the mountain top round the present mining town of Brinton was an almost unbroken wilderness. The story of its transformation into a busy industrial community is a good illustration of the pluck and indomitable will to which America owes its industrial supremacy. The mine is located at the summit of a mountain, three thousand feet above the sea-level. The physical difficulties that had to be overcome were enormous.

The ore body averages twenty-five to thirty per cent pure arsenic. It is found in fissure veins, cropping out at the surface and extending into the earth for an unknown distance. Twenty distinct veins have been discovered, outcropping for a distance of seven miles, so that the deposits are extensive enough to supply the world's demands for an indefinite period.

From the time when the ore enters the crushers until the finished product reaches the casks it is untouched by human hands. It is carried along from point to point by automatic arrangements through each process of manufacture. The impalpable dust and poisonous gases generated are so dangerous that the atmosphere of the plant has to be kept pure by artificial means. As a further precaution the works are provided with hot and cold baths, of which the men are required to make use as soon as their daily task is completed.

At the present time the output is three tons of white arsenic a day. When one stops to think of them, these figures contain some startling possibilities. The output for four days would furnish a fatal dose for every man, woman and child in the United States. In a few weeks the plant could turn out enough arsenic to wipe out the entire population of the globe.

RESEMBLANCES.

Cousin Who Was Always Discovering Them Was Misunderstood.

The "new cousin," as little brother called her because this was her first visit to the Barclays, had not made herself popular. One night have gathered the reason from the talk that went on at the tea table the evening when she, Lena Martin, was temporarily the guest of other cousins in an adjoining town. Horace Barclay, the young law student, began it.

"I'm wondering," he said, whimsically, "whether Lena is busy at this moment pointing out to Jim Barclay how many little ways he has that remind her of me. She's told me a good many times, you know, how much I resemble Jim in appearance and character, and since he looks like a convict and hasn't any character, I——"

"It doesn't so much matter about Jim and you, 'Marian, his elder sister, broke in, not with her private grievance. 'You're men, and nobody thinks about men's looks. But Lena keeps telling me how like I am to that old miniature of great-grandma—and I've detested that picture ever since I can remember. I don't think it's the least like any of our family."

"Lena says I look like a little girl she knew that died," the younger sister, Rose, murmured, plaintively.

"She told me that chicken-coop I built was just like one she saw in the Tribune!" growled Roy. "That's worsen anything she told you others, 'cause I didn't copy that chicken-coop. I built it out of my own head."

"Can't tell her a story but it's like something she heard years ago" Marian sputtered again. "Can't play anything but it reminds here of a piece her music teacher used to play. To hear her talk, you'd think she'd read or heard or seen everything in the world, or something just like it except for the name."

"Mamma," little brother interjected, in real alarm, "because she's our cousin, do we have to be just like Ler?"

"No, dear," the mother answered, gently. "But I want you all to realize that Lena's fault originated in pure kindness of heart.

"She means well, but her habit of trying to trace resemblances is a dangerous one because we all cherish our own individuality. There are not many persons we really wish to resemble, I think, and when Lena finds likenesses offhand, of course she is liable to identify us with people we don't admire.

"I have never heard your cousin say anything that was not intended to compliment us or to show an interest in the things that interested us. Do justice to her good intention. Don't imitate her methods; do take pattern by her generous motive."—Youth's Companion.

"The Thin Red Line."

Somebody told Mr. Jenks that red flannel worn next to the skin would cure the rheumatism from which he suffered. So he purchased several sets of red flannel undergarments. The clerk assured him that the firm guaranteed the goods in every particular. About two weeks later, says the New York Times, Mr. Jenks revisited the shop, sought out the proprietor and told his woful story.

"The goods are the best in the house," declared the proprietor. "Of course," he said, in the reasonable tone used on unreasonable persons, "of course the shirts may have shrunk or faded a little——"

"Shrunk! Faded!" bellowed Mr. Jenks. "What do you think my wife said to me when I came down to breakfast yesterday with one of them on?"

The proprietor looked bored.

"Well, sir," said the aggrieved Jenks, "she looked at me a minute, and then said, 'What is that little red line round your neck, John? It isn't the baby's string of coral beads, is it?'"

Useless Trouble.

She—Do you suppose, Mr. Pickering, that you could teach me to swim?

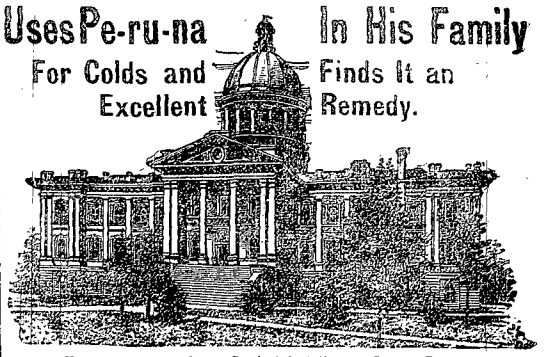
He—Certainly. But I'll have to put my arms around you.

She—But what's the use of getting all wet for that?

Most men are pretty deliberate when about their work, much as we say about Americans being overworked.

GOVERNOR OF OREGON

Uses Pe-ru-na For Colds and Excellent In His Family Finds It an Remedy.



The Magnificent State Capitol Building at Salem, Oregon.

PRAISE FROM THE EX-GOVERNOR OF OREGON.

PERUNA is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Letters of congratulation and commendation testifying to the merits of Peruna as a catarrh remedy are pouring in from every State of the Union.

Dr. Hartman is receiving hundreds of such letters daily. All classes write these letters, from the highest to the lowest.

The outdoor laborer, the indoor artisan, the clerk, the editor, the statesman, the preacher—all agree that Peruna is the catarrh remedy of the age.

The stage and rostrum, recognizing catarrh as their greatest enemy, are especially enthusiastic in their praise and testimony.

Any man who wishes perfect health must be entirely free from catarrh. Catarrh is well-nigh universal; almost omnipresent.

Peruna is the only absolute safeguard known. A cold is the beginning of catarrh. To prevent colds, to cure colds, is to cheat catarrh of its victims.

Peruna not only cures catarrh, but prevents it. Every household should be supplied with this great remedy for coughs, colds and so forth.

The Ex-Governor of Oregon is an ardent admirer of Peruna. He keeps it continually in the house.

In a letter to The Peruna Medicine Co. he says:

STATE OF OREGON,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

Dear Sirs—I have had occasion to use your Peruna medicine in my family for colds, and it proved to be an excellent remedy. I have not had occasion to use it for other ailments.

Yours very truly,
W. M. Lord.

It will be noticed that the Ex-Governor says he has not had occasion to use Peruna for other ailments. The reason for this is, most other ailments begin with a cold.

Using Peruna to promptly cure colds, he protects his family against other ailments.

This is exactly what every other family in the United States should do—keep Peruna in the house. Use it for coughs, colds, la grippe and other climatic affections of winter, and there will be no other ailments in the house.

Such families should provide themselves with a copy of Dr. Hartman's free book, entitled, "Chronic Catarrh."

Address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio. All correspondence held strictly confidential.

The Shoe Without Buttons or Laces.

A real shoe—Not a slipper

Made in low, medium and high styles. Most comfortable shoe ever worn. Fits like a glove; does not pinch or squeeze.

Elastic at sides permits shoe to expand and contract with the natural motion of the foot. Easily put on, easily taken off; requires no breaking in.

Made of extra high grade, specially tanned and finished Vici Kid, with patent leather trimmings and tough, flexible soles.

Your dealer has or can get Mayer "Martha Washington" shoes for you. Send us his name and receive descriptive Booklet No. 10.

We also make "Western Lady" shoes. Our trade-mark is stamped on every sole.

F. MAYER BOOT & SHOE CO.
Milwaukee, Wis.

High Chimney of Steel.

W. W. Christie, in the Engineering News, reports the following as among the high steel chimneys in the United States: Nichols Chemical Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., 310 feet high, 35 feet in diameter at base, 12 feet at top; Pennsylvania Salt Company, Ntarona, Pa., 225 feet high, 10 feet flue diameter; Maryland Steel Company, Sparrow's Point, Md., two chimneys, each 225 feet high and 13 feet inside diameter. It is noteworthy that all these are at metallurgical plants. Also, the highest two brick chimneys are at metallurgical plants, the old Grant smelter at Denver, Colo., and the works of the Orford Copper Company at Constable Hook, New York harbor, each of these being about 350 feet in height.

All In the Family.

Smartleigh (to father-in-law)—Your daughter's extravagance is too much for my purse, and yet I don't want to have any hard words with her so soon after our marriage. Don't you think you could speak to her about it?

Gay Old Father—I could, but it wouldn't do any good. She's smart enough to know that she inherits all of her bad qualities from me.—Detroit Free Press.

"All Signs Fail in a Dry Time"
THE SIGN OF THE FISH NEVER FAILS IN A WET TIME

In ordering Towers Slickers, a customer writes: *"I know they will be all right if they have the 'Fish' on them."* This confidence is the outgrowth of sixty-nine years of careful manufacturing.

A. J. TOWER CO. The Sign of the Fish
Boston, U. S. A.

Tower Canadian Co. Limited
Toronto, Canada

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

Makers of Warranted Wet Weather Clothing

807

MEXICAN
Mustang Liniment
cures Cuts, Burns, Bruises.

MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS.

S. C. N. U. - - No. 48—1904

BEGGS' CHERRY COUGH SYRUP cures coughs and colds.

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

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

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

The reason W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world is because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes and the high-grade leathers used, you would understand why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day, and why the sales for the year ending July 1, 1904, were $6,263,046.00.

W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for it—take no substitute. Sold by shoe dealers everywhere.

SUPERIOR IN FIT, COMFORT AND WEAR.

"I have worn W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for the last twelve years with absolute satisfaction. I find them superior in fit, comfort and wear to others costing from $5.00 to $6.00."—Jno. McCOY, Dept. Coll., U. S. Int. Revenue, Richmond, Va.

W. L. Douglas Patent Calf Shoes, $4.50 shoes. Corona Colt is conceded to be the finest Patent Leather made. Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Massachusetts.

Sale Ten Million Boxes a Year.
THE FAMILY'S FAVORITE MEDICINE
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP
10c. 25c. 50c.
BEST FOR THE BOWELS

One Glance

at our Men's Tan Blucher Water-Proof Boot will convince you it is the proper one to wear to have a dry foot all winter.....

Only $4.50

It's a Welt and

Only $2.50

the best wearing shoe on earth

Owen Shoe Company

New German Store

SHOES FOR OLD AND YOUNG

The Leading Shoe

makers of the country have been called on to supply our present offerings. As you rely on us for the best, we must go the best makers to maintain your confidence.

There Are Shoes

that men swear at whenever they think of them. They looked all right when bought, but time showed that looks were all that they had to recommend them. Men who want shoes as good in wear as they are in style and appearance should come here. that is the only kind we sell.

WM. WITTLER

Burlington Route

BULINGTON CALIFORNIA EXCURSIONS ARE PERSONALLY CONDUCTED

If you think of going to California and will send your name and address, I will be glad to tell you how a personally conducted excursion is different from the ordinary kind, but no more expensive.

L. W. WAKELY
General Passenger Agent, Omaha

THE WAYNE HERALD.

Official paper of Wayne and Wayne county Published every Thursday.

E. CUNNINGHAM, Publisher
E. W. HUSE, Business Manager

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

Subscription, $1 00 a Year in Advance.

Senator Allen, possibly not quite recovered from the Republican rally, was taking a rather gloomy view of things. He feels that the Republic is to a certain extent, losing its high ideals, that the constitution is disregarded, and that the next national hero will be a military dictator.—Madison Reporter.

Poor old W. V., how dark the world looks to him.

Colorado, the state that has been on the verge of civil war for a year or more, is now threatened with a fresh outbreak Fraud in the recent election is claimed by both sides and the present Governor Peabody threatens to hold on to the office by aid of the state militia while Adams who, on the face of the returns, is the governor-elect, is just as determined to get hold of the reins of government. Colorado deserves the pity of all friends of good government in her dilemma.

During the recent unpleasantness a great deal was said by the fusion press and orators about the new revenue law being a measure gotten up by the railroads and one under which the railroads received much more favorable consideration than other classes of property. Now the news comes that the railroads are preparing to resist the collection of taxes charged up to them under the law. It is evident that our fusion friends were away off in what they said or else the railroads are greater fools than they are generally credited with being.

The report of the auditor of state shows that the various counties of the state are delinquent in state taxes in an amount aggregating about $2,000 000. Of this amount Lancaster county heads the list with $106,845 24 Of all the counties Lancaster should be the last to show up with delinquent taxes. No county in the state has been as greatly benefited by state expenditures as she has been. Her hand is always outstretched asking for appropriations and she ought to toe the mark in payment of her taxes or else be less urgent in her demands on the state treasury.

Father Schell, a Catholic priest, has been stirring up things pretty lively on Winnebago agency lately. He has brought to light a good many things which show that a very bad state of affairs exists at that place and that the Indians are the victims of scandalous treatment at the hands of a lot of unprincipled whites. The Indians have been dealt with in ways that instead of being for the betterment of their condition have sunk them to very degrading depths and if the charges made by the priest can be substantiated there are a lot of traders and hangers on down there that a term in the Sioux Falls penitentiary would be about the proper thing to give them.

Governor Cummins of Iowa, may not be the ideal of the very high protectionist, the man who believes that the masses of the people are created for the purpose of being plundered by favored ones, but he comes very near voicing the true sentiment of western republicans. He has ideas of his own on tariff schedules and railroad rates that hit the man who thinks about such things, and is free to express his honest opinions as being about right, and the best part of it all is, he has the courage to give expression to his views. His speech at Dubuque last week, in which he freely condemned the system of making rates now in vogue and in which he declared "the inequalities now practiced were not the result of mistakes, not the result of a failure to grasp the whole situation by the rate making power, but are the result, first of selfishness and desire for one's own profit that is common to all humanity, and second to the intimacies of railroad management, as allied to industrial combinations which have forced railway managers into the vicious practices now known of all men," was characteristic of the man in every way. The Roosevelts, the Cummins, the Folks, the Dineens and LaFollettes are the men of the hour and to such as these the American people must turn in these days for rescue from the evils that beset therein because of the combinations that seek to thrive, in illegitimate ways, and that threaten to sap the very fountains of our magnificient resources. The American people do not wish to be unjust to any person or combination of persons. They fully realize that it is absolutely necessary to have great aggregations of capital for the purpose of conducting great enterprises, but they do not desire that such persons, when associated together, shall be permitted to become highwaymen, with power to command all other persons to hold up their hands and be plundered.

CARROLL NEWS.

Geo. C. Merrill, is in Colorado, looking after business interests.

James Hancock is village marshal, in place of Dan Maher, resigned.

Dr. A. Texley and wife, returned Monday, from the Exposition at St. Louis.

Thanksgiving day will be observed in Carroll with services at three o'clock, in the Baptist church.

Oscar McKay left for Omaha, Tuesday, where he will learn the barber trade. He expects to be gone three months.

Dan Maher has resigned as village marshal, and gone to his old home at Plattsmouth Center to be with his parents who are sick.

Frank Owens, expects to finish husking corn Thursday. If his expectations are realized he will be among the first to finish about Carroll. Several others are well along however.

Harlan Milner is in Sholes, this week plastering a house, and by the way *Sholes is growing* at a rapid pace these days. Two dwelling houses and an elevator are being built at present. The elevator will open for business the first of next week.

On November 16, at the home of the brides parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Black, five miles northwest of town, were united in marriage, Mr. Luther D. Street and Miss Della O. Black, in the presence of a number of invited guests. After the ceremony was performed a beautiful dinner of delicious eatables was served. They were the recipients of a number of beautiful and valuable presents. The bride and groom are both talented, and exemplary young people and they have the hearty congratulations of a host of friends.

HOSKINS

Surgeons are going to amputate Frank Benser's leg today. He is in a very critical condition.

It was found necessary to perform another operation on Frank Benser, Monday and his condition at this writing is most critical.

The Methodist church will be fixed up inside with metallic ceiling and new paper on the walls. The chicken pie social last Friday evening, by which part of the necessary funds were raised, was a success financially and socially.

INGALLS DISAPPEARS.

Great excitement prevails here over the disappearance of F. R. Ingalls, a local jeweler. He has not been seen since 1:45 o'clock Wednesday night when he was seen going to his home He lost his wife about a week ago and it is feared he may have wondered off and possibly have bommitted suicide, as he was known to have bought a razor the same evening. About two years ago he made an attempt to end his life while in a fit of despondency. Searching parties have been organized but at last reports he had not been found.—Long Pine Special to Norfolk News.

The gentleman referred to above is a brother of J. W. Ingalls, who a few years ago was in the grocery business at this place.

CORN HUSKER.

It looks now as though the days of husking corn by hand are about numbered and that like grain harvesting will lose much of its terrors to the farmer who has not only been obliged to pay extreme prices for help and in many instances is unable to procure help at any price The McCormick and Deering people both have machines out now that seem to be practical and from places where they are being used are giving satisfactory service. It is impossible for the companies to supply the demands made on them for the machines this year. Now that the machines are proven to be all O. K. the probabilities are that in another year sufficient number will be built so that all who desire to procure one can be supplied. At present the price is pretty high, being about $300, plus freight from Chicago, making the machine so high priced as to almost make the ownership limited to the large growers. In a few years, however, this will be remedied and like the grain binder they will be within reach of even the small farmer. The machine is operated by a team and one man, and besides this it requires two teams and wagons to get the corn from the husker to the crib, and it is said that one of the machines operating in a field of corn near Macedonia, Iowa, husked a good big load of corn in twenty three minutes. a gait that puts Sam Davies or Ike Walden in the shade when it comes to speed.

Sherbet and ice cream made on order at the Bakery.

FARM LOANS.

Private money. If you want to make a loan on your farm at 5 per cent interest, optional payments, see A. N. MATHENY.

Why Saving all winter paying coal bills. See Cole's Hot Blast at our store on Saturday. NEELY & CRAVEN.

It is a rare thing for a speaker to hold his audience as closely and sway them from laughter to tears and back to mirth as completely as did Mr. John G. Scorer. —Republic, Beresford, S. D. Opera House Nov. 29.

New Hampshire maple syrup at Gandy's.

Fresh oysters at the Bakery.

Apple cider at Gandy's.

A. N. Matheny meets all competition.

Call on A. B. Clark for pure-bred Poland China boars.

GIRL WANTED.

To work morning and evening for her board and attend school For full particulars call on Mrs. W. H. McNeal.

Farina, the new breakfast food at Gandy,s.

Oysters served in any style at the Bakery.

Upside Down—Thats the way the five burns in Coles Hot Blast. Come in and see it in operation. Neely & Craven.

FARMERS ATTENTION!

For prices on hogs call on or phone Powers & Perry. Phone 63.

CHRISTMAS PHOTOS.

Now is the time to have them taken. We are showing some new and beautiful styles. Photos for Xmas presents are becoming more popular every year. Nothing in better taste or pleases more. Try it. G. M. CRAVER.

St. Louis, Mo., April 30 to December 1st. For the above, excursion tickets will be sold daily via Omaha and choice of routes from there, as follows: Fifteen day tickets, $18.10. Sixty day tickets $20.10. Children of five and under twelve, one half above rates

Dr. R. L. Cosner

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Over First National Bank

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Incorporated

A. L. TUCKER, President — J. S. FRENCH, Vice President
D. C. MAIN, Cashier — J. F. FRENCH, Ass't Cash

Capital and Undivided Profits 100,000

DIRECTORS-A. A. Welch, J. S. French, D. C. Main, J. F. French, A. L. Tucker, James Paul.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
—OF THE—
Hoskins State Bank,

OF HOSKINS, NEB.,—
CHARTER NO. 584

Incorporated in the State of Nebraska, at the close of business Nov. 10, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$42,223 83
Overdrafts secured and unsecured,		101 61
Interest Paid		1,001 04
Banking house, furniture fixtures.		2,235 00
Current expenses and taxes paid		1 174 06
Due from National, State & Private Banks and Bankers	10,825 45	
Checks and items of exchange	429 30	
Cash: Currency	$ 2,500 00	
Specie	621 53	
Total cash on hand		14,775 88
Total		$61,521 53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$10,000 00
Surplus fund		2,000 00
Undivided profits		3,869 71
Individual deposits subject to check	$20,800 54	
Time certificates of deposit	24,851 28	
		45,651 82
Total		$61,521 53

State of Nebraska, County of Wayne, ss.

I, Jno. F. Grady, Cashr of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is correct and a true copy of the report made to the State Banking board.

JOHN F. GRADY, Cash'r.

ATTEST:
ERNST SIEMEN, Director.
AUGUST ZIEMER, Director.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of November, 1904.

[Seal] H. S. SEWARD, Notary Public.

Overcoat Satisfaction

When you buy an overcoat you want one that satisfies you, not somebody else.

We're here with a big line of Hart Shaffner & Marx overcoats to sell you what you want; we want you to have it.

Do you like the looks of this Hart Schaffner & Marx Ryton? Long, loose, full-backed, comfortable, a very popular style. The best thing about it is the label—a small thing to look for, a big thing to find.

We have lots of other good things if you want them.

Four Pair Husking Mittens 25 Cents

HARRINGTON'S Leading Clothier

Public Sale of Pure Bred

Shorthorn and Hereford

....CATTLE....

WAKEFIELD, NEB., THURSDAY, DEC. 8

50 Head—40 Shorthorns, 20 cows and heifers, 20 bulls; 10 head of Hereford bulls

taken right from the pastures of Thos. F. Murry and Loyd W. Prouty. The Herefords come from the pastures of M. B. Murry. They are a choicely bred lot of cattle representing the leading Scotch and Scotch Topped families. They are are in good breding condition and will be offered without any special fitting. The cows will have calves at foot or be bred to one of our great Scotch bulls such as Prince Charles 120587 by Imp. Pro Consul 94519; Ancient Hero 117889 by Imp. Spartan Hero 77932; Baron Golddust 2nd 125135 by Baron Gloster 101657; Orange Godoy 2nd 203119 by Godoy 115675; Judge Sybil 196377 by Frederick Hero 119268 and others. Judge Sybil, a grand bull of massive form and kind disposition, will be included in the sale. The offering includes some very fine cows and heifers and herd headers fit to head any herd in the country. The Herefords are sired by the 2nd prize winners at the Omaha exposition—one of the best bulls in America today. They are large, growthy fellows with curly hair and mellow hides—pronounced by competent judges to be the best lot of bulls ever seen in one bunch and if you want a herd bull of either breed don't miss this sale. Sale held in a comfortably seated tent—no postponement, Cattle can be seen in Wakefield four days before the sale. Remember the date and write for catalogue and further particulars to

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BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES

Pimples, Blotches, 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 sickness 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 Pain, Female Displacements, Leak of Sexual Tone, Leucorrhea, Sterility or Barrenness, consult Dr. Caldwell and she will show them the cause of their trouble and the way to become cured.

CANCER, GOITER, FISTULA, PILES and enlarged glands treated with the subcutaneous injection method, absolutely without pain and without the loss of a drop of blood, is one of her own discoveries, and is really the most scientific method of this advanced age. Dr. Caldwell has practiced her profession in some of the largest hospitals throughout the country. She has no superior in treating and diagnosing diseases, deformities, etc. She has lately opened an office in Omaha, Nebr., where she will spend a portion of each week treating her many patients. No incurable cases accepted for treatment. Consultation, examination and advice, one dollar to those interested.

Address all communications to Bee Building, Omaha, Nebr

DR. ORA CALDWELL & CO.,
Omaha, Nebr. Chicago, Ill.

EDWARD E. WALTMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
with A. J. Ferguson.
Wayne, Nebraska

ROE & FORTNER,
WAYNE MEAT MARKET
First class meats always on hand.
Also dealers in hides, furs and pelts.

L. W. ALTER,
BONDED ABSTRACTOR
Real Estate and Loans.
Insurance and Collections.
Opposite Love Hotel. Wayne, Neb

F. M. SKEEN,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Collections a Specialty.
Notary Public.
WAYNE, - - - NEBRASKA

ORDER OF HEARING.

In the County Court of Wayne County, Nebraska.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, } ss.
Wayne County.

To Annie Hedgren, and all persons interested in the estate of Claus Halfkren, deceased

On reading the petition of Annie Hedgren, administratrix, praying a final settlement and allowance of her account filed in this Court on the 22nd day of November, 1904, and for a decree assigning the residue of said estate to the persons by law entitled thereto.

It is hereby ordered that you and all persons interested in said matter may, and do, appear at the County Court to be held in and for said county, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock p. m. to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this order in the WAYNE HERALD, a weekly newspaper printed in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.

[SEAL] E. HUNTER,
County Judge.

One Glance

at our Men's Tan Blucher Water-Proof Boot will convince you it is the proper one to wear to have a dry foot all winter.....

Only $4.50

It's a Welt and

Only $2.50

the best wearing shoe on earth

Owen Shoe Company

New German Store

SHOES FOR OLD AND YOUNG

The Leading Shoe

makers of the country have been called on to supply our present offerings. As you rely on us for the best, we must go the best makers to maintain your confidence.

There Are Shoes

that men swear at whenever they think of them. They looked all right when bought, but time showed that looks were all that they had to recommend them. Men who want shoes as good in wear as they are in style and appearance should come here. that is the only kind we sell.

WM. WITTLER

Burlington Route

BULINGTON CALIFORNIA EXCURSIONS ARE PERSONALLY CONDUCTED

If you think of going to California and will send your name and address, I will be glad to tell you how a personally conducted excursion is different from the ordinary kind, but no more expensive.

L. W. WAKELY
General Passenger Agent, Omaha

THE WAYNE HERALD.

Official paper of Wayne and Wayne county
Published every Thursday.

E. CUNNINGHAM, Publisher
E. W. HUSE, Business Manager

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

Subscription, $1 00 a Year in Advance.

Senator Allen, possibly not quite recovered from the Republican rally, was taking a rather gloomy view of things. He feels that the Republic is to a certain extent, losing its high ideals, that the constitution is disregarded, and that the next national hero will be a military dictator.—Madison Reporter.

Poor old W. V., how dark the world looks to him.

Colorado, the state that has been on the verge of civil war for a year or more, is now threatened with a fresh outbreak Fraud in the recent election is claimed by both sides and the present Governor Peabody threatens to hold on to the office by aid of the state militia while Adams who, on the face of the returns, is the governor-elect, is just as determined to get hold of the reins of government. Colorado deserves the pity of all friends of good government in her dilemma.

During the recent unpleasantness a great deal was said by the fusion press and orators about the new revenue law being a measure gotten up by the railroads and one under which the railroads received much more favorable consideration than other classes of property. Now the news comes that the railroads are preparing to resist the collection of taxes charged up to them under the law. It is evident that our fusion friends were away off in what they said or else the railroads are greater fools than they are generally credited with being.

The report of the auditor of state shows that the various counties of the state are delinquent in state taxes in an amount aggregating about $2,000 000. Of this amount Lancaster county heads the list with $106,845 24 Of all the counties Lancaster should be the last to show up with delinquent taxes. No county in the state has been as greatly benefited by state expenditures as she has been. Her hand is always outstretched asking for appropriations and she ought to toe the mark in payment of her taxes or else be less urgent in her demands on the state treasury.

Father Schell, a Catholic priest, has been stirring up things pretty lively on Winnebago agency lately. He has brought to light a good many things which show that a very bad state of affairs exists at that place and that the Indians are the victims of scandalous treatment at the hands of a lot of unprincipled whites. The Indians have been dealt with in ways that instead of being for the betterment of their condition have sunk them to very degrading depths and if the charges made by the priest can be substantiated there are a lot of traders and hangers on down there that a term in the Sioux Falls penitentiary would be about the proper thing to give them.

Governor Cummins of Iowa, may not be the ideal of the very high protectionist, the man who believes that the masses of the people are created for the purpose of being plundered by favored ones, but he comes very near voicing the true sentiment of western republicans. He has ideas of his own on tariff schedules and railroad rates that hit the man who thinks about such things, and is free to express his honest opinions as being about right, and the best part of it all is, he has the courage to give expression to his views. His speech at Dubuque last week, in which he freely condemned the system of making rates now in vogue and in which he declared "the inequalities now practiced were not the result of mistakes, not the result of a failure to grasp the whole situation by the rate making power, but are the result, first of selfishness and desire for one's own profit that is common to all humanity, and second to the intimacies of railroad management, as allied to industrial combinations which have forced railway managers into the vicious practices now known of all men," was characteristic of the man in every way. The Roosevelts, the Cummins, the Folks, the Dineens and LaFollettes are the men of the hour and to such as these the American people must turn in these days for rescue from the evils that beset therein because of the combinations that seek to thrive, in illegitimate ways, and that threaten to sap the very fountains of our magnificient resources. The American people do not wish to be unjust to any person or combination of persons. They fully realize that it is absolutely necessary to have great aggregations of capital for the purpose of conducting great enterprises, but they do not desire that such persons, when associated together, shall be permitted to become highwaymen, with power to command all other persons to hold up their hands and be plundered.

CARROLL NEWS.

Geo. C. Merrill, is in Colorado, looking after business interests,

James Hancock is village marshal, in place of Dan Maher, resigned.

Dr. A. Texley and wife, returned Monday from the Exposition at St. Louis.

Thanksgiving day will be observed in Carroll with services at three o'clock, in the Baptist church.

Oscar McKay left for Omaha, Tuesday, where he will learn the barber trade. He expects to be gone three months.

Dan Maher has resigned as village marshal, and gone to his old home at Platte Center to be with his parents who are sick.

Frank Owens, expects to finish husking corn Thursday If his expectations are realized he will be among the first to finish about Carroll. Several others are well along however.

Harlan Miner is in Sholes, this week plastering a house, and by the way Sholes is growing at a rapid pace these days. Two dwelling houses and an elevator are being built at present. The elevator will open for business the first of next week.

On November 16, at the home of the brides parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Black, five miles northwest of town, were united in marriage, Mr. Luther D. Street and Miss Della O. Black, in the presence of a number of invited guests. After the ceremony was performed a beautiful dinner of delicious eatables was served. They were the recipients of a number of beautiful and valuable presents. The bride and groom are both talented, and exemplary young people and they have the hearty congratulations of a host of friends.

HOSKINS

Surgeons are going to amputate Frank Benser's leg today. He is in a very critical condition.

It was found necessary to perform another operation on Frank Benser, Monday and his condition at this writing is most critical.

The Methodist church will be fixed up inside with metallic ceiling and new paper on the walls. The chicken pie social last Friday evening, by which part of the necessary funds were raised, was a success financially and socially.

INGALLS DISAPPEARS.

Great excitement prevails here over the disappearance of F. R. Ingalls, a local jeweler. He has not been seen since 1:45 o'clock Wednesday night when he was seen going to his home He lost his wife about a week ago and it is feared he may have wondered off and possibly have bommitted suicide, as he was known to have bought a razor the same evening. About two years ago he made an attempt to end his life while in a fit of despondency. Searching parties have been organized but at last reports he had not been found.—Long Pine Special to Norfolk News.

The gentleman referred to above is a brother of J. W. Ingalls, who a few years ago was in the grocery business at this place.

CORN HUSKER.

It looks now as though the days of husking corn by hand are about numbered and that like grain harvesting will lose much of its terrors to the farmer who has not only been obliged to pay extreme prices for help and in many instances is unable to procure help at any price The McCormick and Deering people both have machines out now that seem to be practical and from places where they are being used are giving satisfactory service. It is impossible for the companies to supply the demands made on them for the machines this year. Now that the machines are proven to be all O. K. the probabilities are that in another year sufficient number will be built so that all who desire to procure one can be supplied. At present the price is pretty high, being about $300, plus freight from Chicago, making the machine so high priced as to almost make the ownership limited to the large growers. In a few years, however, this will be remedied and like the grain binder they will be within reach of even the small farmer. The machine is operated by a team and one man, and besides this it requires two teams and wagons to get the corn from the husker to the crib, and it is said that one of the machines operating in a field of corn near Macedonia, Iowa, husked a good big load of corn in twenty three minutes. a gait that puts Sam Davies or Ike Walden in the shade when it comes to speed.

Sherbet and ice cream made on order at the Bakery.

FARM LOANS.

Private money. If you want to make a loan on your farm at 5 per cent interest, optional payments, see A. N. MATHENY.

Why Saving all winter paying coal bills. See Cole's Hot Blast at our store on Saturday. NEELY & CRAVEN.

It is a rare thing for a speaker to hold his audience as closely and sway them from laughter to tears and back to mirth as completely as did Mr. John G. Scorer. —Republic, Beresford, S. D. Opera House Nov. 29.

New Hampshire maple syrup at Gandy's.

Fresh oysters at the Bakery.

Apple cider at Gandy's.

A. N. Matheny meets all competition.

Call on A. B. Clark for pure-bred Poland China boars.

GIRL WANTED.

To work morning and evening for her board and attend school For full particulars call on Mrs. W. H. McNeal.

Farina, the new breakfast food at Gandy,s.

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ATTEST:
EMERY BERNER, Director.
AUGUST ZIEMER, Director.

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(Seal) L. G. SCHERER, Notary Public.

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Dr. Caldwell limits her practice to the special treatment of diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lungs, Female Diseases, Diseases of Children and all Chronic, Nervous and Surgical Diseases of a curable nature, Early Consumption, Bronchitis, Bronchial Catarrh, Chronic Catarrh, Head Ache, Constipation, Stomach and Bowel Troubles, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Bright's Disease, Kidney Diseases, Diseases of the Liver and Bladder, Dizziness, Nervousness, Indigestion, Obesity, Interrupted Nutrition, Slow Growth in Children, and all Wasting Diseases in adults Deformities, Club Feet, Curvature of the Spine, Diseases of the Brain, Paralysis, Heart Disease, Dropsy, Swelling of the Limbs, Stricture, Open Sores Pain in the Bones, Granular Enlargements, and all long standing diseases.

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES

Pimples, Blotches Eruptions, Liver Spots, Falling of the Hair, Bad Complexion, Eczema, Throat Ulcers, Bone Pains, Bladder Troubles, Weak Back Burning Urine, Passing Urine often The effects of constitutional sickness 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 Pain, Female Displacements, Lack of Sexual Tone, Leucorrhea, Sterility or Barrenness, cured by Dr. Caldwell, and she will show them the cause of their trouble and the way to become cured.

CANCER, GOITER, FISTULA, PILES and enlarged glands treated with the subcutaneous injection method, absolutely without pain and without the loss of a drop of blood, is one of her own discoveries, and is really the most scientific method of this advanced age. Dr. Caldwell has practiced her profession in some of the largest hospitals throughout the country. She has no superior in treating and diagnosing diseases, deformities, etc. She has lately opened an office in Omaha, Nebr., where she will spend a portion of each week treating her many patients. No incurable cases accepted for treatment. Consultation, examination and advice, one dollar to those interested.

Address all communications to Bee Building, Omaha, Nebr

DR. ORA CALDWELL & CO.
Omaha, Nebr. Chicago, Ill.

EDWARD E. WALTMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
with A. J. Ferguson.
Wayne, Nebraska

ROE & FORTNER,
WAYNE MEAT MARKET
first class meats always on hand.
Also dealers in hides, furs and pelts.

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Real Estate and Loans.
Insurance and Collections.
Opposite Love Hotel. Wayne, Neb

F. M. SKEEN,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Collections a Specialty.
Notary Public.
WAYNE, NEBRASKA

ORDER OF HEARING.

In the County Court of Wayne County, Nebraska.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, } ss.
Wayne County.

To Annie Rohlfsen, and all persons interested in the estate of Claus Rohlfsen, deceased:

On reading the petition of Annie Rohlfsen, administratrix, praying a final settlement and allowance of her account filed in this Court on the 22nd day of November, 1904, and for a decree assigning the residue of said estate to the persons by law entitled thereto.

It is hereby ordered that you and all persons interested in said matter may, and do, appear at the County Court to be held in and for said county, on the 19th day of December A. D. 1904, at 9 o'clock a. m. to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this order in the WAYNE HERALD, a weekly newspaper printed in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.

(SEAL) E. HUNTER,
County Judge.

WHY WE ARE THANKFUL

Because we are alive and live in the best country *on earth. Because we live in the best county in Nebraska.* Because we are blessed with the best crop we ever had. Because prices are good. Because advertising rates were not raised to over 10 cents per inch. Because many people were lately converted. Because we are doing more business than we ever did. Because no one has died that wore Staley underwear. Because we still have the exclusive sale of the Kuppenheimer clothing. Because our Snag Proof arctics wear one winter. Because we have succeeded in making this store the most popular place to buy clothing. Because our method of doing business has convinced most men that they can save money by buying clothing of us. Because God has blessed us with good health and our friends have been good to us. Because we have no enemies that we know of. We hope everyone will have something to be thankful for. If you trade with us you will always be thankful on Thanksgiving Day.

Hawes Hats — The 2 Johns — ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS. WAYNE NEB. — Dutchess Trousers

SHOES

We want to talk to you about our shoes. Many know from experience that they are all right in every respect, but to those who have never tried a pair, we wish to say come in and do so.

Ladies, we call your special attention to our "Green-Wheeler" line of fine shoes, in all the latest lasts and leathers at $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 per pair; also the famous "Julia Marlowe" elastic instep. We carry widths from A to C, and can fit you right.

Misses and children, we have the celebrated "Budd" line for you, admitted by all to be the best make of shoes on earth for the little folks and girls.

Gentlemen, if you want style and quality, at a reasonable price, see our "W. L. Douglas" shoes. Price stamped on the bottom, same price in Wayne as any large city. At $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 they have no equal.

We are sole agents in all the above lines.
Rips repaired free.
Banigan rubbers.

Yours for Stylish Shoes,

THE RACKET

GAERTNER

Opens the holiday season with the largest line of artistic furniture in all northeast Nebraska

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH Dr. King's New Discovery

FOR CONSUMPTION COUGHS and COLDS — Price 50c & $1.00 Free Trial.

Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

A. A. WELCH — A. R. DAVIS

WELCH & DAVIS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Wayne, Neb.
Office up-stairs over the Citizens Bank.

Imported Italian figs at Gandy's.

DeWITT'S WITCH HAZEL SALVE

THE ORIGINAL.

A Well Known Cure for Piles.

Cures obstinate sores, chapped hands, eczema, skin diseases. Makes burns and scalds painless. We could not improve the quality if paid double the price. The best salve that experience can produce or that money can buy.

Cures Piles Permanently

DeWitt's is the original and only pure and genuine Witch Hazel Salve made. Look for the name DeWITT on every box. All others are counterfeit. PREPARED BY

E. C. DeWITT & CO., CHICAGO.

Do not fail to hear John G. Scorer, at the Opera House, Nov. 29.

Dr. R. L. Cosner

...Dentist...

Office Over First Nat'l Bank

Miscellaneous, Personal and Otherwise.

A. P. Gossard, was at Hoskins, Tuesday.

E. E. Funston went up to Bonesteel, yesterday.

Fred Philleo was a passenger west, yesterday.

J. Bailey, of Carroll, was in town yesterday.

Mrs Charles Kesterson is visiting friends in Iowa

Superintendent Bright was at Winside, Wednesday.

John Mundy, Winside's "John," was in town Monday.

Mrs Ida Clark, of Carroll, was in town Wednesday.

Ben Hendricks will appear here in Ole Olson, December 8.

John Shannon, of Carroll, was a Wayne visitor yesterday.

Dr. Frank Gamble, of Bloomfield, is in town visiting his parents.

W. H. Gildersleeve, shipped two cars of cattle to Omaha, Tuesday.

The Minerva Club met with Mrs. C. A. Grothe, Tuesday afternoon.

H E. Evans went to his ranch in the Bloomfield country, yesterday.

Fred Mattes and wife, of Winside were Saturday visitors in town.

Dr. Williams' brother of Magnet, was here visiting the doctor Tuesday.

Opera House, Nov. 29, lecture of John G Scorer, the lecture of the season.

Ralph Taylor and sister, Beryl, were Carroll people in the city yesterday.

Mrs. Henry Kellogg and mother, Mrs. Coon, are visiting friends at Wahoo.

A. M. Jacobs was at Omaha Tuesday, and bought some cattle for the farm.

Fred Hulvig and Bert Wilcox, of Carroll, were in town, Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Eells and Miss Biddle, are spending Thanksgiving with friends in Omaha.

E C Powell, who lives in the southern part of the county, was in Wayne, Tuesday.

Twenty cents a pound for turkeys—that's mighty near prohibition for some of us.

Tom Savidge is on the road with a show company, doing the slack wire trick.

Mrs. Peter Coyle is visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. T. W. Moran.

C. S. Beebe and O M. Hurlbut, were Carroll people in town the early part of the week.

Elmer Lundberg and wife, of the Carroll Index, were over Sunday visitors in the city.

Henry Kellogg is in Knox and Boyd counties, looking after his farm and ranch interests.

John D. Haskell and wife, of Wakefield, are spending Thanksgiving with friends at Lincoln.

Mr. and Mrs D. C. Main and family, are at Lyons today, guests at the home of George Lundburg.

Chas. Erxleben, who lives ten miles southeast of town, was doing business in Wayne, yesterday.

S. B Scace and wife, are spending Thanksgiving with their daughter, Mrs. John Scofield at McLean.

Miss Effie Buffington, gave a very interesting musicale at the home of Mrs. McKee, Monday evening.

Phil H. Kohl, wife and children are in Kansas, spending Thanksgiving at the home of Phil's parents.

Milk stews, 15 cents; two ham sandwiches, 5 cents; hot coffee with cream, 3 cents per cup at Wayne Bakery.

Warren Bishop has recently sold his 80-acre farm, 3 miles east of town, to a party in Iowa, named Patterson.

Communion services will be held at the Presbyterian church Sunday, conducted by Rev. Jenkins of Omaha.

C. W. Garlock, who has been selling groceries around Wayne for several months, has moved to Hartington.

Gus Wills, leaves next Tuesday for Clarks, Nebraska, to join Dr. Blackburns Medicine Company as a singer.

Rev. Osborn, pastor of the Presbyterian church, is in the west part of the state looking after some landed interests.

Mrs. D. Gandy went to Osmond, Wednesday to spend Thanksgiving with her sister, Mrs. B. L. Preston and family.

Another pair of spectacles has been found and left at the HERALD office. Owner can have the same by paying for this notice.

The Wismers Biegler wedding takes place tonight at 7 o'clock in the German Lutheran church, Rev. J. H. Karpenstein, officiating.

Vaughn Williams, of the First National Bank and Maud Yaryan, of the HERALD force, spent Sunday with their parents at Carroll.

Frank Davey, wife and children are Ponca visitors, at the home of Mrs. Daveys parents, Mr. and Mrs F. M. Skeen, in this city.

Charley Hostetter is home from Butte, Montana, visiting his parents, F. M. Hostetter and wife, south of town. He expects to remain only a few days when he will return to Butte again.

The exchanges are telling of a Nebraska man who paid $58,000 for 58 acres of land adjoining the town of Mitchell, S. D. That fellow evidently got some Dakota "bright eye" aboard before he made the purchase.

On Monday, John Kate, shipped one of his mammoth white Plymouth Rock roosters, weighing nine pounds dressed, to his father-in law, at Holdrege, Neb., as a gift for his feast on Thanksgiving day. The rooster was only six months old.

C. D. Jones and Chace Shaw of Winside; Bert Brown, Ed Jones and wife, of Carroll; Charley Green and J. H. Weatherholt of Hoskins were among the many Woodmen from outside towns who were here Tuesday afternoon and evening.

Albion, Nebraska, is what is known in the state as a "dry town." Recently the authorities rounded up some "bootleggers" and captured their supplies and put the stuff in the city jail for safety. A few nights ago some person or persons got into the jail and took the liquors, and in order to fix it so that bloodhounds couldn't follow the trail sprinkled red pepper around promiscuously and up to date no trace has been had of the thieves.

George Von Seggern attended the sale of Hereford cattle held at West Point last Friday by William Ernst & Son of Graf. He bought three head of cattle to add to his herd, all of them splendid individuals They are "Columbus 25th" a five-year-old bull, a brother of "Dale," a $10,000 animal, and "Babette 3rd," a fine cow with a Columbus calf at foot. Messrs. Ernst sold twenty-seven head of cattle at this sale.—Wisner Chronicle.

The board of insanity was called into session on Friday by an information filed by Mrs. Fred Sebald, who charged that Fred was wrong in the upper story. The evidence in the case was pretty lengthy and in many respects they say was somewhat on the spicy order. After the board had listened to the wife's reasons for supposing Fred was off in his upper story, came to the conclusion there was nothing to it and discharged the old man from custody

Henry Truby's little boy Darrell, was found lying unconscious out in the yard, somewhere between the barn and the house, on Wednesday. He was brought to Dr. Rubel about noon. It is supposed he was kicked or trampled upon by the horse in the barn, as his face was terribly cut below the eye and also on the side of the nose, and the nasal bone was injured He was chloroformed and his cuts stitched up and dressed, and the little fellow is resting as comfortable as could be expected after so serious an injury.—Allen News.

As the result of an alleged vision, twenty-five persons have disposed of their possessions in Union county, S. D. to start today for Cape Town, South Africa. The leader of the party, who claims to be in direct and almost constant communication with the Lord, says that according to a vision which he had recently, if twenty-five people were to start for Cape Town on Thursday, November 24, the Lord would provide for them on their arrival there. It will take all their savings to land them in the distant port, and then it will be up to the Lord to do something.

A representative of the HERALD had the privilege of visiting the Duroc-Jersey herd of hogs at James Hurst's a few days ago and found it to contain as good a lot of individuals as we ever saw and our experience has not been confined to local herds. Hurst's hogs are big, rangy, breedy animals and are the produce of the very best families of the breed found anywhere and our breeders are fortunate in having the herd in their midst, thus being enabled to get desirable breeding stock right at home instead of having to go away and not only run the risk of getting stock not as good, but in addition being obliged to pay transportation charges.

A HERALD representative saw John Kate's pure-bred chickens the first of the week, and at no county or state fair did we ever see better ones. When the weather is dry John permits visitors to enter his hennery without removing their shoes. The building, comprising several apartments, is kept perfectly clean and is equipped to conform to his scientific pursuit of the industry. He has two varieties of pure-breds—white Plymouth Rocks and white Wyandottes, the former being the higher grade. June-hatched Plymouth Rocks weigh now from seven to nine and one-half pounds. They show excellent stock and the effect of painstaking care. John may justly feel proud of them. It will pay anyone interested in fine chickens to see his flock.

Friday night Marshal Miner found a drunken bum wallowing in the mud and mire on the north side of the Boyd and when he pulled the fellow out found him to all intents and purposes dead. George went and got the depot truck and loaded him on to it and then discovered one of his arms was apparently broken. The marshal stopped in front of one of the saloons with his ghastly load and the jags came out in force and most of them took turns in examining the injured man and each of them after whirling the arm in the air for a sufficient length of time wisely declared it was broken. Dr. Leisenring was summoned and after removing the clothing found that at some time long ago an operation had been performed on the arm and a portion of the bone removed and that nature had never supplied the missing part, hence the pliability of the member. The fellow was carted to the "cooler" and the next day given a polite but emphatic invitation to get out of town and he went.

Tis Thanksgiving day and no where on the face of the earth has man greater reason to be thankful than has the resident of northeast Nebraska. With a land of plenty that has yielded a bare est, filling our granaries to the point of bursting, with happy homes and a contented people, with schools and churches dotting the land, rural mail routes to bring the mail and daily papers to the farmer's door as regularly as the day comes round and rural telephones reaching almost every home and placing each in close communion with his neighbor, with social privileges never dreamed of when our fathers on the bleak New England hills established the day, we ought and surely do appreciate what the past has given us. There is not a cloud in the sky and our sun of prosperity promises much for the future. You may not be able to eat turkey today, not because of lack of means to purchase the toothsome bird, but because of a demand that far exceeds the supply, but you can gather around a happy family board-laden with the rich fruits of garden, orchard and field and return thanks to the Great Ruler of the universe that your lot has been cast in this happy, prosperous land, and we know you will do it.

The Woodmen held the boards Tuesday afternoon and night at the opera house. The address of Head Consul Talbot in the afternoon was very able and interesting The address of welcome by Mayor Britton and response by Prof. Pile were both happy efforts. Head Consul Talbot set forth the cause of fraternal societies in very strong light and in his showing made it plain that the Woodmen were leaders and not followers in the great work. In the evening a class or team of 61 persons were present for adoption and the work continued from 8 o'clock in the evening until 8 o'clock Wednesday morning before the lights were put out. During the past four weeks over one hundred persons have made application for adoption and fully two thirds of this number will be added to Wayne camp, the rest going to Wakefield, Winside and Carroll camps. The Wayne camp had offered a very nice present to the outside camp that would furnish the greatest number of applicants for adoption on Tuesday evening and Wakefield drew the prize. Woodcraft is making great gains to its membership in this part of the state and when the present campaign is completed, Wayne camp will have a membership very close to 300.

ON THE WARPATH.

Holdobler, the fellow living on the Stump farm, east of town and who gained considerable notoriety and several days in jail with a fine to conclude the transaction some two or three months ago for beating his wife, was again on the warpath Friday night. A couple of men who were husking corn for Holdobler came driving to town in a great hurry on the evening named and reported to Sheriff Mears that Holdobler got into a passion at the supper table and had jumped onto his wife and beaten, kicked and otherwise abused her, grabbed a shot gun, ran out of the house, discharged the gun and terrorized everybody. The sheriff went out to the farm and searched the premises pretty thoroughly but was unable to locate the man he wanted and all the time that he was looking for him the wife was following the sheriff and declaring that Holdobler had not hurt her and said he had gone to town for meat. The sheriff finally gave up the search and came to town and as nobody has seen fit to file a complaint Holdobler is still at liberty. It is a standing disgrace that a community, such as this, must be cursed with Hirschs and Holdoblers, but as long as their wives will go on the witness stand when the brutes are under arrest and swear, as they have done in the past, it is quite difficult to give these fellows their just deserts. It is a pity that some special corporal punishment cannot be inflicted on such fellows, because they do not respect any of the ordinary punishments inflicted by law.

DEATH OF MRS HINES.

Mrs. Lizzie Brown Hines died at the home of her sister, Mrs. C. E. Miller, in Winside, Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock as the result of consumption from which she had been suffering for about a year. The funeral was held at Winside this morning at 10 o'clock and interment took place in the Wayne cemetery.

Mrs. Hines leaves a husband and two children, besides her father, C. E. Brown of this place, and three sisters and one brother—Mrs. Miller of Winside, Mrs W. D. Taylor of Spearfish, S. D, Miss Alice Brown of Wayne, and Bert Brown of Carroll. Mrs. Hines was held in high esteem by many friends who regret her death and extend cordial sympathy to the surviving family.

STORE AT CARROLL ROBBED.

The general merchandise store of Neible & Schmidt, of Carroll, was broken into Saturday night and robbed of a considerable quantity of valuable goods. The thieves took seven fur coats, 2 dozen duck coats, 2 dozen boys' pants, 4 dozen men's pants, a lot of ladies underwear and a lot of other stuff. The looters evidently had a wagon in which to load and get away with the goods as the quantity taken could not very easily be lugged off on their shoulders. The entrance to the store was effected by means of a skeleton key through the rear door and after the thieves had gotten all the plunder they wanted they left the door standing open and skipped.

ATTENTION! OLD SOLDIERS.

The Department Commander of Nebraska, will be here Tuesday evening, November 29, and will deliver a lecture in the G. A. R. Hall. The commander of Casey Post earnestly requests all old soldiers and their families to be present at the lecture and whether you are a member of a G. A. R. Post or not this invitation is extended to you and you are urgently requested to accept it. Come and enjoy the evening with your old comrades and let us have a reunion.

For Assurance in the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York. See A. R. Mathews, Agent.

IN MEXICO

ITS INHABITANTS AND THEIR MODES OF LIVING, MARRIAGE CEREMONIES, ETC.

QUEER DOINGS OF ITS PEOPLE

The woman is a beast of burden; the child a wild little thing that gets barely enough water to drink and none to wash in; the man stands wrapped to the eyes in his gaudy blanket, as still and solemn as if the very silence of the desert had struck into his soul. His body is dwarfed and drawn and his mind runs into a very narrow channel. He is but the stunted growth of his poor surroundings. Some day the lands around him may be irrigated and when the green fields stretch away before his eyes and the flowers bloom in his path and birds come to mate in the trees that will grow, it will freshen him and his children will have a better place among the sons of men.

It is customary for a couple to live together and get married whenever they have enough cash to pay the fee. The priest makes a trip among them each year and marries all who are ready. If times are hard the ceremony may have to be postponed for several years and sometimes it is never performed. If a native goes a distance of from fifteen to twenty miles away from home he is looked upon as a foreigner, a man who has come from afar off. The hot country people, that portion of Mexico lying on the coast and southern part of Mexico, are called better off than the other desert natives. They have plenty of water and plenty to eat, their surroundings and all, being more pleasant, consequently they can muster to a higher standard. They are not very fond of work, however, and get out of it whenever the opportunity affords The average salary paid for man's work is about 25 cents a day in Mexican money, and the Mexican's entire cost for clothing throughout the entire year would amount to only about 67 cents, all they need to wear being a cotton blouse and duck or cotton trousers and sandals home made of sole leather

Their cooking is mostly done by two bricks or stones set up edgeways and a piece of sheet iron across the top heated by a charcoal fire. They bake and fry their meats on these with the utmost skill.

The Mexican as a rule does not live to an old age. They are subject to disease and when once disease or plague attacks them they die quite rapidly.

Dr. Caldwell, in her recent work on the prevalent diseases in Mexico, states that a great majority of the Mexican children die before they are twelve years old. In the city of Mexico there are three hundred deaths a day. These deaths are caused principally from neglect and the non-attendance of a physician. The principal diseases arise from filth and neglect. It is a common sight in the Mexican cities to see a Mexican with a coffin containing a corpse on his shoulder, carrying it down the middle of the street and the mourners following In the city of Mexico, which has a population of 500,000 people, the government has provided special funeral street cars which add greatly to the convenience of their burial. Dr. Caldwell has perhaps studied the habits of the Mexican more thoroughly than any other American physician. She has traveled among the plain people, practiced among the rich, studied their habits, studied the action of medicines on different individuals, and has formulated plans and prescriptions from her long experience that rarely fail to cure disease.

Her practice in the last fifteen years has extended in a great measure all over Mexico and the United States It has however, been largely in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and the two Dakotas. Thousands of people have consulted her and thousands have been cured. Her laboratories are the largest of any known physician's outside of Chicago, Buffalo or New York. Her ability to diagnose disease is, without question, one of the best of any living physician. Knowing quickly what is the matter with one she is not liable to doctor them for the wrong ailment nor is she liable to give them such treatment that would be of no value to them. It is claimed by Dr. Caldwell's friends that she can diagnose any disease without asking a question. She treats those diseases that have principally been neglected or that have been doctored by other physicians and have failed to have been cured by them.

She does not attempt to cure incurable diseases and if there are certain cases that she thinks are useless to treat and that nothing but death can cure, she will not promise to cure them. In palpitation of the heart, nervousness, confusion of ideas and loss of memory and the many diseases which affect mankind Dr. Caldwell has perhaps had more experience in treating them than any other living physician. The medical profession seems powerless to understand why it is that Dr. Caldwell performs such wonderful cures, especially so when they so often fail. Her charges are reasonable and no one need be deprived of a cure, no matter how poor he is. She guarantees her treatment to be just what she claims for it and her patients can depend on what she says. She is the originator and founder of the Southern Medical Institute of Louisville, Ky., and has within the last three years established a large office in Minneapolis, Minn.

Her system for curing varicocele, hydrocele and disease of men is the quickest and best known. Her cure for asthma, hard breathing and shortness of breath has never been known to fail. For blood poisoning, lost manhood and nervous debility she is perhaps at her best. No patient has ever been known to go away from her without being cured when they once placed themselves under her celebrated treatment. Her treatment is free from humbug and you can, out of gratitude, conscientiously recommend her to your fellow men.

In diseases of stunted development and slow growth, deformity, curvature of the spine, both in young and old, etc., her treatment is not equalled. Dr. Caldwell does not want your case for treatment if your home doctor can cure you. She wants those cases that have been given up by such physicians as incurable cases. She will promise to restore them to health, their families and their friends. In bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs or any vital organs, she can easily overcome these diseases in the shortest length of time. Partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, dropsy and piles are quickly and permanently cured. Dr. Caldwell's treatment and cure by absorption for appendicitis, gall stones, bowel tumors and other abdominal growths, is one of the most wonderful achievements and has never been known to fail. In female weakness, displacements, drains, ulcers and irregular menstruation there is no specialist, no matter where he be, that has anything so good.

Some recent cures that she has made we herewith take the liberty to publish

Mrs. Sloan, Akron, Neb., cured of consumption and nervous trouble. The treatment she took improved her at once, and she was soon cured of all her ailments.

C. A. Lundeen, Grand Island, Neb., was troubled with muscular rheumatism and dyspepsia. Those troubles soon disappeared.

Mrs R. McBeth, Harder, Neb., cured of female and nervous troubles, was told by doctors operation would be necessary. Cured in four months' treatment.

Mrs. J Dobbins of North Platte, Neb., writes "she had been doctored for years without relief for kidney trouble, female and general debility."

Mr. Michael McCabe of North Platte, cured of cancer of the face with two injections.

Oscar Emmitt, Columbus, Neb., cured of what other doctors called incurable blood disease.

Mrs Ella Johnson, Grand Island, Neb, cured of chronic eye trouble and catarrh.

Mrs. John Conelly, Akron, Neb., cured of cancer.

Mrs. E. Zurig, Bluevale, Neb., cured of female trouble, diabetes and stomach trouble.

S E. Fuller, York, Neb., cured of stomach and bowel trouble and kidney trouble.

Miss Debore, Waco, Nebr., cured of skin disease of years standing, had been treated by many doctors.

Mrs. Oscar Lange, Tekamah, Nebr., cured of _____ and other female trouble.

Louie Herper, Columbus, Neb., cured of Bright's disease, heart trouble, and nervousness.

Mrs. S. Jorgensen, Cozad, Neb., suffered many years from nervous disease, loss of vitality and general weakness. She now feels healthy and like a new woman.

Mrs. Mary Krakow, Wayne, Nebr., cured of chronic rheumatism, swollen limbs, heart trouble, headache and general debility. Had almost given up hope, when she heard of Dr. Caldwell, her treatment soon cured her and she is now thankful

Mr. Charles Schell, Pender, cured of rheumatism, almost had consumption.

Mr. Ralph Wyndure, Beaver, Neb., cured of gall stones of liver.

Joe Carlson, Ft. Wayne, Ind., cured of large cancer of breast.

W. H. Batson, 65 Neebert St., Newark, N. J., says: "Dr. Caldwell: After suffering for 30 years I have found no treatment equal to yours. I write you these few lines to speak of the excellency of your treatment and I think it due you."

Mrs. J. H. Sommers, Craig, Neb., cured of female trouble, general weakness and loss of flesh. Cured in three months. Mrs. Summers had doctored with many doctors.

S J. Blessen, Platte Center, Neb., cured of stomach trouble of long standing, nervous debility; was treated by many doctors.

Nebraska's most popular specialist, Dr. O. Caldwell, registered graduate of the Kentucky School of Medicine, will make her next visit to Wayne, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

JEWELRY and SILVERWARE

of the Most Reliable Makes

Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Chains, Etc.

Tea Sets, Waiters, Toilet-Ware, Etc.

A full line of "1847 Rogers Bros." SPOONS, FORKS, Etc.

FINE WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING

J. G. MINES

SLEEPY EYE FLOUR

was awarded first prize at the World's Fair, St. Louis. It has been in the market in Wayne for two years, and more Sleepy Eye is sold than all other imported brands combined. It is a pleasure to sell flour with such an enviable record.

RALPH RUNDELL,

Sole Agent

The Wayne Herald

WAYNE, NEB.

E. CUNNINGHAM, - Publisher

HORTMAN IS GUILTY

JURY FIXES PUNISHMENT AT IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE.

Finds Him Guilty of Murder in the First Degree for Killing His Sweetheart, Florence Porter—Majority at First Favored Hanging.

A Cherokee, Ia., special says: After deliberating for sixteen hours the jury in the Hortman case of the State of Iowa vs. Harry Hortman returned a verdict of murder in the first degree, and fixed the penalty for his crime at life imprisonment at hard labor.

At 11 o'clock Sunday morning the jury said it had agreed upon a verdict, and word was sent at once to Judge Gaynor, who was waiting at the Lewis Hotel while the jury deliberated, and to counsel for the defense.

In a short time the judge arrived, as did County Attorney Miller, William Mulvaney, chief counsel for Hortman; Ben E. Ballou, clerk of courts; John Hogan, sheriff, and the defendant, Harry Hortman. The jury then entered the box and returned its verdict of guilty, and while the greater part of the population of Cherokee was at the various churches in the city listening to the word of God from the pulpit Harry Hortman sat at the prisoner's bench in the court house and heard read the verdict that twelve men tried and true found against him, and that means he will have to spend the remainder of his life behind prison bars for the cold-blooded murder of his sweetheart, Florence Porter.

Hortman listened to the verdict as it was read and never wavered for an instant.

The judge gave the defense three days to file a motion for a new trial. Sentence will be passed at 8:30 p. m. next Saturday.

The first ballot that the jury took to determine the degree of guilt or innocence of the defendant resulted in finding him guilty of murder in the first degree. It then took fifty-four ballots to determine the punishment, the first four ballots standing 11 to 1 for the death penalty.

The community in general is well pleased with the verdict, and feels that he had received the punishment that he deserved.

TWELVE ARE DEAD.

Smothered in Brooklyn Tenement House Fire.

Smothered before they could reach the fire escape in a burning building at 186 Troutman Street, in the Williamsburg district of Brooklyn, N. Y., twelve persons met death shortly before 2 o'clock Sunday morning. Two entire families, those of Mariano Triolo and Charles Polognio, are wiped out, the last living member of each being now in a hospital with no hope of recovery—Charles Polognio, 33 years old, and Tony Triolo, 13 both of whom are terribly burned.

The burned tenement house is in the center of a row of three-story tenements extending the length of the block, and was occupied by Italians. The fire is supposed to have started in the cellar of the grocery store of Antonino Giambolos, on the ground floor.

CINCINNATI FIRE.

Damage in Central Part of City Approximates $700,000.

At Cincinnati, O., Sunday, fire caused a loss in the central part of the city on the south of Fourth between Walnut and Main Streets and also on Main near Fourth, approximating $700,000.

The fire started about noon in an abandoned building in the rear of the Poundsford Stationery Company. There was a strong breeze that caused the flames to spread rapidly, so that with the whole fire department at work it required several hours to get the fire under control and early in the afternoon a general conflagration was apprehended. The loss on the several store buildings was $140,000.

Several Injured in Maine Fire.

At West Brook, Me., fire broke out during a performance at Speir's opera house and before it could be controlled the building was gutted. The flames shut off escape by way of the main entrance, but an exit was found at the rear for the 200 people present. Several people were injured.

Fish Plants Burned at Eastport, Me

Two large fish plants, one owned by D. L. Clark & Sons and the other by the Seacoast Canning Company, at Eastport, Me., were destroyed with contents by fire Sunday, causing a total loss of $50,000. Four hundred men are thrown out of employment.

Sioux City Stock Market.

Saturday's quotations on the Sioux City stock market follow: Stockers and feeders, $2.75. Top hogs, $4.70.

Big Fire at Lafayette, Ind.

The Foster furniture store was completely destroyed by fire at Lafayette, Ind. The loss is estimated at $100,000, with $50,000 insurance. Ben J. O'Connor, a fireman, was fatally injured by a fall from a ladder.

Valuable Jewels Lost.

Dr. Samuel Holly, a physician of Lexington, Ky., and Mrs. Holly have reported to the police at New York the one of their trunks has been robbed of jewelry valued at nearly $20,000.

Minister Drowned.

At San Diego, Cal., Rev. H. B. Taylor, of the First Presbyterian church, was drowned in the bay. Dr. Taylor was a member of a sailing party of about twenty persons on board Capt. McPherson's yacht. In walking along the edge of the boat he slipped overboard.

Postal Treaty with Belgium.

Postmaster General Wynne and Baron Moncheur, Belgian minister, Saturday signed at Washington a parcels post convention between the United States and Belgium, the treaty to go into effect Feb. 1 next.

HORROR IN CHICAGO.

An Explosion Occurs in Plant Where Gas is Made.

Twenty-two gas tanks in the big railroad gas charging station at Seventy-third Street and South Chicago Avenue, Chicago, exploded Friday.

Four employes were killed and a score injured, two seriously. The tanks were of the style used in railroad cars for lighting purposes.

All the men were buried under tons of iron, making it impossible to remove their bodies for hours after.

The gas company supplies illumination for railroad coaches. This illuminant is forced into small retorts, which when attached under the floor of a car will supply it with light for months. In order to make this possible the retorts are subjected to an extremely high pressure. It was such a tank that caused the first explosion. While workmen and wreckage filled the air, other retorts exploded in such rapid succession that it was almost impossible to distinguish the separate detonations. There were nine such explosions in all, and these left the plant in flames, which kept the fire department busy for several hours.

The total loss to property is $75,000.

The fire spread among the property of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company and threatened to reach the large storage tanks of that company.

Policemen were sent about for a mile radius warning persons to move from the homes.

To prevent an explosion of gas in the mammoth tanks the waste pipes were opened and soon the tanks were discharging gas into the air. This was a dangerous undertaking, but prevented a larger destruction of property. When the danger of the larger tanks exploding had been reduced to a minimum, Chief Engineer Eustace, with several assistants, entered the grounds and shut off the supply pipes from the ruined building to the large tanks.

One victim was blown through a wall and 100 feet away from the building in which he was at work. He was fearfully crushed, but may live. He said:

"I was working about one of the gas tanks when the first explosion occurred. I believe one of the tanks in the row east of us blew up. The ground trembled and seemed to heave upward, when suddenly there was a rip and a roar and I don't remember what occurred after that until I came to in the street 100 feet away."

TWO OFFICERS ARE SHOT.

One is Killed and Other Perhaps Fatally Hurt.

Patrolman John Daly was shot and instantly killed at Detroit, Mich., Thursday night by an unknown man, who escaped, and J. D. Pickell, special officer of the Michigan Central Railroad, who went to Daly's assistance, was also shot and perhaps fatally injured.

Officer Pickell, who happened to be near by, was attracted by the shot that killed Daly and was shot by one of the burglars as they retreated.

When Daly's dead body was found his hand still grasped the handle of his revolver. Pickell was shot in the abdomen, the bullet passing through his body, and coming out at the backbone. It is understood that Patrolman Daly found a white man and a negro effecting an entrance at the rear of a store at Wayne Street and Michigan Avenue. Upon approaching them he was shot down before he had a chance to use his revolver.

BIG FIRE IN CHARLESTOWN.

Blaze on the Docks Causes Loss of Over Half a Million Dollars.

London pier and shed of the Warren line in Charlestown, Mass., filled with oil, wood pulp and other highly inflammable material, was completely consumed by fire, and it was only by the utmost exertion that the firemen were able to save adjoining property. The big Hoosac tunnel grain elevator and the White Star line pier and a number of vessels narrowly escaped destruction.

The shed which was burned was fairly jammed with valuable freight, including the entire cargo of the L. P. Holmblad. The upper story of the shed also contained a large amount of imported freight in bond. A custom house officer estimated the loss of freight at $500,000, while the Warren line officials place the loss of the pier at $100,000.

BANK PRESIDENT ACCUSED.

Held to Grand Jury on the Charge of Embezzlement.

President W. W. Leighton, of the Lima Savings Bank and Trust Company, Lima, O., has been held to answer before the grand jury for embezzlement under bond of $5,000. It was shown in the preliminary hearing that Leighton's personal obligations to the bank exceed $41,000, secured solely by stocks in three corporations now in the hands of a receiver, and further that on the day of suspension $22,50 was in the bank's vaults.

The banks directors voted to make an assignment thus further complicating matters. M. J. Davis was named as assignee and gave bond for $50,000. An action will follow for the dismissal of the receiver.

Mail Clerk Fagan Convicted.

A jury in the federal court at Kansas City, Mo., returned a verdict of guilty against John A. Fagan, a former registry mail clerk, charged with stealing a package containing $8,000. Fagan was arrested at Milwaukee several months ago.

Crew is Rescued.

The Central Vermont Railway's steamer Mohawk burned off Horton's Point, L. I., early Friday. The Mohawk's crew, except the watchman, numbering twenty-two, were taken off and were conveyed to Fall River.

For McKinley Monument.

At Chicago the announcement was made Friday of the completion of a fund of $900,000 for the erection of a national monument to the late President McKinley.

Turkey Orders Guns.

A dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung it Berlin from Constantinople says Turkey is ordering a hundred new batteries of artillery from German, French and English factories, at a cost of $10,000,000. The Krupp Company gets the largest contracts.

Quits Canal Board.

A Washington special states that Francis J. Hecker Thursday resigned as a member of the Panama canal commission. Hecker gives as the reason for his resignation that the climate in the canal zone is very unfavorable to his health.

MAY USE STATE TROOPS.

Peabody Threatens to Make Trouble in Colorado.

Denver, Colo., advices state that the tangle over the governorship has become so serious that business interests and the friends of peace are beginning to take alarm. Gov. Peabody contends that a fair canvass of the vote will give him a majority and it is reported has openly threatened to hold his office by the use of troops if necessary. Alva Adams asserts that he has been fairly elected and that he will not yield. He declines, however, to outline his plans in the event that Gov. Penbody decides to attempt to hold the office. Democratic leaders say that Adams must be seated and that if this creates a civil war it will be a righteous war. Gov. Peabody's adherents assert that with fraud eliminated Peabody is elected and that they do not intend to be cheated out of the office. With the militia at their back and call every one admits they are in a position to enforce their demands.

Public opinion is aroused more than it has been at any time since the killing of 13 men at the Independence depot explosion. While commercial interests are counseling forbearance, they admit the situation is critical. All the mining camps in the state are filling up with members of the Western Federation of Miners, and every one of them, it is declared, will take up arms if Adams should ask them to.

In any event, all developments in the situation are delayed by the attitude of the supreme court. Before election the supreme court, which is composed of three judges, two of them friendly to Peabody, issued an order giving the Republicans the right to appoint representatives at certain polling places in the city and County of Denver to watch the canvass of the votes. The order enjoined all persons from interfering with the Republican watchers.

Immediately after election the Republicans complained, that their watchers had been interfered with and asked citations of Democratic workers for contempt. The supreme court thereupon ordered the arrest of Democrats so complained of. The number of election officials under arrest for contempt of court is now twenty-seven. Confronted by this situation, the Democrats attacked the supreme court's jurisdiction in the case, declaring that the court had no power or right to issue the auto-election order permitting Republican watchers at the polling places.

CROOKS IN A NET.

Members of Gang of "Green Goods" Men Caught.

Five men who are charged with being "green goods" men have been arrested in Brooklyn, N. Y. Postoffice Inspector Boyle, who brought about the arrests, is of the opinion that the prisoners are the most daring operators with whom the secret officers have had to deal in years and their method of working made detection especially difficult.

The men are George Harley, a salesman of New York; Charles Wilson, alias "Dan Creed," a truckman; Albert Sloan, alias "George Primrose," alias "Charles Tiffany," a clerk; Henry Rogers, a salesman, and Elmer Brown, alias "Albert Copper," a commission merchant of Brooklyn.

AUTO WRECK FATAL.

One Person Killed and Two Hurt in Los Angeles, Cal.

A Los Angeles, Cal., dispatch says: In an automobile accident in the suburbs of this city Thursday Humphrey Praed, assistant general manager of the San Jacinto Land Company, of Riverside, was instantly killed, and Miss Mina Randolph, leading lady of the San Toy Opera Company, and C. S. Wry, chauffeur, were seriously hurt.

Praed was running the machine when it went over an embankment, pinning the occupants beneath.

BLAMED FOR WRECK.

W. B. Caldwell, of Knoxville, Indicted by the Grand Jury.

W. B. Caldwell, of Knoxville, Tenn., who at the time admitted his responsibility for the terrible wreck on the Southern Railway near Newmarket, Tenn., early in September, in which 62 lives were lost, has been indicted by the grand jury of Jefferson County, Tenn., for criminal negligence. Caldwell was conductor of the westbound passenger train at Newmarket and crashed into the eastbound train a few miles west of Newmarket.

A STRANGE TRAGEDY.

La Crosse Man Drowns Stranger Who Tried to Hold Him Up.

George Tuchek, a young man of good reputation has surrendered to the police at La Crosse, Wis., saying he had killed a stranger by holding the man's head under water until he was dead.

The police searched for the body and found a man not yet identified, over 6 feet tall and of powerful build.

Tuchek claims the stranger attempted to hold him up.

May Say Mass on the Ocean.

Pope Pius has granted authority to the Mexican prelates and priests taking part in the great pilgrimage from Mexico to Lourdes, Rome and the Holy Land to say mass on the ocean. This is said to be a unique dispensation and is appreciated by the hundreds of Mexican Catholics who will sail this week.

Higgins' Election Expenses.

At Albany, N. Y., Gov.-elect Higgins has certified that his election expenses were $22,180.53. This is the largest sum spent for this purpose within the recollection of the present employes of the secretary of state's office.

One Dead and Three Hurt.

Clement I. Clark is dead and three others were seriously injured as the result of a fire which destroyed the tar plant of the Denver Gas and Electric Company, at Denver, Colo.

Two Iowa Boys Killed.

Wendell P. Howard and George McKay, the latter a son of Prof. E. L. McKay, both of Ames, Ia., were killed in a freight wreck north of Cannon City, Colo. Both were roughing it in the west for a few weeks. They were aged 18 and 19.

Two Men Blown to Pieces.

At Windsor Mills, Quebec, the pressing mills of the Hamilton Powder Company were blown up. Joseph Witty and Geo. Herbert were blown to pieces. The explosion was felt at Sherbrooke, thirteen miles away.

STATE OF NEBRASKA

NEWS OF THE WEEK IN A CONDENSED FORM.

Alleged Hunter as Thief—Hires Team to Haul Ammunition and Drives Off with Booty—Intended to Kidnap a Girl.

The authorities of Battle Creek are looking for a man who gave his name as James McClain and professed to be a hunter from Omaha, and who is known to have driven away with a load of guns and boxes stolen from Morse's hardware store at Battle Creek, and who told the driver he was going to steal James Gillespie's daughter from her home fifteen miles south.

The man gave Twenty-sixth and Farnam Streets, Omaha, as his address and said he had a wife and two children there. He claimed to have served four years in regular army in the Philippines. For some time he has been working around Battle Creek among the farmers.

About midnight he went to Cox's livery barn and wanted a team and driver to take him and some guns and ammunition he had out in the country to William Tiedgen's place, about four miles south of town, where he said some boys from Omaha were to meet him and go hunting in the morning.

He secured the team and a driver, William Losey, whom he requested to drive to the rear of Morse's hardware store, where he said his guns and ammunition were. The driver did as were. The driver returned about 4 o'clock Saturday morning, bringing back some of the guns and revolvers and also some of the boxes, which, when examined, were found to contain valuable cutlery of all kinds. He immediately hunted up the marshal, to whom he narrated the strange story.

After hearing the story the marshal, accompanied by the driver, went to Mr. Morse's store and found that one of the back windows had been broken and the cutlery and guns cases rifled. The marshal immediately secured a team and taking William Losey started for Gillespie's place. In the meantime all surrounding towns have been notified to be on the lookout for McClain.

NEW POINT IN SALOON LAW.

Man Who Gets Drunk and is Fined Recovers Damages.

In this district court at Fremont Anton Wisuiski received a judgment against Frank Venck and others for $400 in an action to recover for the unlawful sale of liquor. Plaintiff attended a picnic up in the country northwest of North Bend and drank more beer than was good for him, was arrested and fined for fighting. He brought this suit to recover his expenses in the criminal proceedings and for damages he sustained in the scrap. The case has been tried once before and a judgment rendered in favor of the defendants. The supreme court reversed the case.

The case has attracted considerable attention as, according to the position of the plaintiff, saloon keepers are liable for the costs of all criminal prosecutions and consequent damages where the defendants procured liquor from them.

Tarrant is Acquitted.

F. M. Tarrant was found not guilty at Tekamah. Tarrant was charged with shooting Andrew Young with intent to kill. In September Tarrant and another young man were invading the watermelon patch of Andrew Young, a farmer near Craig, and when Young came out after them with a pitchfork they started to run, but Young caught them before they could get through the wire fence. The defendant proved that Young ran the fork through his hat and that he shot a revolver loaded with blank cartridges, just to scare him.

May Not Prosecute.

It is quite likely that Peter Kuhn, wanted at Beatrice on the charge of forgery, will not be brought back from Kansas City as Fritz Kees, on whom he passed a forged check for $75 recently, received a draft from one of Kuhn's sons at Kansas City for $50. The young man stated that the balance would be forthcoming in a few days. In case Mr. Kees receives the full amount which he is short he has no desire to prosecute Kuhn.

Child Burned to Death.

The little 6-year-old daughter of Henry Newhouse, a prominent farmer living a few miles south of Leigh, was burned to death Saturday. She was left alone in the house for a few minutes and while she was putting some fuel in the stove a spark flew on her dress and in her fright she ran into the yard where the wind fanned the spark into flames. The little body was burned to a crisp.

Bridge Man Killed by Train.

Eli Rulker, of Fairbury, was run over by a Rock Island train near Phillipsburg, Kan., and killed instantly. He was employed with the bridge gang working on this division and was father-in-law of J. P. Upp, foreman of the bridge gang. Mr. Rulker was 55 years old and leaves a wife and one daughter.

Priest in Court.

Rev. Father Joseph Schell, charged by Mary Lettie Walker, a squaw, with forgery, was arraigned before Judge Curtis L. Day, at Pender, Friday morning. The priest asked for a continuance of three weeks, which was readily granted. The bond was placed at $500. Father Schell was released from custody.

Cleared of Murder.

The trial of Felix Richey, Matilda Fleming and Ella Brown, at Tekamah, for the murder of Dave Monett, near Decatur on Sept. 13, was terminated Friday, the jury returning a verdict of acquittal.

To Prevent Overflow.

The land owners whose property lies adjacent to the Little Nemaha River are called to meet in Syracuse on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 26. The object of the meeting is to make arrangements whereby that stream can be straightened and thus prevent the annual overflow of the farms near the river.

Bound Over for Trial.

John Boes, who killed his old father last Friday, has been bound over at Geneva for the sum of $15,000 bail, which he has not yet secured.

Stabbing Affray at Wymore.

M. J. Johnson, who works at the stone crusher at Wymore, was probably fatally stabbed Saturday by J. K. Reed. The two men became involved in a quarrel, which culminated in a fight. Johnson was cut in six or seven places. Reed is now in jail.

Minden Chickens Win Prizes.

J. H. Trough, accompanied by his wife, has just returned to Minden from the St. Louis exposition, where he exhibited some chickens at the poultry exhibit. He made six entries in the Leghorn class, and out of the six entries he was awarded five premiums.

HELD FOR PARRICIDE.

Father and Son Were Drunk and Quarreling When Last Seen.

Coroner W. Fitzsimons has filed complaint against Henry Broer for killing his father last Friday night. The inquest was held Saturday night. It seems Mr. Broer and his son Henry were in Bruning Friday and both had been drinking freely and were quarreling on their way home. The elder insisted on taking the reins, saying that his son was driving in the wrong direction. At last he got out of the buggy, and in trying to get him back in, in the dark, there was a general mixup and a singletree was broken.

William Wermiment, who lived near, hearing the noise, went out and helped them to another vehicle, only finding Henry, who said his father was lying in the road, where he was found dead, with his skull smashed. A piece of the singletree was found near by, with which it is supposed the deed was done. Sheriff Page arrested Henry and took him to Geneva, putting him in jail. He does not seem at all sorry for the deed with which he is charged.

FATHER WANTS HIS CHILDREN

Sensational Charges Made Against Prominent Norfolk Woman.

Kidnaping three children and giving one of them away to an unknown party is the sensational charge made against Mrs. A. F. Clark, wife of a prominent Northwestern railroad man in Norfolk, by John W. Clark, of Norfolk. The two Clarks are in no way related. The man further declares that he was struck in the face by the woman who had kidnaped the children, and that his wife, in attempting to enter the alleged home to recover the two little girls and a baby boy, was repulsed and driven away from the premises by means of a big club. Mrs. A. F. Clark admits skipping the man and driving away the woman, whom, she had ordered to stay away.

When he came Thursday to attempt to recover all three of the children who had been taken away, he found that one was missing. Elmer, a year-old baby, was gone. Mrs. A. F. Clark says she has given it away, where it will be cared for.

BEAMIS DRAWS FIVE YEARS.

Man Responsible for Arranged Girl Pleads Guilty.

The trial of William C. Beamis in district court at Fairbury came to a sudden stop Monday evening. The jury was empaneled, but before any evidence was introduced Beamis concluded to plead guilty.

This is the case where he was charged with statutory assault upon Bertha Hunzler, the 14-year-old girl who was, after a long search, found at Omaha, where she had been sent by Beamis. He was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Stray Bullet from Hunter's Gun Strikes Boy in Forehead.

Bert Charlestown, of Fremont, was accidentally shot in the head by a 10-year-old boy named Charlie Hinkle and is in a critical condition. The accident occurred near the Reynolds ranch. Charleston was on a load of corn when the bullet struck him in the forehead. He fell over partially unconscious and his team stopped. Young Hinkle was out hunting with two other boys and some distance away. He did not know for nearly half an hour that he had shot Charleston.

BODIES ARE FOUND.

Remains of Balfour and Johnson, Drowned in Goose Lake, Found.

An O'Neill special states: After about 200 people had searched the lake for forty-eight hours, the bodies of William Balfour and Fred Johnson were found at 6 o'clock Monday evening, being caught in the meshes of a big net and brought to the surface. The bodies will be sent to Omaha.

The men were drowned while shooting ducks on Goose Lake about twenty miles southeast of this city, Saturday evening, by the capsizing of their boat.

Teacher Fights with Eagle.

Miss Rosa O'Donnel, a teacher in the Sciota school west of Plattsmouth, had a bit of experience which she would not like to have repeated. As she was returning from school a large eagle pounced down upon her, and it was only by great effort that she was able to free herself and escape from the ferocious bird.

Accidentally Shot.

James Coffman, the 13-year-old son of E. Coffman, of Nebraska City, was accidentally shot in the right leg Wednesday afternoon by Jess Cisco. Young Cisco was practicing shooting with a 32-caliber rifle and one of the balls struck Coffman, passing through his leg above the knee. The wound is a large one, but is not considered necessarily dangerous.

Had Trouble with Teacher.

Joseph Tess and Robert Townsend, aged 14 and 15 years, respectively, were arrested in Lincoln at the request of the latter's father, who resides at Albia, Ia. The boys had trouble with their school teacher and started out to see the world. The boys passed through Plattsmouth while footing it from Pacific Junction to Ashland.

Prisoners Plead Guilty.

Frank Rooney was found guilty in the district court at Fremont of stealing a horse from James Cooligan, of Cotterel precinct. Ed Mapes, who had pleaded not guilty to the larceny of a team of horses from Anton Bauman ten years ago, surprised his attorney and the court by changing his plea to guilty.

Confess to Robbery.

Early Wednesday morning Ed Johnson's hardware store at Clarks was entered by a rear window and about $15 worth of knives and razors were stolen. Before noon Frank Avery, alias Gussie Mills, was arrested and charged with being the guilty party. He confessed and will plead guilty.

Robbers Get Cash.

For the first time for several years, Chris Hansen, proprietor of the Hastings Implement Company, neglected to make a deposit after the day's business, with the consequence that the safe in the office was rifled and nearly $100 in cash removed.

Woman Held for Arson.

At Papillion Mrs. Bell Gunyon was tried before John A. Goss, justice of the peace, for setting fire to the stable of Mrs. David Lane. The court held the prisoner to the district court.

Search for a Father.

Mrs. Lillie Belle Meyer, of St. Louis, wants to locate her father, E. J. Hancock, who is supposed to be somewhere in Nebraska. In a letter to Gov. Mickey asking his assistance in locating the missing man she wrote that she had not seen her father for twenty years, he having left Lynchburg, Va., at that time.

Murder Trial is Commenced.

The Monette murder case was called for trial at Tekamah. In this case a man and two women, transients, are charged with slugging David Monette, a farmer, near the Omaha reservation.

STATE CAPITAL LINCOLN CHAT.

Corn gathering is in progress at the state farm and great is the crop thereof. About half of the crop has already been harvested and is running between 75 to 80 bushels to the acre. The corn is thoroughly matured and better than it was last year or the year before in that respect. All of it will germinate and will make first class corn. The ears, however, are not quite so well filled out as last year, though allowing for difference in moisture the yield will be about the same. This year Prof. Lyons put in between thirty and forty acres, containing thirty-five different varieties. Every ear that is gathered is carefully examined and if found perfect it is thrown into one wagon, while if it shows any imperfections it goes into another wagon. When the grain is finally put in the cribs, the ears are again carefully examined even down to the kernels, and if a yellow kernel is found on a white ear it is thrown out, or if a white kernel is found on a yellow ear it is not used for seed. This yield of 80 bushels to an acre shows the difference between the yield of corn that is tended scientifically and that which is just allowed to grow, together with what a difference there is in being careful in selecting seed corn.

* * *

A policy of economy will be introduced by Gov. Mickey during his next term that, consistent with good management and good government, will be a revelation to the taxpayers of Nebraska. He will start out on a tour of inspection of the various state institutions and everywhere that he can he will drop an employe from the pay roll. The result of this trip probably will be a change in the management of some of the institutions. So far as known definitely these will retain their places: Warden Beemer, of the state penitentiary; Dr. Greene, superintendent of the Lincoln asylum; Dr. Kerns, of the Hastings asylum.

* * *

Isaac Harris, colored, quoted the constitution of the United States to Justice Greene at Lincoln to prove that he was as good as a white man and had a right to play pool in the Peter Pommer pool room, from which he had been ejected. The colored man brought suit to compel Pommer to give him a cue and a chance to make good with it. Pommer introduced testimony to show that Harris was not of that class he wanted in his place of business and was discharged, it having been proved that Harris was not discriminated against because of his color.

* * *

Since the recent election suggestions have been constantly reaching the capital concerning laws to be enacted by the incoming legislature and amendments to old laws already enacted. One amendment that will be asked for is that which makes it mandatory for the university regents to purchase books at cost or rent them to the students at a nominal rental. The statutes at present give the regents this authority, but for some reason the regents have not taken up the matter and have not carried out the evident intent of the law. The only excuse for not doing so yet advanced by the regents is that the legislature has never set aside an appropriation with which to buy the books. The result has been that the students have paid enormous prices for their books and book dealers in Lincoln have waxed fat on their profits during the years past. A bill will be introduced in the coming legislature compelling the regents to secure the books necessary for the students, and it will be specifically stated in the law that the money with which to purchase the first installment of books shall be taken out of the temporary university fund.

* * *

According to the sworn statement filed with the secretary of state it cost H. M. Eaton just $181.50 to be elected land commissioner. Of this amount $100 was turned over to the Republican state committee. Lieut. Gov. McGillon was elected to his old office with the expenditure of only $50 and that was turned into the state committee. Morris Brown, who was elected attorney general, certified to the secretary of state that he paid out a total of $447, of which the state committee got $100 and the rest went for other expenses, including hotel bills, telegrams, telephone and incidentals. It cost Gov. Mickey just $650 in cash beside his sleepless nights to again become the governor of Nebraska. He filed his expense account with the secretary of state and it shows that the state committee stuck him for just $525: $50 he gave to the Lancaster committee; $50 to the Polk County committee and $15 for advertising and incidentals.

* * *

Former State Treasurer Hill Saturday offered State Treasurer Mortensen a certified check for $3,812.40 in payment of all that was due on account of money deposited by Joseph S. Bartley, state treasurer, in a defunct Lincoln savings bank. Mr. Mortensen refused to take the money for the reason that the receipt Capt. Hill offered for him to sign was for all money due the state from the defunct bank, of which Capt. Hill is the receiver. The receipt had been drawn up by the attorney for Capt. Hill in order that the affairs of the bank could be settled up, but as there is no record in the office of the treasurer to show how much money was deposited in the bank Mr. Mortensen refused to give a receipt in full, offering to receipt for the amount paid.

* * *

The grand scramble for places under the new state officers and under the old officers re-elected is starting off nicely and bids fair to reach comfortable proportions before the time limit is set on the applications. Already each officer has received a large bundle of applications, though no officer has yet expressed himself as to whom he will appoint.

* * *

Mayor Adams intends to close up a couple of houses of shady reputation in Lincoln at the request of the Law and Order League. A committee of the league waited upon the mayor and told him what they had learned about the under world. The mayor promised to act.

* * *

Gov. Mickey, following the example of the president, has set apart Thursday, Nov. 24, as a day of thanksgiving and has issued a proclamation according ly.

* * *

The state dental board has issued certificates of fitness to the following applicants: Joseph H. Moreau, Gage County; C. G. Manlove, Douglas County; Joseph W. Belser, Cass County; Shelby A. Seal, Hutchinson County, Kan.; W. J. Galbraith, Suffolk County, Virginia; J. E. Hawthorne, Dawson County; J. E. Buckley, Douglas County; J. A. Muhphrey, Fillmore County. An effort will be made in the next legislature to secure the passage of a law which will provide for a more stringent examination for dentists. It is claimed that the present law does not provide a high enough standard. An effort will be made to make a knowledge of materia medica and elementary surgery a requisite.

STORM HITS THE EAST.

Furious Gale, Accompanied by Snow, Sweeps Atlantic Coast.

New York was entirely cut off from the South and West Sunday night by a fierce hurricane, accompanied by rain and snow, which swept the Atlantic coast. Starting from Florida Saturday night, the storm of wind and rain came up the coast at almost cyclonic speed. Early Sunday morning it was central off Cape Hatteras, although its ever-gathering force was felt far to the northward.

Rain began falling in New York at 5 a. m. and early in the morning changed to a wet snow. The wind, which had been blowing moderately, veered to the southeast and shortly assumed hurricane proportions. At 6 o'clock at night the weather bureau noted a velocity of forty-two miles an hour, which increased to forty-eight miles at 8:30 o'clock. That speed kept up for several hours. At 10 o'clock the storm center was at Block Island, where the barometer showed a pressure of 28.62 inches, with the wind blowing seventy-six miles an hour. At Nantucket the barometer was a trifle higher and the wind sixty miles.

Wire service out of New York was tied up more effectually Sunday night than at any time since the blizzard of 1888. The Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies had no direct communication with cities further south than Baltimore, and all western points were cut off. The Postal cabled some of its most urgent messages to Canso, N. S., from which point they were wired to Montreal and thence forwarded to Chicago over Canadian Pacific wires.

Chicago communication with the storm swept center of the East was established in a meager way through repaired lines and telephones during Monday and facts concerning the devastation of the terrific blizzard were received with long interruptions. The business of the Chicago Board of Trade, the Stock Exchange, and in fact, all brokerage establishments, was suspended during the entire day because of the utter impossibility of getting direct wires in working order between Chicago and New York City. Many brokers, eager for quotations, tried early in the day to reach Gotham by sending cablegrams that had to encircle the globe to get there.

Advices indicate that several persons lost their lives in the storm. Many boats along the Atlantic coast were wrecked or imperiled, and those that were unable to make ports of shelter presumably went down. Valiant rescues were numerous. Scores of small towns were completely isolated. Damage to property in them will aggregate hundreds of thousands of dollars. People living in Scranton, Pa., had to shovel their way out of houses. Three feet of snow fell there. In the vicinity of Harrisburg the downfall was not quite so heavy—the depth measuring 23 inches in that section. In New York State the storm's center was near Albany.

LABOR NOTES

Philadelphia alone produces 75 per cent of the glazed kid in the United States.

All the employing roofers of Boston, Mass., have agreed to the eight-hour workday.

The wages of the common laborer in Ireland are now nearly double those of twelve years ago.

The membership of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers increased 542 in the month of August and 712 in September.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad now proposes to enter New York City by a tunnel under the Hudson.

Milwaukee, Wis., will try to get the 1905 convention of the American Federation of Labor, but Pittsburg is said to be in the lead.

The aggregate of wages paid in 1903 in the United States was 45.1 per cent greater than in 1896 and 54.4 per cent greater than in 1894.

A resolution has been adopted by the St. Paul Journeymen Plasterers' Union that for a period of two years no more apprentices will be admitted.

In the United States there are nearly 2,000,000 children between the ages of 10 and 15 whom necessity has drafted into the gang of breadwinners.

The carpenters, machinists and the metal polishers, buffers, platers and brass workers have inaugurated new and vigorous New England organizing campaigns.

The third annual convention of the International Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' Union of America will meet in Minneapolis, Minn., beginning Jan. 1, 1905.

Exclusive of agricultural workers, there are over 6,000,000 laboring men in the United States. Nearly 2,000,000 of the number are members of labor organizations.

In 1890 Michigan had 2,572 factories, employing 101,953 people at a daily rate of $1.23. In 1903 these figures had increased to 3,996 factories, at a daily rate of $1.75.

The coal production of the United States has increased from 152,447,791 tons in 1894 to 319,068,229 in 1903. Over 100 per cent increase in the output of the commodity.

Peabody, Mass., is the great sheepskin tanning center of the country. It runs about 15,000,000 skins a year, and it has about $2,000,000 invested in the business and about 2,000 hands employed.

The Boston Asbestos Workers' Union has joined the International Union of Heat, Frost and General Asbestos Workers of America, which has just received an international charter by the A. F. of L.

The Texas State Federation of Labor has resolved to co-operate with the Farmers' Union and other organizations favorable to the majority or all of the demands of labor in order "to advance the interests of those who toil for their daily bread."

That the life of the iron worker is like a soap bubble is the statement made in the Bridgeman, the official organ of the bridge and iron workers. The journal says that in the last year 11,200 iron workers were killed and injured in New York State.

Judge Ferris, of Wilkesparre, Pa., rules that labor unions are not immune from examination of their books when charged with violating an injunction. The local Carpenters' Union had violated the order to bring its books into court on the ground that they might incriminate themselves.

A booklet just issued gives the number of employes of the United States Steel Corporation at present at approximately 150,000 men. Of this number over 100,000 are engaged in various manufacturing properties of the corporation. Last year the total number of employes in the service of the corporation was 167,709, compared with 168,127 in 1902. The total amount paid in salaries and wages last year was $120,763,266.

THE PUBLIC EYE

Few men were so suddenly and so conspicuously projected upon the canras of international publicity as Admiral Rojestvensky, commander of the Russian Baltic fleet. Before the bombardment of the British fishing fleet in the North Sea his name was unfamiliar outside of Russia, but before that sensation was three days old there was not a corner of the world where the Russian admiral was not discussed and as a rule criticised. Admiral Rojestvensky, despite the North Sea tragedy, which is generally regarded as a blunder, has the reputation of being a careful, brave and qualified naval commander. It may indeed be assumed that he stands high in Russian estimation, else he could not have been selected for the dangerous and difficult work assigned him. His course across the waters which lie between the African coast and the far East will be watched with world-wide interest.

ROJESTVENSKY.

-:—:-

It is authenticated that the music of the song of "The Blackbird," played at Major Andre's execution, was written by Dr. G. W. Walker, organist of George Washington university. The tune is an ancient Irish one.

-:—:-

Col. "Bill" Sapp, chairman of the Kansas State Democratic committee, is the grandson of M. Pyre Ferry, a school mate of Napoleon Bonaparte.

-:—:-

Gen. William Booth of the Salvation Army does not drink, smoke or eat meat. Sometimes he tastes fruit.

-:—:-

Mrs. W. R. Krauss, who confessed to the murder of her stepdaughter, Crystal Krauss, who died from the effects of strychnine poisoning at the home of her father, a druggist of Hartford City, Ind., is now confined in the reformatory at Indianapolis. Mrs. Krauss, after almost three months confinement in the county jail at Hartford City, made a confession of the crime to her husband, who visited her daily. In her confession she claims that she killed her stepdaughter because the latter persisted in receiving the attentions of a young man to whom Mrs. Krauss objected. No crime committed in Indiana for years has created more interest than did this. Mrs. Krauss was given a life sentence. Her husband declares others were in the plot.

MRS. KRAUSS.

-:—:-

Ex-Mayor S. F. Smith of Davenport, Iowa, now serving a penitentiary term for embezzlement, is a son of the Rev. Samuel F. Smith, author of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

-:—:-

An exploring party, headed by Dr. C. F. Z. Caracristi of Mobile, proposes to go through the hitherto hidden portions of Colombia.

-:—:-

A life of Andree, the lost explorer, is to be issued by the geographical society of Stockholm, of which he was a member.

-:—:-

Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, appointed with Butler Aspinwall to conduct the British Board of Trade's inquiry into the North Sea tragedy due to Russian warships firing on English fishermen, has had a career of nearly half a century in the navy. Born in 1839, he served in the White Sea in 1854, in the Bay of Bengal during the Indian mutiny and with the naval brigade in Burma. In administrative work he has taken his share, serving as a member of the Committee on Heavy Guns in 1878, of the War Office Committee on Machine Guns, 1879, and of the Ordnance Committee in 1881. Later he became Director of Naval Intelligence and in 1895 he went out for three years as commander in chief of the Australian station. Afterward he commanded the China station. He has charge of the inquiry into the North Sea affair.

ADMIRAL BRIDGE.

-:—:-

Admiral Baron von Spaun will retire from command of the Austrian navy shortly and will be succeeded by Vice Admiral Monte Cuccoli, who has a fine reputation among the naval men of the world.

-:—:-

Gordon O'Bierne of Charlottesville, Va., owns a sun dial used by Thomas Jefferson at Monticello.

-:—:-

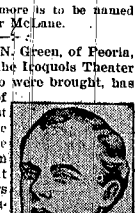
Lieut. Gen. Bourke, a veteran of the Crimean war, is dead. He was a son of the fifth Lord Mayo.

-:—:-

A street in Baltimore is to be named after the late Mayor McLane.

-:—:-

Judge Theodore N. Green, of Peoria, Ill., before whom the Iroquois Theater cases from Chicago were brought, has the reputation of being an able jurist and at the same time is one of the youngest judges in the State. Born at Pekin, Ill., 45 years ago, he was educated in the East, and upon the death of his father, Judge N. M. Green, succeeded him on the circuit bench, being elected by Republican votes, though a Democrat in politics. The judge is popular in all circles, as he takes the lead in all movements for the betterment of the city.



JUDGE GREEN.

PRESIDENT NOT YET ELECTED.

Electors May Choose Cleveland or Debs *if They See Fit.*

Most persons, if asked, would unhesitatingly declare that the people of the United States last Tuesday elected Theodore Roosevelt to be President for four years following March 4 next. As a matter of fact we did nothing of the kind. The next President will not be elected until the second Monday of next January.

What we did at the polls was to choose in each State a number of men, equivalent in number to the Senators and Representatives from the respective commonwealths, and these men, known as electors, are to elect the President. On Jan. 9 these electors will meet in their respective States and cast their ballots, first for President and then for Vice President. These ballots will be sent to Washington and on the second Wednesday in February the President of the Senate, in the presence of both chambers of Congress, will count them and declare the result. The person having the majority of all the electoral votes cast will be declared President.

If it should have happened that Mr. Swallow, Mr. Watson, Mr. Debs or some other presidential candidate received enough electoral votes so that no candidate had a majority over all, then the three having the greatest number would be presented to Congress and that body would choose. As Congress is Republican, Roosevelt would be selected.

This year there are 476 electors. Suppose Mr. Swallow had carried enough States to give him 25 electoral votes, Mr. Debs enough to give him 22 and Mr. Watson enough to give him 38. This would make a total of 85 votes, which taken from the 476 would leave 391. Now, again, suppose that of these 391 electoral votes 230 were cast for Mr. Parker and 161 for Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Parker would clearly have a handsome plurality, but he would not have a majority over all—239. In spite of the fact that he had 69 more votes than Mr. Roosevelt, Congress would have the right to select Mr. Roosevelt, and, being Republican, would do so.

In voting for "Roosevelt electors" or "Parker electors," the people are not even positively certain that the electors selected will cast their ballots as they are expected to do. Of course, honor binds an elector to cast his ballot for the nominee of the party for which he stands, but there is no legal compulsion about it. When the electors for Maine meet on the second Monday of next January, for example, they may, if they see fit, cast their ballots for Mr. Parker, or for Grover Cleveland, or for any American citizen eligible to the office.

The electors could make the choice of Mr. Roosevelt unanimous, or they could defy the will of the people and select Mr. Watson. They could make Mr. Parker President and Mr. Roosevelt Vice President, or vice versa.

The presidential electors are merely a number of well-known and responsible citizens whom the people elect to pick out a President and a Vice President for them, on the theory that a body of men thus selected will be apt to make a better choice than the people as a whole.

In case of the death of Mr. Roosevelt before the second Monday of next January, there will be no new election. The Republican leaders of the country, acting for their party, would select a new candidate and the Republican electors would vote for him.

GEN. BLACK TO SUCCEED WARE.

Chicagoan Is President's Choice for Pension Commissioner.

Gen. John C. Black of Illinois, formerly commander-in-chief of the Grand Army and now civil service commissioner, will succeed Eugene F. Ware as commissioner of pensions on March 4. James L. Davenport, the present first deputy, serving for the vacancy from Jan. 1 until Gen. Black shall take office. By cabinet authority Gen. Black is said to be the President's choice for the office.

EUGENE F. WARE.

Gen. Black was pension commissioner under President Cleveland and was the last man to fill the office without criticism. He was a Democrat until 1896, when he voted for McKinley. Gen. Black draws a pension of $1,200 a year in addition to his present salary of $3,500.

The resignation of Commissioner of Pensions Ware was some time ago tendered to the President and accepted, to take effect Jan. 1. Commissioner Ware at the time refused to discuss his action, except to state that the newspapers had been "resigning" him for the past two years. For at least one year, however, it has been definitely known that he would retire soon after the fall elections and return to his home in Kansas to resume his law practice.

GEN. JOHN C. BLACK.

All Around the Globe.

There are twelve Christian chaplains in the Japanese imperial army.

The King of Siam has purchased a supply of souvenir gold dollars issued in commemoration of the Lewis and Clark exposition.

A report sent to Washington from United States immigration inspectors in San Francisco declares that a large percentage of the inmates of asylums for orphans in that district are aliens sent to this country for the purpose of being placed in these institutions.

The late Bishop of Southwell, Dr. Ridding, was regarded as the finest Greek scholar on the Episcopal bench, but was noted for his carelessness in the use of English.

J. Lorne Campbell, stock broker, former president of the Toronto Stock Exchange, and connected with the Chicago Board of Trade, has assigned in Toronto, Canada, with liabilities of $239,730 and assets of $183,356.

"There is no such thing as a 'new woman,'" declared Dr. Edward T. Devine, president of the Charity Organization Society of New York in a St. Louis address. "He declared traditions had changed, but not women.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

The armies facing each other along the Shakhe River are still marking *time, and, if reports of the elaborate* defensive works they are constructing are true, they have no immediate intention of doing anything else. Both armies are throwing up triple and quadruple lines of heavy defenses, protected in front by wire entanglements, pits and mines. It would be a bloody task now for either force to drive the other out of its position.

At Port Arthur the Japanese are continuing their heavy attacks against the fortresses from northeast to northwest and west of the doomed city. With a single unimportant exception no official information as to progress has lately been given out since, but rumor would indicate that material gains have been made on the Kihiung and Keekwan mountains north and northeast of the city, and that the assault is now concentrating in the neighborhood of the Etse forts on the west.

The last fighting at Port Arthur of which we know anything was over a week ago, when the Japanese were repulsed in an assault on Fort Etse, and the Russians accidentally exploded one of their own mines under themselves. The Russians were still in possession of the main line of forts and Linotieban, but their outer works were all taken, and the Japanese parallels were rapidly creeping in. The defenders are reduced to about 5,000.

One of Stoessel's favorite devices to nerve up his troops has been to warn them that if they fell into Japanese hands they would get no quarter. Of late Nogi has been trying to disprove Stoessel's statement by feeding his prisoners well, giving them food, tobacco, and clean clothing, and then sending them back by night into Port Arthur to spread among their comrades the story of their treatment. In consequence, there have been a number of desertions, and the purpose of the rank and file of the Russian army to hold out to death has been weakened.

LAST DAYS IN PORT ARTHUR.

By far the most interesting feature of the week has been the peace talk. Lord Lansdowne, the British Foreign Secretary, strongly intimated in a public speech that the time had come to end the conflict. Baron Hayashi, Japanese minister to London, in two or three interviews, has talked peace. Roosevelt has let it be known that he will move for peace whenever such good offices are acceptable to the combatants. St Petersburg dispatches say that the Czar himself is not averse to the arbitration of the Russo-Japanese troubles before The Hague. The Russian students at the universities of Odessa, Kieff and Kharkoff have petitioned the government to put a stop to the slaughter. Among the Russian people generally the war is far from popular. Japan feels the expense beginning to tell, and also feels that when Port Arthur falls she will have won practically all she was fighting for—Port Arthur, Russia's evacuation of Manchuria, and Japanese control of Korea. It would be a matter of supreme difficulty and inferior utility to drive the Russians back to Harbin. The Japs do not feel that the attempt is worth while.

The only hope for Russia to turn the tide of war lies in her securing control of the sea. The only way she can do this is for the Baltic squadron to overcome Togo. This is a most improbable event. But from the Russian point of view perhaps it is worth trying, on the ground of everything to gain and nothing to lose.

Supposing, however, as is more likely, Togo whips the Baltic squadron. Then Russia can gain nothing by continuing the war. She never can bring out over the railroad enough troops to drive the Japanese back over the mountainous regions of Korea. The best she can hope to do under any circumstances would be to regain the interior portions of southern Manchuria leaving the coast towns of Newchwang, Port Arthur, Dalny, Takushan, Antung, as well as the Liaotung peninsula from Pitsewo southward, in the hands of the enemy. The interior country thus denuded of all outlet to the sea would be worthless.

That peace rumors are already rife, springing from so many and such authoritative sources, leads to the cheerful probability that the war will be over within six months at the outside.

The dearth of news from the front is compensated for by the many significant bits of information from other *sources. From Russia, for instance,* we hear of the ever more frequent *rioting of the reservists who are being called to arms. The half-starved peas*ants and artisans, discouraged by the *stories of suffering and disaster that come from the front,* and knowing that their wives and children must be left dependent on already pauperized communes, are summoned to fight in a cause which has no interest for them, nor any rational purpose. They find themselves gathered together by the thousand often without food or shelter, and they begin to loot and riot. Of course, they are shot down, but the regular soldiers who shoot them are probably as rebellious at heart themselves, if one may judge by the startling general orders for the suppression of the revolutionary propaganda in the army which accidentally came to light a month or so ago.

The spirit of the soldiers of Japan is in the most complete contrast to that of the Russian soldiers, but at that Japan has her troubles. Her latest foreign loan will cost her six and two-thirds per cent. Her budget for next year, including general and war expenses, amounts to $500,000,000, and if the war lasts two years longer and costs no more than present estimates, her debt will reach a total of at least $1,000,000,000, an enormous burden for a country in which the average income of the people, expressed in money terms, is so low as it is in Japan.

Under such internal conditions as these in the two countries it certainly must be regarded as highly rational on Japan's part to seek for peace on moderate terms, and highly irrational on Russia's part to insist on protracting the struggle to the bitter end. Russia insists on the restoration of her prestige at all costs, and by prestige she means her military prestige in Asia. She could gain a higher prestige, in Europe if not in Asia, by treating at last with Japan as a power on equal terms with herself. Had she been willing to do this a year ago the war would never have begun.

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Japanese blockade of Port Arthur, according to a dispatch from Chefoo, has now been extended to a distance of thirty miles.

Mukden reports state that the artillery duel at the Shakhe river continues intermittently, but there are no signs of an advance on either side.

The Russian consul at Bremen has offered in behalf of his government a substantial reward for evidence bearing on the Dogger Bank affair.

A dispatch dated "General Kuroki's headquarters" states that the Russian fire at the Shakhe river has done little damage to the Japanese.

Reports from Berlin state that the German Emperor looks to Roosevelt to mediate in the war, and would second any such effort to secure peace.

The forced issue of paper roubles has not lowered the purchasing power of Russian money. The Japanese are paying for supplies with vouchers, which the natives receive with suspicion.

Reports reach Tokio that the Russian cruiser Gromobol of the Vladivostok fleet struck a rock in Vladivostok harbor recently and narrowly escaped sinking. This would insure the continued inactivity of the fleet.

Reports from Manchuria indicate that the armies of Kuropatkin and Oyama have suspended the campaign for the winter. The Japanese are building strong defenses at the Shakhe river and the Russians are erecting warm shelters.

The official announcement that the Czar has approved the plan for double tracking the Siberian railroad and that $5,000,000 has been assigned for the beginning of the project is greeted with the heartiest approval by the Russian press.

The Japanese have built tunnels to within 100 yards of the main forts at Port Arthur, and are now in a position to storm the works without losing a man in the advance. Heavy siege and naval guns have been mounted in the captured positions, which are doing enormous execution.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg asserts that the Emperor has decided to send out the second division of infantry of the guards as soon as the troops already called out shall have been dispatched to Manchuria. The guards usually are only sent to the front when there is a monarch or a grand duke in command. The dispatch of these troops, the correspondent adds, shows the determination of the Emperor to struggle to the bitter end.

FACTS ABOUT THE ELECTION.

Total popular vote	*14,500,000
Roosevelt's total vote	*8,356,500
Parker's total vote	*6,143,500
Roosevelt's plurality	*2,213,000
*Estimated.	
Carried by Roosevelt	32 States
Population (1900) 52,293,342	
Carried by Parker	12 States
Population (1900) 21,120,839	
Maryland	In doubt
(Population 1,188,044.)	

The Electoral College.

Theodore Roosevelt	335
Alton B. Parker	133
Roosevelt's majority	202
Maryland (in doubt)	8

The New Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	
Republicans	248
Democrats	138
SENATE	
Republicans	58
Democrats	32

Estimated Pluralities.

	Roosevelt.	Parker.
Alabama	.....	50,000
Arkansas	.....	30,000
California	112,883	.....
Colorado	12,000	.....
Connecticut	28,197	.....
Delaware	5,833	.....
Florida	.....	20,000
Georgia	.....	62,096
Idaho	25,000	.....
Illinois	297,490	.....
Indiana	75,000	.....
Iowa	155,379	.....
Kansas	111,000	.....
Kentucky	.....	14,000
Louisiana	.....	35,000
Maine	37,805	.....
*Maryland	1,200	.....
Massachusetts	86,270	.....
Michigan	150,000	.....
Minnesota	125,000	.....
Mississippi	.....	50,000
Missouri	15,135	.....
Montana	10,000	.....
Nebraska	72,772	.....
Nevada	3,000	.....
New Hampshire	22,062	.....
New Jersey	71,320	.....
New York	174,000	.....
North Carolina	.....	50,000
North Dakota	25,000	.....
Ohio	250,000	.....
Oregon	44,000	.....
Pennsylvania	491,525	.....
Rhode Island	15,024	.....
South Carolina	.....	50,000
South Dakota	41,335	.....
Tennessee	.....	20,000
Texas	.....	150,000
Utah	27,000	.....
Vermont	30,810	.....
Virginia	.....	27,000
Washington	55,000	.....
West Virginia	20,000	.....
Wisconsin	132,000	.....
Wyoming	7,000	.....
Total	2,772,135	558,096

*Estimated.

Some Figures on the Total Vote.

	Roosevelt.	Parker.
California	128,548	85,685
Colorado	90,000	81,000
Connecticut	111,256	73,159
Delaware	21,773	18,892
Georgia	25,235	88,331
Idaho	47,500	22,500
Illinois	630,098	332,608
Iowa	283,703	133,381
Kansas	217,000	76,000
Maine	65,721	27,964
Maryland	108,397	108,183
Massachusetts	254,552	168,273
Nebraska	117,852	45,140
New Hampshire	57,754	33,461
New Jersey	290,560	189,230
New York	811,000	637,000
Pennsylvania	830,125	335,000
Rhode Island	40,898	24,924
South Dakota	49,892	28,587
Vermont	40,691	9,881
Washington	90,000	35,000
West Virginia	134,000	105,000
Wisconsin	316,000	181,000

Popular Vote and Pluralities.

	Roosevelt.	Parker.	Plurality
1904	*8,356,500	*6,143,500	2,213,000
	McKinley.	Bryan.	
1900	7,217,810	6,357,820	859,984
	McKinley.	Bryan.	
1896	7,104,779	6,502,925	601,854
	Cleveland	Harrison.	
1892	5,556,918	5,176,108	380,810
	Harrison.	Cleveland.	
1888	5,440,216	5,538,233	**98,017
	Cleveland.	Blaine.	
1884	4,911,017	4,848,334	62,683
	Garfield	Hancock	
1880	4,449,053	4,442,035	7,018
	Tilden.	Hayes.	
1876	4,284,885	4,033,950	250,935
	Grant.	Greeley	
1872	3,597,070	2,834,079	759,075
	Grant.	Seymour.	
1868	***3,051,071	2,709,613	305,458

*Estimated.
**Plurality for losing candidate.
***Mississippi, Texas and Virginia did not vote.

Previous Landslides.

Great as Mr. Roosevelt's majority in the electoral college is, it is by no means unprecedented.

In 1820 James Monroe received 231 electoral votes to one cast for John Quincy Adams, a majority of 230.

In 1840 William Henry Harrison received 234 votes to 60 for Martin Van Buren, a majority of 174.

In 1852 Franklin Pierce received 254 votes to 42 for Winfield Scott, a majority of 212.

In 1864 Abraham Lincoln received 212 votes to 21 for George B. McClellan, a majority of 181.

In the election of 1872 Grant received 286 votes, while 80 Greeley electors were chosen whose votes were divided when the college met by reason of Greeley's death, Grant's majority being 206.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The revolution in San Domingo is extending.

Spain has decided not to permit Sunday bull fights.

England will build two battleships to cost $7,500,000.

Haytian exiles are ready to start another revolution.

England is holding Thibetan territory for an indemnity.

A treaty of peace was signed between Chili and Bolivia.

A Yale graduate has been appointed mandarin of Tientsin.

France and Spain have signed the agreement regarding Morocco.

All officers of the Italian army have been recalled from their leaves.

Emperor William has made a Jewish millionaire, James Simon, a peer.

A big strike of drivers and stokers in Italy threatens to become general.

The Cuban Congress has adjourned without accomplishing any legislation.

Hendrik Witbol has declared war against the Germans in South Africa.

Mont Pelee is throwing ashes and steam, but has done no serious damage yet.

Lord Lansdowne says an appeal for peace will come when somebody is whipped.

A new Portuguese cabinet has been appointed, with Luciano Castro as premier.

England refuses to permit Germany to land troops at Walfish Bay in South Africa.

A petition to Minister Mirsky asks that the Russian ukase be extended to relatives of Jewish soldiers serving at the front.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN

One Hundred Years Ago.

James Monroe was appointed minister to Spain.

The French governor of Guadaloupe forbade the shipping of newspapers to the colony.

Owing to a long dry season the coffee crop of Mexico was a complete failure.

Three hundred slaves were employed at the shipyards at Antwerp, Germany.

As the south wing of the capitol at Washington was not completed, the members of the House of Representatives met in the library of the building.

All talk of war between England and Spain had ceased, notwithstanding the capture of the treasure frigates, for which no reparation had been made.

The Hibernia, at that time the largest man-of-war ever built in England, was launched at Plymouth.

Seventy-five Years Ago.

Spain ordered 8,000 stands of arms to equip her soldiers who were going to Mexico.

Political riots occurred in London.

President Guerrero of Mexico relinquished the extraordinary powers granted to him by Congress on account of the Spanish invasion.

The City Council of Washington passed a law prohibiting gambling.

The Siamese twins were exhibited in London.

Troops of Monterey revolted against the governor of California, with a view to give all offices to Californians.

Sam Patch killed himself by jumping the Genesee Falls at Rochester, N. Y.

Fifty Years Ago.

The American Ship Herald was fired on by a British man-of-war.

The Canadian legislature voted $100,000 toward the British patriotic fund.

New Granada prohibited the exportation of guano.

The city of Boston adopted a new charter.

A telegraph line was opened between Paris and Bastia.

Eighteen British and twelve French ships were lost on the Black Sea.

The mosque of the Sultan was blown down by the storm which wrecked many other buildings in Constantinople.

Forty Years Ago.

A school census made by the controller placed the population of Chicago at 169,353.

Sheridan sent an army through Front Royal in the Shenandoah Valley, capturing many prisoners, guns and horses.

Chicago was the hiding place of hundreds of men who had fled from their homes to avoid the draft, and many army officials were searching for them.

Three bounty jumpers, arrested and convicted of desertion in Chicago and St. Paul, were sentenced to be shot at Fort Snelling, Minn.

Reports circulated throughout the North that the movement of Sherman through Georgia toward Charleston was intended to give Georgia and South Carolina an occasion, desired by them, to secede from the Confederacy.

Thirty Years Ago.

Forty persons were drowned by the sinking of the packet Empire at New Orleans.

The government of Saxony forbade the practice of cremation.

Gladstone and Archbishop Manning were engaged in spirited exchange of press interviews on the relative demand of church and state on a Roman Catholic.

England was thrown into a state of excitement by the reported death of Queen Victoria in Balmoral castle.

St. Petersburg newspapers announced that the government had determined to introduce a system of compulsory education.

Lieutenant Governor V. V. Smith proclaimed himself the lawful governor of Arkansas instead of Governor Garland, elected under the new constitution, and appealed to the President to sustain him.

Twenty Years Ago.

The French forces captured and occupied Tamsui, China.

The official canvass of New York State was completed, assuring the election of Cleveland as President.

A treaty of commerce between the United States and the Spanish West Indies was concluded with Spain.

The tribunal in Paris proclaimed the absolute divorce of Mme. Patti from the Marquis de Caux.

The third plenary council of the Roman Catholic Church was in session at Baltimore, Md.

At Paris a committee of the Chamber of Deputies recommended the abolition of life senatorships.

Ten Years Ago.

The Secretary of the Treasury issued a call for bids for $50,000,000 5 per cent bonds.

Oglahoma was swept by a sand storm, which prevailed for four days and did much damage.

BILLIONS FOR FARMERS.

Value of Their Various Crops This Year Will Reach $3,200,000,000.

Much has been said and printed about *the failure of the wheat crop this year.* The yield was under that first expected, and under the yields of recent years. *But the extraordinarily high prices for* wheat prevailing this fall have made the crop probably the most valuable in the history of the country to the farmers. It is estimated that the wheat yield this year was worth to the farmers about $551,000,000, as compared with a value of $443,000,000 last year, $422,200,000 in 1902, and $467,300,000 in 1901.

The cotton crop of the present year is close to the best in size and quality ever produced in this country. The speculation in cotton last year, however, made an extremely high range of prices for the staple and probably put the total value of last season's crop to the planters at a higher figure than will be realized for the crop this season. The estimated figures are $800,000,000 for this year's crop, as compared with $617,500,000 for last year's crop, $480,700,000 in 1902, and $458,000,000 in 1901.

The hay crop is one of the most valuable that the farmers of the country raise, although little is heard of it and its vicissitudes during the growing season. This year the hay crop is very large, but the price is not up to the average of former years. The total value of the crop is estimated at $550,000,000, as compared with $556,300,000 in 1903, $542,000,000 in 1902, and $506,100,000 in 1901.

The potato crop this year is one of the best, if not the best, in the history of the country, and although the price per bushel is considerably less than that prevailing last year, the remuneration to the farmers will be larger. There is indicated total value of the potato crop of $158,000,000, as compared with $151,600,000 last year, $134,100,000 in 1902, and $143,900,000 in 1901.

The oat, rye, barley and buckwheat crops are excellent this year, and prices are good. The yields to the farmers this fall are figured at a total of $356,000,000 for the four crops, as compared with $352,200,000 last year, $390,900,000 in 1902 and $368,700,000 in 1901.

Combined, the crops of the country this year represent a value to the farmers, at the prevailing prices, larger than ever before in the history of the country. The grand total of the yield of the harvests this fall is estimated at $3,200,000,000. Last year records were broken by a yield of $3,073,000,000. In 1902 the harvest was worth $2,987,000,000. In 1901 the yield to the farmers was $2,845,000,000.

COTTON IS KING AGAIN.

Comes to Its Own Once More as the Monarch of Our Crops.

Despite the ravages of the boll weevil, and despite, also, the ups and downs of the speculators in the cotton market, cotton, that most useful product of the sunny South, is at the front again as the monarch of American crops. Exports of cotton and its products from the United States exceed by millions the value of any other single crop sent out, and during the fiscal year ending June brought into this country more than $400,000,000. The exports have very nearly doubled in a decade, and in the last year they have increased by more than $40,000,000. Products of cotton other than the raw fiber which go to make up this great total are cottonseed oil, cottonseed meal, cotton waste, cotton seed in the natural state, and cotton manufactures. Cotton seed meal and cottonseed oil as factors in export trade are of recent development. Exports of both of these amount now to more than $25,000,000 annually, while only a very short time ago the seed from which these are manufactured was considered almost worthless. The value of cottonseed oil exported from this country last year was more than $14,000,000. Of oil cake and oil-cake meal exported from the United States last year, amounting to nearly $20,000,000, $4,500,000 worth went to Germany, $4,000,000 to Belgium, $3,500,000 to the Netherlands, and a little less than $3,500,000 to the United Kingdom. All this means prosperity for the South, better homes, better schools, and more happiness and contentment all around for her people.

The Minneapolis and St. Louis acquires the Fort Dodge and Des Moines Railway on Jan. 1.

Forty-two car service associations are in existence to-day in the United States and Canada.

For the year ended June 30, 1904, Illinois Central earned $8,863,927, or 9.33 per cent on its capital stock.

A five-mile stretch of mono-rail track will be built in Baltimore within the next two months for testing purposes.

Louisville and Nashville for the year closed June 30 reported a net income of $6,688,000, which amounts to 11.15 per cent upon the stock.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad is dismantling its third-rail electric line between Nantasket Junction and Braintree.

The privilege of being the first pensioner of the New York Central railroad under the new pension system has fallen to Samuel Lane, Sr.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad reports for 1904 a surplus from operations of $7,715,868, or 5.87 per cent earned on the stock.

The Grand Trunk of Canada is to substitute electricity for steam in the Sarnia tunnel, and will install a plant for that purpose to cost $500,000.

Great Britain, Germany and Japan are represented by eminent railroad officials who are now in this country to make a study of transportation methods.

Trials with engines using superheated steam are being made by the Royal Prussian State railways with the object of securing the most economical locomotives.

The new freight house at New Orleans for the joint use of the Texas and Southern Railway is approaching completion, and will be ready for use in a short time.

With no increase in mileage operated, the total length of road being 1,891 miles, the Big Four, in the year ended on June 30, 1904, earned $21,070,000 in gross, as against $20,390,000 in 1903.

The Southern Pacific has cited the road bed for a distance of twenty-two miles on its Tucson (Ariz.) division, and intends to thus lay the dust on 332 miles of line.

Encouraged by the progress on tunnels under the rivers at New York, citizens of Philadelphia have formed the Interurban Link Railroad, to tunnel the Delaware river between Philadelphia, Pa., and Camden, N. J.

Choicest meats of all kinds furnished according to order. No increase in prices of smoked meats by reason of the packing house strike, but old prices prevail, with an abundance of

Central Meat Market

stock always on hand. Best varieties of Fresh Fish.

O. D. FRANKS, PROP.

Big Cattle Sale!

At my farm ½ west and 2 miles south of Concord, commencing at 1 o'clock, p. m.,

Tuesday, Dec. 6

40 HEAD OF CATTLE

All high grade and pure bred Shorthorns. These cattle consist of cows, heifers, steers and young bulls. There is nothing in this sale with less than five crosses of Shorthorn and many of them are pure bred. I will also sell some work horses at the same time.

TERMS: One year's time on approved notes bearing 10 per cent. interest.

E. Cunningham, Auctioneer.

James Paul

THE GERMAN STORE

Always carries a complete and up-to-date stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes and Groceries

Prices the Lowest

Quality the Best

Highest price paid for Butter and Eggs in exchange for goods.

Furchner, Duerig & Co

FIRST - NATIONAL - BANK

OLDEST BANK IN WAYNE COUNTY

J. M. STRAHAN, President. F. E. STRAHAN, Vice-Pres. H. F. WILSON, Cashier
H. S. RINGLAND, Ass't Cashier.

Capital and Surplus, $100.000.

DIRECTORS:— J. M. Strahan, F. E. Strahan, H. S. Ringland, George Bogart Frank Fuller, John T. Bressler and H. F. Wilson.

...HEATING STOVES...

Call in and see new line of heaters that just arrived--- all new stoves, none carried over from last year.

Peterson & Berry

THE PHILIPPINES

Treated Interestingly by Judge Norris.

THE FUTURE OF THE ISLANDS

Commerce and Agriculture Improved by American Occupation—Recovering From Insurrection Against Spain—Prospects Bright.

Luzon is the largest and most important of the Philippine islands. It contains several large towns, beside Manila, the capital and metropolis of the archipelago. The soil of Luzon is fertile, producing the general tropical staples, particularly sugar and tobacco. The best tobacco of the country is raised in Cagayan valley, in northern Luzon. The insurrection against Spain, seriously injured the agriculture of the island, the plantations being harried and great damage being done to the buildings and sugar mills. About twenty-five miles north of Manila is a large lake formed by an inlet of the sea, called Laguna de Bay. The Pasig river, at the mouth of which the city is located, flows from this lake to Manila bay. Bordering on the Laguna de Bay and in its vicinity are eight large estates formerly belonging to the religious order of the Dominicans, but are now the property of the insular government, being included in the recent purchase of the church lands, by which all the lands of the religious corporations outside of the city were ceded to the state. The eight haciendas, about 170,000 acres of land, are inhabited by 250,000 people. There were over twenty pueblos on the estates. The lands were mostly devoted to the production of sugar, comprising, perhaps, the most valuable sugar lands in the islands, when their situation is considered. The titles of the friars to the different estates dated back to periods of from seventy to two hundred and fifty years.

The only railroad in the archipelago runs from Manila 123 miles north. This road belongs to an English company. It was laid a few years previous to the American occupation. The insular government is making a preliminary survey of a road from the town of Capiz on the north coast of Panay to the city of Iloilo in the south. This road, if completed, will traverse the island from north to south, opening to commerce one of the richest islands of the group, and it is to be hoped will be followed by other roads built by American capital. The establishment of railroads will speedily settle the Philippine question, and more than any other agency promote the peace and prosperity of the country.

By the first of the year, and perhaps at this writing, electric cars are running in the streets of Manila. Heretofore the city passenger transportation has been by means of horse cars and vehicles, the former being patronized chiefly by natives of the lower class and Chinamen. The kealis, a wretched mode of transportation, is patronized by the higher class natives and Europeans. The street railways are being laid by an American firm and will in all probability prove a well paying investment, as well as of great advantage to the American residents of Manila in making it practicable to build houses for rent in the suburbs of the city, and reduce the enormous rents that have prevailed since the Americans took up their residence there in any considerable numbers.

The business of the archipelago centers largely in the metropolis. Here are all the large firms, with very few exceptions. I know of but two heavy concerns, that are not branches of firms, whose headquarters are not in Manila. The most important business houses are Spanish, English, German and Philippino. Interest is very high, two per cent. a month being but an ordinary rate, though six per cent. is the legal rate. There is no usury law and the rate established by law is never thought of in actual business transactions. The principal of a high return for money invested is carried out in bargains and sales in real estate, the purchase price of a house being generally such that the rent will return fifteen per cent. or more to the invester. There are three banks in the city, the largest being the Hongkong and Shangha bank, an institution of immense capital, with branches throughout the orient as well as cities of Europe and the United States. The only bank issuing paper is the Filipina-Espanol Bank, which years ago had special license from the Spanish government to issue bills to a certain amount. Only a portion of such notes were ever issued, which constituted the only paper currency of the country up to the recent treasury notes issued by the insular government, constituting part of what is known as the Conant currency, adopted specially for the Philippines and issued to take the place of the former Mexican dollar and the Spanish-Philippino silver money, the peso, half peso, peseta, and half peseta. One peculiarity of the notes of the Espanol-Filipina Bank is that the larger the denomination, the larger the bill. The ten peso bill is larger than the five, the twenty than the ten, and if you receive an ancient appearing bill of blue tinge and spacious wren you may know without looking at the figures that you are the recipient of fifty pesos. For some reason, the bank never found it expedient to take advantage of its privilege and issue the full amount of paper money allowed by law.

There are some seventy-four millions of acres of land in the archipelago, of which five millions belong to individuals, leaving a spacious public domain of sixty-nine million acres. There is at present no market price for lands, though valuable haciendas can be bought for comparatively very small sums. Since the uprising against Spain large estates that were formerly very productive, and of great value, have remained uncultivated and in the tropical country have become overgrown with trees and dense vegetation. The sugar planters were prone to borrow lavishly and many of the estates are heavily incumbered with debts of long standing. Under the present revenue law, the purchaser at tax sale becomes the absolute owner of the land purchased unless redemption is made in one year from date of sale, the title conferred being superior to any incumbrance or lien of any nature whatsoever.

The most valuable commercial product of the islands at present is hemp, two thirds of the exports being that commodity. Hemp, tobacco, sugar and copra will probably constitute the future wealth of the country, though coffee, chocolate and the staple articles of tropical countries can be produced in abundance. The trade with the United States has materially increased since the American occupation. I noticed in a recent paper that within the past ten months the custom receipts had increased a million dollars. One of the chief sources of wealth will be found in the great forests which cover about one half the surface of the islands. This forest domain has hardly been touched, only the fringes being cut away, during the Spanish dominion. A bureau of forestry has charge of the public woods, which has enacted rules to protect the reckless waste of this public property, through judicious selection of the trees to be felled. Capt. Ahern, who is in charge of this department, and who has made the subject of forestry a study for years, and who is an enthusiast on the subject, is confident that by a judicious management a large revenue may be derived by the government from the forests of the archipelago, and instead of disappearing from the face of the islands, or depreciating in value, the forests will become more and more valuable every year, remaining a source of revenue to the government as well of beauty and fertility to the islands.

W. F. NORRIS.

PERSONAL MENTION

J. A. Love, was a Carrollite in town, Saturday.

John Gillan, of Concord, was doing business here Saturday.

Otto H. Kruger, of Winside, was in town Friday afternoon.

Frank Berry was a passenger Friday afternoon for Sioux City.

Della Young, of Elk Creek, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Robert Hefti.

Dan Magher and wife, of Carroll, were Wayne visitors Saturday.

Misses Katie and Sophia Peters, of Carroll, were Wayne visitors Saturday.

J. H. Porter and wife, living northwest of Carroll, were in town Saturday.

E. E. Coleman, of Norfolk, was a passenger for Bloomfield, Monday morning.

Libbie Ellis came home from Minneapolis Thursday evening and expects to remain during the winter.

Jas. Turner and wife of Randolph, visited Frank Turner and family, in Wayne between trains Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fields, of Boston Mass., father and mother of Mrs. A. M. Jacobs, were arrivals Thursday evening and expect to remain during the winter.

Fred Volpp, our former townsmen, but now cashier of a Bloomfield bank, was in the city between trains Friday afternoon on his way to Wakefield.

Marie Snyder, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, who has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. Dan Harrington, of our city, for several weeks, returned to her home Thursday afternoon.

L. W. Alter went to Grand Island Monday morning, in connection with A. O. U. W. matters and from there went to Harlan, Iowa, where Mrs. Alter and daughter, Eva, joined him on Wednesday.

Mrs. C. A. Grothe and her mother, Mrs. Dean, expect to leave for California about December first to spend the winter. Mrs. Grothe is in very poor health and goes to the coast in hope of being benefited.

Robt. A. Hopkins, who has been employed in A Rosenberg's store, has been appointed by Mr. Galusha, secretary of state-elect, to a clerkship in his office at Lincoln and will move to that place about the first of the year assuming his duties.

Mrs Lizzie Hines, formerly Lizzie Brown, is at the home of her sister, Mrs. Charles Miller, of Winside, and is very ill. Mrs. Hines has been in the western part of the state for several months in hopes that the climate would benefit her, but it seems such has not been the case.

J. M. Cherry, Otto Kuhl, Ray Dunley, Vaughn Williams, Horace Theobald, Mr. Curtiss, C. M. Craven, J. G. Mines, A. A. Welch, and A. R. Davis were at Pender Friday evening attending an exemplification of the Masonic work by Grand Custodian French.

Barn for rent. Inquire of B. F. Feather.

Geo. W. Schoenhut of 1105 Douglas street, Sioux City, Iowa, has a remedy that will stop falling hair, eradicate dandruff or any scalp trouble and grow a full head of hair on any bald and shiny head. He is selling this great remedy at a deep cut rate for a few weeks only at Rickabaugh's barber shop.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

Examinations will be held on the third Saturday and Friday preceding in January, February and March, 1905. No examination in December, 1904.

O. H. HAUGH,
County Superintendent.

Found, pair of gold-bowed eye glasses. Owner can have same by calling at this office and paying for this notice.

A BUYING OPPORTUNITY THAT IS WITHOUT AN EQUAL IN SIOUX CITY

Our entire attention and every effort now-a-days is given to planning the moving to our new stores in January. We are determined to open those stores with entire new stocks throughout and we are just as strongly determined to sell every article in this store, at whatever price it will quickly bring, before we move. This plan, which is a complete sacrifice of profit and a big loss in actual cost, will be the GREATEST BARGAIN TREAT EVER KNOWN IN NORTHWESTERN IOWA.

People who will come to Sioux City to do their winter holiday buying will save thousands of dollars by attending

PELLETIER'S GREAT REMOVAL SALES

REMOVAL SALE BARGAINS IN

Silks, Dress Goods, Millinery, Linens, Cottons, Hosiery, Underwear, Leather Goods, Embroideries, Corsets, Books, Gloves

Cloaks, Suits, Skirts, Furs, Jewelry, Notions, Toilets, Men's Goods, Undermuslins, Blankets, Neckwear, Laces

Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Draperies, Rugs, China, Cut Glass, Silverware, Clocks, Comforters, Ribbons, Belts

Pelletier's Present Store

Is a big one—and is filled with a $250,000.00 stock of high class merchandise which must be sold before we move in January. We occupy seven floors in the Massachusetts block at the corner of Fourth and Jackson Streets. Four of these floors are 75x100 feet; three of them 50x150 feet, giving us a total of 52,500 square feet of space. In our new stores on Pierce street we will occupy 86,250 square feet or 33,750 square feet more space than we now have.

Shop at PELLETIER'S, Sioux City, Iowa

CHARTER NO 447.

The Citizens' Bank

WAYNE, NEBRASKA.

Report of the condition of the Citizens' Bank of Wayne Nebr., Charter No. 447, incorporated in the State of Nebraska, at the close of business November 10th, 1903

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		229,118 04
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		4,812 43
Banking house, furniture, fixtures		8,000 00
Other real estate		5,822 34
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid		268 72
Cash items		1,545 37
Due from national, state and private banks and bankers	47,741 08	
Specie	8,195 10	
Currency	4,445 00	
Total Cash on hand		60,381 18
Total		371,368 08

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		75,000 00
Surplus Fund		15,000 00
Undivided profits		14 298 17
Individual deposits subject to check	215,220 59	
Time Certificates of Deposit	145,027 15	
Due to national banks	4,319 96	
Due to state and private banks and bankers	1,542 21	
		367,009 91
Total		371,308 08

State of Nebraska, County of Wayne, ss:

I, D. C. Main, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is correct and a true copy of the report made to the State Banking board.

D. C. MAIN.

ATTEST:
A. L. Tucker, Director.
J. S. FRENCH, Director.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of November 1904.

(Seal.) Otis A. King, Notary Public.
My commission expires May 24, 1907.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

State of Nebraska, } ss
Wayne County. } In County Court.

In the matter of the Estate of Gustav B. Miller, Deceased.

I. E. Hunter, County Judge of said County, in said state, hereby notify all persons having claims and demands against the estate of the said Gustav B. Miller, deceased, that I have set and appointed the following days for the reception, examination and adjustment of said claims and demands, as provided by law, at the County Court room in Wayne, Wayne County, and State aforesaid, to-wit: Dec. 5th, 1904, and May 5th, 1905.

And all persons so interested in said estate will appear at said time and place, and duly present their said claims and demands in the manner required by law, or show cause for not so doing; and in case any of said claims shall not be presented by May 5 h, 1905, the same shall be forever barred.

Given under my hand and the seal of the county court, this 5 h day of November, 1904. E HUNTER,
(Seal) County Judge.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

For two weeks ending Nov 15th, 1904 reported by L. W. Alter, bonded abstracter, Wayne, Neb.

Daniel and John Harrington, to J. M. Blie, lots 1-2-3-4-5 6, blk. 3, college hill, add to Wayne	100
Wm. T. Porter, to Ernest Kloe, lots 8-9-10 11, blk 9, Carroll	1500
Jas Britton, to C A. Chace, lot 9 and N 10 ft. of lot 8, blk 6, C. & B's. add. to Wayne	900
Ira Davenport, to Anton Peterson S½ NE¼, 17 26-3	1600
Mary E. Jones, to James Britton, Und. 1-10 of lots 1-2 3, blk. 12, N. Add. Wayne	300
P. L Miller, to James Britton, Und 1-10, of lots 1-2-3, blk. 12, N. Add. Wayne	400
E. E. Robinson, to R. D. Merrill and W. B Bellows, ½ int. in lots 13-14-15-16, blk. 1, 1st, Add. to Carroll	1600
W. H & C. E. Belford, to Rowber & Sodaman, lot 6, blk 9. Carroll	175
David J. Rawhouser, to John T. Bressler, W½ SW¼ & W 20 of E½ of SW¼. 31-26 4	5000
Anna Stam, et al to Andrew Stam SE¼, 32 26-1	8400
Andrew Stamm to Charles E. Linn NW¼, 29-26-1	8000
Andrew Stamm, to Peter Stamm, S½ SE¼, 20-26-1	3420

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that on Friday the 23rd day of December 1904, at the residence of Gus Wercet, in Strahan precinct in Wayne county, Nebraska, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash one white and red Hereford steer supposed to be about two years old and marked letter K on left hip. Said steer to be sold as an estry.

Dated this 14th day of November, 1904.

B F FEATHER,
Justice of the Peace.

HARDWARE

Don't forget the brick hardware store carries the most complete line of hardware, sewing machines, paints and oils, in fact everything to be found in a first-class hardware store—and the prices will make you laugh. You should get my prices before buying

STOVES

for this is the place to buy them. Base Burners, the famous Retort Slack Burners, Air-Tights and Round Oaks of all sizes. Also Majestic Steel Ranges, Jewels and Peninsular Ranges, and cast iron cook stoves and ranges. Come in before buying. I will save you money.

J. E. MARSTELLER

REGISTERED

Duroc Jersey Pigs

I have for sale a few choice male pigs of this famous breed, out of the two best families in Iowa and Nebraska. I purchased the dam at Iowa State Fair after winning first prize as sow and litter. The pigs are from a prize-winning boar at Nebraska State Fair in 1903 and he is by the greatest of all Duroc Jersey show hogs—Vans Perfection.

JAMES HURST

WAYNE, NEBRASKA

GOAL! GOAL!

BEST GRADES
HARD AND SOFT

The Anchor Grain Co., Phone 109